

(Cable and Mail Despatches)

Issued by the

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate house,
107/111, Fleet Street,
London, E.C.4.Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.
Telephone: Central 6501-3.

Vol. XII. No. 235.

7 pages.

14th. Oct., 1931.

JEWISH CASE AGAINST SHIFTING SABBATH PRESENTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS CALENDAR REFORM CONFERENCE BY CHIEF RABBI DR. HERTZ AND MR. ELKAN ADLER.

Geneva, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz, on behalf of the Jewish Committee on Calendar Reform, and Mr. Elkan N. Adler, brother of his predecessor, the late Chief Rabbi Dr. Herman Adler, on behalf of the American League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath, addressed this afternoon the League of Nations Conference on Communications and Transit, which is now meeting here, in order to formulate its recommendations on the calendar reform project to the Council of the League of Nations, and presented the Jewish case against the proposal to introduce blank days, which would have the effect of upsetting the sequence of the week and disturbing the Jewish observance of the Sabbath day.

Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz also presented to the Conference resolutions of protest on behalf of some thousands of Jewish Communities in almost all the countries of the world in which Jews are settled, against any tampering with the continuity of the week, which would result in displacing the Seventh Day. He also presented a petition bearing the signatures of many outstanding men in secular Jewish life, among them Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Professor Silvain Levi, President of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, President of the United Synagogue, Mr. Nahum Sokolov, President of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist World Organisation, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of America, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, President of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University, Mr. Ch. N. Bialik, the Hebrew poet laureate, and Herr Oscar Wassermann.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES DESERVE RESPECT AND LARGE NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS WILL SHARE THESE SCRUPLES LONDON "TIMES" EDITORIAL SAYS: "IN CIRCUMSTANCES MOST PEOPLE WILL PROBABLY PREFER TO KEEP PRESENT CALENDAR LEST WORSE BEFALL".

London, Oct. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Chief Rabbi has made it clear in these columns, the "Times" writes in an editorial article to-day, that any scheme for a supplementary day in the year will be unacceptable to conforming Jews, who will not regard it as "outside the weeks", but as making the last week of the year to consist of eight days. The Chief Rabbi has indicated, in fact, it proceeds, that whatever the civil authorities may do, Jews will continue their custom, stamped for them with the authority of Moses and sealed by unbroken custom, by observing strictly one day in every seven as a day of rest. Their religious scruples on a matter so fundamental to them deserve respect, the "Times" declares, and there will be a large number of Christians sharing these scruples.

After referring to a number of "minor objections", which it remarks "can easily be found", the "Times" concludes by expressing its belief that "in the circumstances, most people will probably prefer to keep the present calendar lest a worse evil befall".

THE OUTLOOK IN GERMANY: PRESIDENT HINDENBURG SAID TO BE PREPARED TO APPOINT GOVERNMENT OF RIGHT IF IT CAN BE FORMED BY CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS: RECENTLY COME TO CONCLUSION SUCH A GOVERNMENT IS INEVITABLE AND WILL BE PERHAPS BETTER IF IT COMES SOONER THAN LATER.

London, Oct. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The reopening to-day of the Reichstag, and the decision of the Nationalist Opposition to introduce motions of no confidence in the Bruening Government, which will be voted on on Friday, is the subject of comment in all the London papers to-day.

If Dr. Bruening is defeated, the "Daily Telegraph" says, President Hindenburg will not tolerate government by decree, but will call upon a Nationalist leader to form a Cabinet. It is thought not unlikely, it suggests, that he will first, for the sake of formal propriety, turn to the Social Democrats as the largest party in the Reichstag, but they, it is assumed, will refuse the charge, and he is then expected to send for the Hitlerist leader in the Reichstag, or for Herr Fugenberg.

It is possible, it remarks, that such a development was referred to in the audience granted by the President to Herr Hitler (who as an Austrian subject is not qualified to sit in the Reichstag), and that the prospects of an early accession to power were the real moderating elements at Harzburg.

In any case, it proceeds, well-informed quarters state it as a fact that President Hindenburg is prepared to appoint a Government of the Right if it can be formed by constitutional methods. He has recently come to the conclusion that sooner or later such a Government is inevitable in Germany and that perhaps it will be better if it comes sooner than later.

The "Times", in an editorial article to-day, says that Germany is fortunate to possess at a critical moment three men like Dr. Bruening, President Hindenburg, and General Groener, the new Minister of the Interior, possessing in no small degree the quality of leadership and able to act in unison, but, nevertheless, it sees the enemies of the Bruening regime massing in strength in the Reichstag, and nobody, it writes, can foretell with any certainty the outcome of the struggle that begins to-day.

The Hitlerists, having previously abandoned an area in which they contributed more melodrama than political performance, it proceeds, are now returning to their places, and are resolved to throw in their votes with any party that aims at the defeat of the Chancellor. After a reference to the Harzburg gathering, where the followers of Hitler, the members of the Steelhelm, Dr. Fugenberg, Dr. Schacht and the others celebrated their reunion, the "Times" concludes with a warning that "if Germany were to choose these men as leaders rather than Dr. Bruening, she could look for little sympathy abroad when retribution followed".

THE HITLERIST BATTLE SONGS.

Berlin, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith has, in order to draw attention to the mentality prevailing among the Hitlerist youth on the subject of the Jews and to show the kind of treatment Jews are likely to receive at the hands of these "champions of Germany's coming Government Party", handed the J.T.A. here the text of three of the battle songs of the Hitlerist youth, which are sung on all their marches. In English translation they run as follows:

WE ARE THE STORM BRIGADE.

We are the Storm Brigade!
And up and down we go,
Of nobody afraid;
The first to deal the blow.
Our faces sweat with toil,
Our bellies faint for food,
Hands gnarled with bench and soil,
Grasp weapons keen for blood.

We are the Storm Brigade!
The class-war fighters, we.
In Jewish blood we'll wade,
And then we shall be free.
Leave words, which are no use,
Let Adolf Hitler lead!
Come, let us smash the Jews!
And then we shall be freed!

Our Adolf Hitler leads.
Come march into the fray.
No words now - only deeds.
Revolution starts to-day!
On to the barricade!
Only death can conquer now.
We are the Storm Brigade!

We are the Storm Brigade!
Revolver in our hand,
At our side, a hand-grenade.
We march on German land.
The Jew is terrified.
He opens his money-bags wide,
But Adolf Hitler will
Square his account with a kill.

SHOOT THE JEW-DOGS!

Do you know the peasants,
Hitler's marching host?
Soon the night will vanish.
To freedom! is the toast.

Load your guns with powder;
Load them up with lead.
Down with the Jewish tyrants!
Shoot the Jew-dogs dead!

DRIPPING WITH JEWISH BLOOD.

Storm Brigaders, young and old,
Take your weapons in your hand,
For the Jews have settled terribly,
In our German Fatherland.

There was once a young storm soldier.
Fate had marked him out for this -
To leave his wife and children,
And march without a farewell kiss.

The old women set up a howling,
And the young girls shed bitter tears.
Farewell, my love, my precious,
Farewell, farewell, my dears.

But when the storm soldier goes into the fray,
He feels it is ever so good,
To see his sword thrust and slay,
And dripping with Jewish blood.

5.110 cartridges in the belt;
And the gun is loaded, too;
And the hand grenade is ready in the fist.
Come here, you Bolshevick Jew!

SKLAREK TRIAL OPENED IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The trial was opened here to-day of the three Sklarek brothers, Max, Willi, and Leo Sklarek, municipal clothing suppliers, who were arrested two years ago on the charge of swindling the Berlin City Bank of about ten million Marks, by means of faked invoices for goods never delivered.

They are alleged to have given large sums in bribes to the Lord Mayor of Berlin, Herr Boess, who had to resign his position when the facts came out, and also to a great many high officials, in order to cover up the swindle. The ramifications of the case are stated to be very extensive and to involve many high-placed men in public life. The act of indictment runs to 2,300 pages.

The Sklarek brothers are East European Jews, who started a clothing business in Berlin, and became extremely wealthy during the inflation period. On this account the antisemitic press has seized on the case as furnishing material for its anti-Jewish agitation. The Sklareks have never identified themselves, however, with any form of Jewish life. They spent millions on racing stables and big society functions, and Jewish leaders in Berlin constantly deprecated the way in which this trio of uneducated men, with notoriously gross tastes and without any responsible standing used to be invited to representative gatherings of the City of Berlin, from which men of authority in Jewish and general public life were excluded.

The first complaint that the Sklareks were defrauding the Berlin City Administration was made by Councillor Perl, a Jewish member of the Berlin City Council, and it was a German Nationalist member of the Council, Deputy Bruehn, a notorious antisemite, and publisher of the "Wahrheit", a Jew-baiting paper, who defended the Sklareks, and attacked Councillor Perl for making unsubstantiated charges. Councillor Perl finally went to law and obtained an injunction restraining Deputy Bruehn from continuing his campaign of vilification. Finally, Councillor Perl succeeded in uncovering the falsifications practised by the Sklarek brothers. It was established that Deputy Bruehn was a close friend of the Sklareks, receiving from them huge sums, ostensibly for advertisements in his paper. He also stayed as their guest at seaside resorts. The affair had a sequel in Deputy Bruehn being expelled from the German National Fraction in the Reichstag.

JEWISH EVICTIONS IN ROUMANIAN TOWN BY ORDER OF DISTRICT PREFECT WHO IS PROFESSOR JORGA'S SON-IN-LAW: MINISTRY OF INTERIOR SENDS OUT COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOLLOWING JEWISH COMPLAINT.

Bucharest, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Prefect of the District of Storojineti, Major Chirescu, who is a son-in-law of the Prime Minister, Professor Jorga, issued an order some time back to clear away a number of refugee barracks which are situated in the town of Wiznitz, in Bukovina. The barracks are inhabited by 144 Jews belonging to the poorest section of the population, and owing to the congested state of the town, there is no possibility of finding other accommodation for them, so that the eviction order means rendering them homeless on the verge of the winter.

The barracks date back to the end of the war, when the inhabitants of the town who had been scattered by the war operations returning from various parts of the then Austrian Empire found their homes destroyed, and the authorities erected a number of barracks for their accommodation. Gradually houses were built, but the poorest section of the population had to remain in the barracks. Most of them are unemployed, or old people, living on the charity of their neighbours. The site on which the barracks are situated is said to be wanted by the local director of schools, a certain Popescu, who wishes to erect a house there. The Municipality, to whom the site belongs, refused to evict the present occupiers, but the Prefect, M. Chirescu, overruled the Municipality, and ordered the barracks to be removed. The Mayor of Wiznitz, who is himself a Jew, Wiznitz being almost entirely inhabited by Jews, refused to obey the order and said that he would rather resign his office. The Jewish Deputies Ebner and Diamant and Senator Chief Rabbi Dr. Niemirower interviewed the authorities, but without success.

Meanwhile the Prefect sent down workmen to Wiznitz, who have already begun to demolish the barracks. The victims sent a telegram to the Union of Roumanian Jews in Bucharest, appealing for help. The President of the Union, Dr. W. Filgermann, and the Secretary, Mr. M. Selzer Saratzeanu, visited the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry decided to send to Wiznitz a commission consisting of M. Florescu, the Inspector General of the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Selzer Saratzeanu, as the delegate of the Union, in order to enquire into the matter on the spot, and to endeavour to bring about a settlement. The demand of the representatives of the Union of Roumanian Jews is that the eviction from the refugee barracks should at least be suspended till the spring. M. Saratzeanu has already left for Wiznitz.

ANTISEMITIC TROUBLE AGAIN IN ROUMANIA: SAID TO BE STARTED BY NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY REPRESENTATIVES.

Bucharest, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A membership campaign has been started by the National Peasant Party, which constituted the Maniu Government, and propaganda meetings are being held in connection with the campaign in the district of Marmorosz, which is largely inhabited by Jews, who still have strong recollections of the serious antisemitic outbreaks which took place in Borsha and other places in the district during the summer of 1930, and who are consequently alarmed by the anti-Jewish character assumed by many of these meetings.

One such meeting held at Sighet has been addressed by ex-Deputy Elie Lazar, a prominent member of the Party, who declared that the Jews were themselves to blame for what had happened in Borsha, because the Jews had taken excessive interest from the peasants on their loans. They had no need to consider the Jews, he added, because they could very well

do without the Jewish votes. A number of Jews who were present at the meeting strongly objected to these remarks and the meeting was continued amid uproar.

It is pointed out in Jewish quarters that the National Peasants' Party, which at one time used to make friendly approaches to the Jews, has for some time now been adopting antisemitic tactics, especially in Transylvania, where Danila, one of the organisers of the Borsha outbreak, has joined the National Peasants' Party, and is now one of the local leaders.

Meanwhile, M. Mihalache, who was Minister of the Interior in the last National Peasant Government, has become alarmed about the growth of Cuzist agitation, which, according to an article which he publishes in his paper "Zaranismul", has destroyed all sense of right and justice among the peasants, who are now beginning to apply the Cuzist teachings in an attempt at Communist confiscation of property. Having been taught by the Cuzists that it is permissible to seize the possessions of the Jews, they are extending the doctrine, the ex-Minister writes, and big farmers and estate owners are being threatened by the smaller peasants with the confiscation of their land and cattle for distribution among themselves. It is essential that the Government should take drastic action to put down the Cuzist agitation, which is having such dangerous consequences, M. Mihalache writes.

A certain paper, the "Strelucitorul", which appears in Constanza, has come out with an open call to the Roumanian people to organise pogroms against the Jews. The only solution of the Jewish question in Roumania, it writes, is to deal with the Jews as the Turks dealt with the Armenians. This can be best done on those days when the Jews assemble in their synagogues, on Purim or on Passover, it says, when they can easily be wiped out en masse.

JEWISH AGENCY SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE NOT YET REOPENED DESPITE TEACHERS' DECISION TO REOPEN THEM: JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE INSISTS ON £20,000 CUT IN EDUCATION BUDGET.

Jerusalem, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish Agency schools in Palestine have not been reopened this morning, as was expected after the decision to reopen them adopted by the Conference of teachers held here. The difficulty is that the resolution adopted by the teachers makes the reopening of the schools conditional on the education budget being left at the figure fixed by the last Zionist Congress at Basle, while the Jewish Agency Executive insists that there must be a reduction of £20,000.

MR. SOKOLOV AND DR. BRODETSKY HAVE HANDLED WELL POLITICAL PROBLEMS ARISING SINCE CONGRESS SAYS MR. EMANUEL NEUMANN AMERICAN MEMBER OF JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE.

New York, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

High praise was bestowed to-day on Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Jewish Agency, and Dr. Selig Brodetsky, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, for their handling of the political problems which have arisen since the Zionist Congress, especially those arising out of the Palestine Development Scheme, and the proposed legislation in connection with it, in a speech delivered by Mr. Emanuel Neumann, the American member of the Jewish Agency Executive, at Philadelphia, to a banquet arranged by the Jewish National Fund.

The Zionist leadership will continue its vigilance over the Jewish rights in Palestine, Mr. Neumann declared, but Jewry must rally to its side with the necessary financial support in order to enable it to tide over the present emergency.

Mr. Neumann expressed his regret at the circumstances which had delayed his departure from America for London. The J.T.A. understands that this is due largely to Mr. Neumann's desire to bring about a settlement, before he leaves, of the present internal problems in American Zionism, arising out of

the differences between the present administration and the opposition.

Mr. Louis Lipsky, former President of the American Zionist Organisation, speaking at the same banquet, praised Mr. Ussischkin, the head of the Jewish National Fund, for placing the Jewish National Fund into the centre of Jewish attention.

TIBERIAS BECOMES IMPORTANT STATION ON IMPERIAL AIRWAYS ROUTE TO INDIA.

London, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Indian air service will no longer call at Alexandria or Cairo, but a call will be made at Tiberias (Palestine), the Postmaster General announces to-day, in issuing the new time-tables, which come into operation on Saturday next. The mails will be due to reach Tiberias on Tuesday evening, Baghdad and Basra on Wednesday afternoon, Bushire on Thursday morning, Karachi on Friday evening, and Delhi on Saturday afternoon.

Tiberias is to become soon an important station on the new Imperial Airways route to India, Mr. Fred Montague, the Under-Secretary for Air in the late Labour Government, who was largely responsible for the arrangements, writes in an article in the "Evening Standard". Flying-boat passengers by way of Athens, Castelrosso and Cyprus, he says, will alight on the Sea of Galilee to join land 'planes at Semakh, three miles' away.

Instead of the Sea of Galilee, he explains, it had been hoped to use the harbour at Haifa, but much dredging will go on there for a year or two. Tiberias is about thirty-five miles inland, on a narrow strip between high ground and the water. It is more than six hundred feet below sea level.

POLISH GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ORDER REGULATING JEWISH COMMUNITY TAX: MUST NOT BE MORE THAN 10 PER CENT. OF STATE TAXES.

Warsaw, Oct. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Official Gazette" publishes a new Government order providing for the regulation of the financial affairs of the Jewish Communities in Poland in the matter of the collection and levying of Community dues on the members of the Jewish communities. The practice hitherto has been to allow the Jewish Communities independence in this matter of raising their revenue. Under the new order the Jewish Community tax will be fixed in proportion to the tax levied by the State, the provision being that the Community tax required from any member must not be more than 10 per cent. of the tax he pays to the State.

The order also regulates the revenue obtained by the Jewish Communities from Shechita and other income-deriving activities under the control of the Communities, and among other things, it abolishes the practice of farming out Shechita, which has been the practice in some communities, and insists that in all cases, such revenue must go direct into the Community treasuries.

KING AND ARMY COUNCIL REPRESENTED AT MEMORIAL SERVICE TO GENERAL MONASH AT HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE.

London, Oct. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

His Majesty the King was represented by his aide-de-camp, General Sir Charles Farrington, at the memorial service for General Sir John Monash, held at noon to-day at the Hampstead Synagogue. The Army Council was represented by General Sir Archibald Montgomery Massingherd, Adjutant General to the Forces. Rabbi Dayan Gollop, the Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Forces, conducted the service.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).