DEATH OF DR. JAMES SIMON PRESIDENT HILFSVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN JUDEN.

Berlin, May 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. James Simon, the President of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden for more than 30 years, practically since the day of its formation, died suddenly this morning following a heart attack.

The body will be cremated on Thursday, but the hour and place are kept secret by Dr. Simon's wish, to avoid any public gathering.

Last September, when he celebrated his 80th. birthday, Dr. James Simon was the recipient of numerous congratulations from all parts of the world, from Jewish and general bodies, and personages. All German newspapers devoted pages on that occasion to articles paying tribute to Dr. Simon's activities during the course of his long life as a German industrialist and as one of the greatest benefactors of German art institutions.

The Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden on the initiative of Herr Max Warburg, established at that time a James Simon Hilfsverein Endowment Fund, to which his friends and admirers, both members of the Hilfsverein and others, sent contributions for the purpose of perpetuating the work of the Hilfsverein in commemoration of its President's 80th. birthday. Herr Max Warburg, in moving the resolution, expressed his admiration of the great work that had been done by Dr. James Simon, and said that German Jewry and all the Jews of the world that had benefited by the work of the Hilfsverein had reason to be grateful to Dr. Simon to whom the Hilfsverein owed its existence.

Presided At Last Annual Meeting Of Hilfsverein Only Seven Weeks Ago.

As recently as April 3rd. of this year, Dr. James Simon presided at the annual meeting of the Hilfsverein, and it was on his motion that the Hilfsverein established the Eugen Landau Endowment Fund in honour of the 80th. birthday of Consul-General Eugen Landau, who together with him and the late Dr. Paul Nathan formed the trio of founders of the Hilfsverein and has been Vice-President almost since its foundation, having been the original President for a short time. until, on account of his growing business interests, he resigned in favour of Dr. Simon.

On the appeal of Herr Max Warburg for the formation of a James Simon Fund, Dr. Simon said in the course of his speech, 182,000 Marks have come in for the Fund, which have enabled the Hilfsverein to continue many of its activities, for which it has received expressions of gratitude from the Jewish population of Eastern Europe, at whose side it has stood all these years.
Dr. Simon went on to pay tribute to the memory of those members of the Hilfsverein who had died since the previous annual meeting, and also of the late Julius Rosenwald in his capacity as one of the leaders of the American Jewish Committee and the Joint Distribution Committee, recalling that shortly before his death, he had sent a contribution to the Hilfsverein for the occasion of his own (Dr. Simon's) 80th. birthday.

Dr. Joachimssohn, the treasurer of the Hilfsverein, in presenting the financial statement, said that though income had diminished, a considerable sum had come in for the James Simon Fund, which made it possible for them to say with pride that despite all difficulties the Hilfsverein had not had to give up any of its branches of work, but on the contrary had extended its work during the past year.

The James Simon Fund had in 1931, with the consent of Dr. James Simon, given 7,000 Marks to the Biram Schools in Pafa, he reported, and was giving 11,000 Marks in 1932 to schools in Poland, Roumaniya and the Orient.

Rabbi Dr. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Cologne, speaking at the meeting for the members of the Hilfsverein, paid a warm tribute to Dr. James Simon for his leadership of the organisation during the whole of the 30 years of its existence.

His Art Interests.

In recognition of Dr. James Simon's immense gifts to the German National art galleries and the archeological museums of Berlin, a bronze bust of Dr. Simon was on September 16th., the day preceding his 80th. birthday, unveiled in the State museum in Berlin, and a commemoration slab was put up in the Berlin Museum of Egyptology. The German Orient Society, whose important excavations at El-Amarna he financed, created a James Simon Fund for the purpose of continuing the excavations there, started on his initiative and with his funds, which have brought to Berlin some of the most renowned examples of ancient Egyptian art, Dr. Simon's gift to the city. Among these is the world-famous bust of Queen Nefertiti, wife of the Pharaoh Amenophis IV., and mother-in-law of Tut-ankh-Amen, of which the British Museum has a copy, and reproductions of which are widely spread throughout the world.

The "Berliner Tagesblatt" published an article by the famous poet and art critic Adolph Donath, who wrote:

If Wilhelm von Bode (Germany's greatest art authority) were still alive, he would have declared to-morrow, when James Simon becomes 80 years of age, that the Berlin museums have no nobler friend than this James Simon, and that his name is closely linked with the development of our art institutions, and with the achievements of German art and archeology. The history of Berlin knows no second case of such self-sacrificing work in the interest of its museums and of the Community at large. "Wilhelm von Bode described him as an illuminating example, and he repeatedly praised his old friend James Simon for having had the courage and the great understanding to present his treasures to the museums. The James Simon gifts, he declared, have contributed immensely to the world fame enjoyed now by our Berlin museums.

Dr. James Simon, who was born in Berlin on September 17th., 1851, succeeded his father as the head of one of the largest wool concerns in the world - the firm of Simon Brothers of Berlin. As such he played a prominent part in German economic life, and was for many years Vice-President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank.
In the midst of his business activities, he found time to devote himself to the study of art and he quickly made his reputation as one of the most informed authorities on art, and one of the biggest donors to the German national art collections.

He presented to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum his collection of Old Masters of the Italian Renaissance, bronzes, medals, coins, etc., which are displayed in the James Simon Room of the Museum. He also presented to it his famous collection of German wood sculptures and Gobelins.

He was one of the founders of the German Orient Society in 1896, and he contributed largely towards the financing of its excavations in Mesopotamia, in Babylon, in 1898-1912, Ashur in 1902-14; in Palestine, at Jericho and on the site of the ancient synagogues of Galilee, in Egypt, at Abu Sir, near Cairo, at Abusir el Meneq, at El Amarna, in 1908-14, and in Asia Minor, at Boghazkoi.

It was at El-Amarna that the famous Nepheteta bust was found. Together with the other objects found there, it was brought to Berlin shortly before the outbreak of the war, and the various exhibits were to have been placed in the Egyptian Department of the Berlin Archeological Museum. Owing to the war, however, the building of the pavilion was stopped and the cases remained unpacked until the end of the war. It came as a surprise when the cases were unpacked at the end of the war, and the value of the finds was realized. The Egyptian Government intervened, demanding that Dr. James Simon should return to it the Nepheteta bust, and when he refused to do this, the matter was taken to the Peace Conference at Versailles, the Egyptian Government demanding that the bust should be delivered up by Germany as part of the war payments. The Egyptian claim failed, however, and the bust has remained in the possession of the German people. When King Fuad was in Europe in 1929 it was stated that he had gone to Berlin specially to see Dr. James Simon, and persuade him to accede to the Egyptian demand.

His Part in Jewish Relief Work and In The Council Of The Ica.

Before the war Dr. James Simon was counted as one of the twelve wealthiest men in Germany. His fortune was estimated at about 50 million Marks, and his firm was considered one of the largest textile firms in all Europe.

Since the war, however, the firm had been very hard hit, and Dr. James Simon, and his partner and cousin, the late Dr. Eduard Simon, had to make heavy sacrifices to keep it going. In August 1929, the situation became desperate, and Dr. Eduard Simon, feeling that he could no longer save it from collapse committed suicide.

As one of the wealthiest Jews in Germany, and feeling his responsibility towards the Jewish populations of the East European countries, Dr. James Simon got together in 1901 with Herr Eugen Landau, who is still Vice-President of the Hilfsverein, and with the late Dr. Paul Nathan, and the result was the establishment of the Hilfsverein. He had before that already been active in a number of Jewish welfare institutions in Germany. He was one of the founders of the Technical High School in Haifa, and until the end of 1929, he was a member of the Council of the Jewish Colonisation Association (ica).

It is in the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden that Dr. James Simon did his most important work. He helped to bring it into existence because he realised that while France, England, America and other countries had their representative Jewish bodies conducting a systematic social and cultural
relief work on behalf of the Jewish masses of Eastern Europe and the Orient who were suffering from political and economic oppression, there was no such organisation yet in Germany. The Filfsverein under his leadership threw itself into the educational work in Palestine and in the other countries of the Near East, it organised emigrant welfare activity in Germany, and conducted a large-scale relief work during the pogroms in Russia and Roumania, during the Balkan War of 1912-13, and especially during the Great War, when it did a great deal to alleviate the condition of the Jewish masses in the countries occupied by the German armies. Dr. James Simon visited a number of places where Jews were suffering as a result of the war operations, and with the help of the German occupation authorities was able to assist them considerably.

He also took very seriously his duties as a member of the Council of the Jewish Colonisation Association (ica), and until his advancing age made it necessary for him to resign two years ago, he regularly attended the meetings of the Council and took an active part in its great work on behalf of the Jewish populations of the Argentine, Brazil, Palestine, Poland, Bessarabia and the many other countries in which the Ica conducts its activities.

In the "C. V. Zeitung", the organ of the Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, Dr. Ernst Feder wrote at the time of his 80th. birthday:

James Simon was one of the few merchant princes in a monarchy which had many merchant princes, and he is a merchant prince still in the Republic in which many have not yet realised the special duties to the State which are the obligation of its leading men; he is a model of the citizen who knows and does his duty to the State.

The Kaiser, whom he met through his friend, Admiral Nollman, sought his company for he knew that James Simon wanted nothing from him and that with him, too, it was James Simon who was the one to give. He refused all outward shows and honours. He laughed at it when the rumour once went round in Berlin that he had been raised to be a Privy Councillor, with the title of Excellency. He refused orders and titles, and elevation to the nobility which were open to him, but he was proud of the honorary doctorate which the art connoisseurs and art lovers of Berlin University conferred upon him as a rare distinction. The congratulations which were pouring in on this youthful octogenarian go to show what a proud possession such a man is to the land to which he belongs, and to German Jewry from which he has sprung, and among whose most important representatives he is numbered.

The "Berliner Zeitung-am-Mittag" wrote:

At the turn of the century, Simon was known as the friend of the Kaiser. It is true that this merchant of the Klosterstrasse enjoyed the special favour of the monarch, but he bore it with a modesty behind which there was a great deal of pride and determination never to exploit it, and although he was often offered nobility, he resolutely refused it. When it was announced in 1904 that he was to be raised to the Upper House of the German Parliament, and an outcry was started because he was a Jew, he immediately informed the powers that be that he declined the honour, which they intended to pay him.

By a coincidence, the annual report of the Hilsfverein der deutschen Juden for 1931 was published to-day, containing a photograph of Dr. James Simon, and photographs of the Vice-President, Consul-General Eugen Landau and of the late Dr. Paul Nathan, as well as a photograph of the tombstone in Leusamme over the grave of Professor Haffkine, who left his fortune to the Hilsfverein for the Haffkine Endowment for Yoshibahs.

The annual report also gives a survey of the work of the James Simon Fund.
ASHINGTON, MAY 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The American Palestine Committee for the furtherance
of the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland
and the dissemination of accurate information as to the progress
of the upbuilding work in the Holy Land", which was inaugurated
in January on the initiative of Mr. Emanuel Neumann, the American
member of the Zionist World Executive, was officially organised
here last night at a reception given in honour of Mr. Nahum
Sokolov, the President of the Zionist World Organisation and the
Jewish Agency for Palestine, who was unable to be present at the
January meeting, because he was speaking at the Palestine Cam-
paign Conference in New York held the same day. (The gathering
will be followed by another meeting to be held at an early date,
it was announced at the time, for the purpose of perfecting the
organisation and electing officers).

Mr. Curtis, Vice-President of the United States;
Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the
United States Senate; and Senator Swanson, who sent a cable of
acceptance from Geneva, where he is attending the Disarmament
Conference as the United States representative, were elected
Honorary Chairman.

Senator William F. King, of Utah, has been elected
President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Congressman
Hamilton Fish, who moved the 1922 Pro-Palestine resolution adopt-
ed by the United States Congress, has been elected Vice-Chairman;
Mr. William H. Eard, a prominent journalist, is Secretary, and Mr.
William A. Popkins, Treasurer.

The Executive consists of Senator Copeland, Senator
Lewis, Senator Agger, and Dr. Elwood Mead, United States
Commissioner of Reclamation, who was one of the experts of the
Joint Palestine Survey Commission.

Senator Borah presented and Senator King seconded the
declaration of objects of the Committee adopted by the meeting,
statement that "the American Palestine Committee has been formed in
keeping with the resolution adopted by the United States Congress
in 1922, expressing the approval of the United States of the est-
ablishment in Palestine of a Jewish National Home".

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL O.R.T. COMMITTEE.


The formation of a Congressional Committee similar to
the Parliamentary Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship
of Lord Curzon in England, organised to assist the work of the
O.R.T., was announced (as briefly reported by cable in the
J.T.A. Bulletin of the 15th. inst.) by Dr. Henry Morgenthau,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the People's O.R.T.
Federation, at a dinner given here last night at the Hotel
Commodore in honour of Dr. Singelovsky, one of the leaders of
the O.R.T. world movement, who is now in America on behalf of
the Organisation. The Committee is to be headed by Senator
Robert F. Agger.

The members of the Committee are Senators William H.
King, James E. Watson, Lynn J. Frazier, Smith W. Brookhart,
Burton K. Fissel, Royal S. Copeland, Charles L. McNary, J.
Hamilton Lewis, Arthur Capper, Robert M. Buddley, Norris Sheppard,
and T. Homer Thomas; and Congressmen - Manuel Geller, William F.
Colo, Jr., Clarence F. Lee, Joseph A. Gaines, Harry L. Paine,
Scooe, Samuel Dinkstein, Benjamin N. Gold, Harry T. Norton,
Thomas H. Cullen, William F. Dietrich and Byron P. Harlan.
Congressmen Geller, Gold and Dinkstein are Jews.
DISCRIMINATION DRIVING JEWS OUT OF AMERICAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:
GLOOMY REPORTS PRESENTED TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE.


The Jew finds discrimination in the field of commercial, industrial, or even professional employment, Dr. I. I. Rubinow, world Secretary of the International Order United Brith, said speaking at the National Conference of Jewish Social Service held here to-day, and as the vast majority of people are forced to earn their living through employment contracts, the possibility of discrimination presents a danger for nearly every Jew. It is fairly well known that in certain important branches of office and clerical work, the door to the Jew is almost absolutely closed.

Of course, none of the professions are absolutely closed to the American Jew, he went on. In fact, the impression prevails that the professions are over-run with Jews, and this is often cited as justification for the growing policy of discrimination and exclusion. Whether the charge be justified or not, it is well known that outside of government service (federal, state, or municipal) which constitutes a rapidly expanding field of employment of professional workers, and which is either governed by a rigid system of civil service or subject to political influences measured by voting strength - it is in this field of professional employment that inquiries as to the social, religious, racial and nationality status of the applicant are most searching, and discrimination against the Jewish applicant most frequent.

Dr. Rubinow scouted the suggestion that either small independent commerce, agriculture, or factory employment constitutes a way out for the Jew. The first, he said, is gradually being ground out by the economic revolution and the chain stores. The second is rapidly becoming industrialised and mechanised, with continual creation of surplus labour, and the same process is going on in industry.

A small minority in the field of big business, an increasing number in hectic salesmanship, an unwilling drift to factory work, and a growing intellectual proletariat without permanent occupation, this, for all we know, may be the future economic position of the Jew if the present tendencies continue unabated.

Is there anything we can do about it? Dr. Rubinow asked. I must confess that I cannot get very enthusiastic about the plan of organising special Jewish employment offices. In the long run a special Jewish employment office may only facilitate anti-Jewish discrimination and maybe make for sub-standard conditions of employment for Jewish labour.

"A Jew Be Forcified To Accept Situation As A Fundamental Condition Of Jewish Life In United States As Negroes Have Practically Been Forcified To Do: "A Jew Make Best Of Bad Job And Continue To Crowd Into Those Occupations In Which By Silent Pressure He Is Being Crowded." If I try to control the tendency towards discrimination by education, persuasion, preaching, or even legislative action, Dr. Rubinow proceeded.

Or, as has been suggested, we may be forced to accept the situation as a fundamental condition of our life in the United States, as, for instance, negroes have practically been forced to do. We may be forced to organise most of our economic life on the basis of intra-group differentiation, creating all the various economic and social groupings within our midst to serve ourselves, and thus further increase the degree of social as well as economic isolation. We may make the best of a bad job and continue to crowd into those occupations in which, by silent social pressure, we are being crowded.
Dr. Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, son-in-law of the late Louis Marshall, followed Dr. Rubinson, giving facts and figures relating to the conditions in various trades and industries, where he showed racial discrimination against Jews as being definitely in evidence.

Mr. James Marshall, son of the late Louis Marshall, made a special plea to the Conference on behalf of the children, because the world-wide depression, he said, was bearing down most heavily upon them.

Children cannot grow up twice, Mr. Marshall said, and it is of the utmost importance to change the current outlook in dealing with present-day social problems, especially since it has become evident that it may be any months, or even years, before a stabilised economy can reabsorb the millions who have been thrown out of employment.

Our thinking must be enlarged to deal not only with the immediate and obvious need for material relief, for housing and food and medical aid, but also to protect to-day’s children so that there may be some hope of preserving our institutions and traditions. We cannot do that if we are to continue to sacrifice every type of community and character-building activity, as we are doing to-day. “We must strain our resources to this end. It is no longer a question of character building alone; it is social insurance – insurance that our traditions, our institutions shall be preserved.

One Than Six Million Dollars Spent Annually On Jewish Education By American Jewry.

The Jewish people in this country spend over six million dollars annually on Jewish education. In New York City alone the Jews spend upwards of $6 million dollars, Dr. Albert B. Schoolman, President of the National Council for Jewish Education, told the Conference. Despite the economic hardships which Jewish parents are forced to meet, he said, they are not depriving their children of their religious education.

A plea for the establishment of a Jewish Medical School to provide teaching facilities for Jewish students unable to gain admission to the existing medical colleges of America was made by Dr. Israel Strauss of New York.

“Let advocate the establishment of Medical Schools in Jewish hospitals, Dr. Strauss said, because we feel that in so doing not only will the standing of Jewish hospitals in the community be improved but also the efficiency of the institutions themselves would be increased.

“Let recognise that the existing medical schools cannot take care of all the Jewish applicants. By the establishment of new Jewish medical schools, we can open the door to Jews of outstanding ability. I believe that no man should go into medicine unless he has not only great aptitude for his profession but also a singleness of purpose and a high sense of responsibility to humanity. I know, he concluded, that all teaching institutions are limited as to the numbers they can admit. And we know also that there is discrimination against the Jews because of their race or religion.
PALESTINE BEDOUINS WHO CRIED 3,000 DUNAMS ATTACKED 2,400 DUNAMS OUT OF 8,000 DUNAMS.J. IST SETTLEMENT DECISION BY HAIFA DISTRICT GOVERNOR IN TUSKUSTABUN LAND CLASH: ARABS TO REMAIN TILL REOVED BY LAND COURT BUT NEITHER ARABS NOR JEWS TO PLOUGH LAND IN THE MEANTIME.

Jerusalem, May 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Haifa District Governor gave judgment to-day in the case of the land dispute which occurred on March 10th., at Tuskustabun, in the Valley of Jezreel, on land belonging to the Jewish land organisation, the Ieshek Land Company, where a group of Bedouins trespassed, with the result that a clash took place, in which three Jews sustained injuries, and 12 Arabs and 3 Jews were arrested, all being subsequently released on bail.

It was stated at the time that there were only four Arab tenant families on the land, which was purchased by the Ieshek Company in 1925, and that the other Arabs who were involved in the encounter were Bedouins and felakeen from the vicinity who were trespassing, never having worked on this land.

The Arabs had previously threatened that they would plough the land, and they appeared on the day of the clash on land which had been previously ploughed by the Jews, encountering there 50 Jewish ploughers with their teams. Then the police arrived to restore order. Police Superintendent Harrington ordered both sides to stop work on the land.

The Bedouins had claimed 3,000 dunams of the 8,000 dunams constituting the area of the settlement. The District Commissioner in his judgment to-day has decided that 2,400 dunams were in the possession of the Bedouins previously, and that they are therefore to remain there until the Land Court is able to remove them elsewhere. Meanwhile, both the Bedouins and the Jews are forbidden to plough the land.

DIFFICULTIES FOR TOURISTS ENTERING PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, May 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Six Jewish tourists were to-day refused admission to Palestine, although they were in possession of means, and of all necessary documents. The Immigration Officer based the refusal on a suspicion that they intend to remain permanently in Palestine. As a result of intervention by the Jewish Agency, two of the tourists have been admitted, and the Jewish Agency is proceeding to press the question of admission for the other four.

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN LIBERAL JEWS AND ZIONISTS IN FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN PRUSSIA: SUBSIDY TO FEOHOLUZ RENEWED.

Frankfurt, May 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia held here yesterday, attended by the Chairman of the Council, Herr Leo Wolff, the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Eise; Land Court Councillor Lillenthal; Law Councillor Dr. Zimm, of Frankfurt; Privy Councillor Goldschmidt, of Berlin; Director Georg Kreski, of Berlin; Rabbi Dr. J. Foróvitz, of Frankfurt; Herr E. Schocken, of Berlin, and Dr. Bruno Zyska, of Berlin, it was decided to renew the annual subsidy to the Feholuz organisation, and to pass the Federation estimates amounting to 120,000 Marks.
These two decisions put an end to the serious differences which have existed between the Liberals and the Zionists in the Federation and in the Berlin Jewish Community, and threatened to result in a split in both organisations.

Because the Liberal majority at the last Conference of the Federation refused to agree to the renewal of the annual subsidy to the Bezoluz, the Zionists refused to pass the estimates, which require a three-fourths majority, and the result was that there have been no funds available for the various institutions of the Federation, which have in consequence been seriously hampered in their work.

In the last few weeks there have been negotiations between the Liberal and the Zionist People's Party leaders in the Federation, and in the Berlin Community, as a result of which the present decision has been adopted, restoring unity in the Federation.

A similar decision will probably be adopted by the Berlin Jewish Community, making it possible for the Liberals and the Zionist People's Party to continue to collaborate and maintain the united Jewish Community.

**FEDERATION OF LIBERAL JEWS AT ANNUAL MEETING MEANWHILE PROVES ATTITUDE OF ITS LEADERS IN TIENT REJECTED ZIONIST DEMAND.**

Berlin, May 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Federation of Liberal Jews in Germany held its annual meeting here yesterday.

Owing to the fact that the Executive of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia was meeting the same day in Frankfurt, several of the leaders were absent. Herr Heidrich Stern, the President of the Federation of Liberal Jews, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of representatives from all over the country, including many Liberal Rabbis and young people.

A resolution introduced by Herr Georg Goetz, former Secretary-General of the Federation, and now editor-in-chief of the "Juedisch-liberale Zeitung", was adopted unanimously, which declares that in the opinion of the Federation of Liberal Jews the work of the United Jewish religious community can be carried on only by recognising that differences of outlook exist among the members and therefore excluding from the scope of activities all those questions which divide the members and confining the work to those common tasks on which all members of the Community are agreed. The resolution goes on to express the unanimous approval of the Federation of the action of the Liberal fractions in the Federation of Prussian Communities, and in the Berlin Jewish Community, in standing by these principles and calls upon them to uphold these principles to their logical end.

"Jews Go to Palestine!" Nazis Out Attacking JEWS IN VIENNA STREETS.

Vienna, May 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Crowds of Nazis attacked Jews in the principal streets, on the tram-cars and in the cafes today, on the occasion of the opening meetings of the Vienna City Council and the Vienna State Parliament.

The cry "Jews, go to Palestine!" was raised repeatedly by the Nazis in the vicinity of the Parliament building. Many Jews have been injured.

The police were slow at first in taking action against the Nazis, but afterwards they adopted a vigorous attitude in putting a stop to the disorders and dispersing the rioters.

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