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DEATH OF MR. HERBERT BENTWICH.

Jerusalem, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Herbert Bentwich, one of the pioneers of the Zionist movement in England and an early associate of Dr. Theodore Herzl, died here to-day at the age of 76.

He was the father of Mr. Norman Bentwich, former Attorney General to the Palestine Government and now Weizmann Professor of International Peace at the Hebrew University, and of a large family of talented daughters, including Mrs. Friedlander, the widow of the late Professor Friedlander, the famous American Jewish scholar who was murdered in the Ukraine while on a relief expedition there at the time of the civil war, the late Mrs. Michael Lange, and Miss Margery, and Miss Thelma Bentwich.

Mr. Herbert Bentwich was a brother-in-law of the famous painter, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.

Jerusalem, June 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The funeral took place this (Sunday) morning, in the presence of representatives of the Palestine Government and of the Jewish institutions in the country. Burial was in the Bentwich family vault, near the Jewish National Library of the Hebrew University. Mr. David Yellin, an old friend, spoke at the grave-side.

A telegram of condolence has been received from the Jewish Agency in London.

The Maccabean Pilgrimage To Palestine And The Clerkenwell Conference.

Mr. Herbert Bentwich, who was born in London on May 11th., 1856, was a distinguished barrister and an authority on the law of copyright. He was for 17 years, from 1907 - 1924, editor of the "Law Journal", and he had been one of the arbitrators of the London Chamber of Arbitration. He was Examiner in Jurisprudence for the Palestine Law School, and Chairman of the English Branch of the Society for Jewish Jurisprudence.

His publications included "A Treatise on the Law of Copyright in Designs", "The Military Service Acts' Practice", "Pamphlets On Chambers of Arbitration", "The Administration of the Aliens Act and Zionism", and many political and other articles in the "Nineteenth Century", "Fortnightly", "English", and other reviews.

Mr. Herbert Bentwich was a member of the Maccabean Club in London, before which Dr. Herzl made his first public plea. He was particularly helpful to Dr. Herzl in founding the Jewish Colonial Trust. He was for many years the President of the Order of Ancient Maccabees, which he represented at many of the Zionist Congresses, and in 1922 he founded the Anglo-Jewish Settlement at Gezer, in Palestine.

Some months before the First Zionist Congress was opened at Basle, Mr. Herbert Bentwich organised the Maccabean pilgrimage to Palestine, which (as he himself wrote of it afterwards) helped in some degree to rouse world-wide interest in the movement. Herzl himself, he went on, welcomed the pilgrimage, in which some Americans joined with their English friends, as an expedition of pioneers directed to an investigation and the possibilities of the land, and although our party in no way aspired to fulfil that function, it did serve as the pioneer of many similar pilgrimages of lovers of Zion from other countries.

There followed on this, Mr. Herbert Bentwich wrote in this article, the great Clerkenwell Conference of 1898, the first parliament that had ever been called from the mass of English Jews, which was attended by 150 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, and also by many foreign visitors, including Dr. Wolffsohn, of Cologne, representing the Central Committee appointed by the first Basle Congress. Dr. Herzl sent a message to the Conference, in which he declared: "From the first moment I entered the movement my eyes were directed towards England, because I saw that by reason of the general situation of things there it was the Archimedean point where the lever could be applied".

Out of this great meeting, he proceeded, there grew the English Zionist Federation, and at the first annual conference of the Federation in the following year, the Zionist leader himself attended and delivered a notable address at St. Martin's Town Hall, Westminster, dealing with the supposed conflict between so-called "practical" and so-called "political" Zionism.

"Those Of Us Who Were Lieutenants Under The Great Captain".

During this period, he went on, there were established as British corporations the two great organs, the Jewish Colonial Trust and the Jewish National Fund, which made possible all the later developments.

Herzl, he wrote, had been charged with having a veritable Anglomania, and like all other leaders, he recognised in the Anglo-Saxon race the true pathfinders of progress and the champions of liberty. So like another Mazzini, he appealed to the English people to come to the help of the dispersed millions of his own race.

Since Herzl burst on an incredulous world with his Jewish State, a whole generation has passed, and a new generation has arisen, which knew not Joseph, Mr. Bentwich concluded his article, and yet the charm of the wonder-worker persists, and Herzl's attempt at a modern solution of the Jewish question has its reverberations to the ends of the earth. Though the State has not been established, the status of the people has been raised by the unfolding of the age-long dream, touched with a master-hand. The story of the dispersed nation kept alive by its ideals, has roused the conscience of humanity and the vision of the seer is being translated into fact. Those of us who were lieutenants under the Great Captain and are privileged to partake in the gradual unfolding of the dream in the land of our fathers, have to-day no prouder title than that which we enjoy under England's protection with the remnant of Israel who are the pioneers and harbingers of the Return.

CONFISCATION OF ALL PROPERTY OF EAST EUROPEAN JEWS WHO HAVE COME INTO GERMANY SINCE AUGUST 1ST., 1914: NAZI MOTION CARRIED UNEXPECTEDLY IN PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT AT ALL-NIGHT SESSION DURING ABSENCE OF MAJORITY OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND CENTRE DEPUTIES: COMMUNISTS VOTE WITH NAZIS FOR CONFISCATION: TISHA B'AB FEELING AMONG FOREIGN JEWS IN PRUSSIA: MOTION HAS NO PRACTICAL VALUE SO LONG AS PRESENT SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC-CENTRE GOVERNMENT REMAINS IN POWER IN PRUSSIA MINISTERIAL DIRECTOR BADT TELLS J.T.A. AND EVEN THEN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS POWER OF VETO: NO REASON NOW FOR PANIC.

Berlin, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

At five o'clock in the early hours of this morning, during an all-night sitting of the Prussian Parliament, the Nazis succeeded in carrying at a snap-division, in the absence of many of the Deputies of the Social Democratic and Centre Parties, a motion for the confiscation of all property belonging to East European Jews who have come into Prussia after the outbreak of the Great War, on August 1st., 1914.

The Communists voted with the Nazis for confiscation, apparently in the desire to effect any confiscation of property, even if it is at first limited to that of East European Jews.

The Nazis also succeeded in carrying at this session a motion prohibiting State theatres in Prussia employing Jews in any capacity, as actors, managers, musicians, etc.

At 3 a.m. the Nazis again brought in their motion for prohibiting Shechita, but the Centre Party Deputies abstained from voting, thus leaving the Nazi fraction alone to vote, and since one fraction cannot pass any law by itself, the anti-shechita motion has been held up till the next session in July.

The motion for the confiscation of Jewish property requires that it should be seized within three weeks and converted into means for providing employment for the unemployed.

The text of the confiscation motion is as follows:

The entire property of all East-European Jews who have entered the country since August 1st., 1914, constituting the dishonest accumulation of a race which itself does no productive work, but has accumulated wealth by enslaving the German nation, is to be completely confiscated. The Prussian Government is instructed within three weeks to convert this confiscated property into means of employment for the unemployed.

There is a Tisha B'Ab feeling of gloom and depression this morning among the Jewish population because of the unexpected passing of the confiscation motion, for which no one had been in any way prepared.

The Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith and Ministerial Director Dr. Hermann Badt, who is the Prussian representative on the Reichsrat, or Federal Council, and the great authority on Inter-State relations, have both assured the J.T.A. to-day that the confiscation motion has no real value as long as the present Social Democratic-Centre Coalition Government remains in power in Prussia, because the Prussian Government can ignore the resolutions of the Diet. And even if there should be a Nazi Cabinet formed in Prussia, Dr. Badt added, the law must be sanctioned by the Federal Government before it can enter into force. There is, therefore, he said, no reason now for panic.

The Hitlerists and other antisemitic Deputies have for years past been regularly introducing motions into the various legislative assemblies in which they have been represented, seeking, among other things, to confiscate the property of East European Jews living in the country.

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In 1924 the Hitlerists demanded a referendum on the following five proposals: (1) all East European Jews who entered Germany after November 9th., 1918, to be expelled; (2) all Jews who entered Germany after August 1st., 1914 to be expelled; (3) the possessions of all Jews expelled to be confiscated and the confiscated funds used for paying compensation to war-loan holders and savings bank holders who have lost the value of their holdings; (4) those Jews allowed to remain in Germany to be placed under alien regulations and treated in the same way as subjects of foreign States; (5) a special Jew law to be drawn up and enforced.

In 1926 fifteen Hitlerist Deputies in the Reichstag, including General Ludendorff, introduced a bill entitled "The Draft of a Law for the Expropriation of the Banking and Stock Exchange Princes and other Parasites on the People", providing that "The entire property of the banking and stock exchange princes and of all East European Jews who have entered the country since August 1st., 1914, and of others of alien origin, their families and family dependents, as well as of those who have made fortunes out of profits gained by the war, the Revolution, currency inflation or deflation, is to be expropriated for the good of the generality without compensation".

A movement for deporting East European Jews and other Jews was started in 1923 by the Bavarian Government, where the Hitlerists had a great deal of influence at the time. Several hundred Jews, mostly Polish Jews, were expelled all over the country. The Polish Government made strong representations against these expulsions at the time and threatened reprisals. The Prime Minister of the day, Dr. von Kahr, was reported to have said: "All foreign Jews must clear out and then we will deal with our own Jews".

The British Government, although no British subjects had been affected by the expulsions, instructed the then British Consul-General in Munich, Mr. Robert H. Clive, to communicate to the Bavarian Government that Britain was viewing the expulsions with grave concern and disfavor. The report of the Joint Foreign Committee to the Board of Deputies at that time officially referred to these representations as showing what a painful impression the expulsions had made upon British public opinion.

POLISH JEWS EXCITED OVER PRUSSIAN CONFISCATION LAW: POLISH GOVERNMENT AID TO BE DETERMINED TO MAKE VIGOROUS REPRESENTATIONS.

Warsaw, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Prussian confiscation law has caused tremendous excitement among the Jews of Poland. There are many Polish Jews who are not living in Germany who also possess immovable property in Prussia.

The J.T.A. here learns that the Polish Government is determined to make vigorous representations to the German Government against this resolution being adopted in the Prussian Diet and to draw all the necessary consequences if the law is enforced and affects Polish citizens. It would be the first time, it is pointed out, that the property of Polish citizens would be confiscated in a non-Communist State.

NAZIS START THROWING JEWS OUT OF MOVING TRAINS.

Berlin, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Nazi storm troops intend during the next few days to carry out systematic raids in the underground, as part of a movement to throw Jews and Radicals out of the trains while they are in motion, the Socialist "Vorwaerts" warns its readers to-day.

An attempt to throw out Jews from a moving train was made last night by Nazi storm troops at the Kurfuerstendamm Strasse Station.

In Duesseldorf Nazis fired at the windows of a train passing through the city, at which they saw people whom they took to be Jews.

BERLIN POLICE SUSPEND HITLERIST ORGAN FOR FIVE DAYS: JEWISH POLICE-VICE-PRESIDENT BRINGS LIBEL ACTION AGAINST PAPER.

Berlin, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Angriff", the Hitlerist organ in Berlin, which is edited by Deputy Goebbels, has been suspended by the police for five days, until Thursday, when the libel action brought against the paper by Dr. Weiss, the Jewish Vice-President of the Berlin Police Force, will be heard.

VIENNA NAZIS USING REVOLVERS IN ANTI-JEWISH ATTACKS: POLICE LORRY DISPERSES NAZIS INVADING JEWISH QUARTER: MEMBERS OF JEWISH SPORTS CLUB HAKOAH PUT UP RESISTANCE: MANY NAZIS HURT: NO RESTORATION OF QUIET AT UNIVERSITY TILL JEWISH DEAN RETIRES NAZI STUDENT NOTICE THREATENS.

Vienna, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Nazis in Vienna have started using revolvers in their attacks on Jews. One Jew named Moritz, who was attacked while he was walking through the street, has been shot in the upper arm.

Two Nazis who shot at him, an electrician named Schmidt, and a waiter named Kroll, have been arrested. The police claim that before they shot at him, Moritz had boxed the ears of the two Nazis.

A member of the "Hakoah" Jewish sports club, named Gruschker, has been badly injured in the thigh by a bullet fired by a Nazi.

This occurred during a fight in the Jewish quarter, in which members of the Hakoah rushed up to beat back a crowd of Nazis who had invaded the Jewish quarter, after a disturbance started by a Nazi beating a Jew with a dog-whip. Several Nazis were badly hurt. A police motor lorry finally came into the Jewish quarter and drove out the Nazi invaders.

About a dozen Jews were badly beaten by Nazis in the Leopoldgasse and the Ober-Donau Strasse, near the law court, where two Nazis were placed on trial to-day for having beaten Dr. Klebinder, the Jewish editor of the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung", while he was sitting at a cafe table in April. Dr. Klebinder, who is now in America, had roused the anger of the Nazis by his action in bringing the question of the antisemitic student rights at Vienna University before the Constitutional Court which annulled them as being contrary to the Constitution.

One of Dr. Klebinder's assailants has been acquitted and the other has been fined 20 schillings.

No further disturbances took place to-day at the University itself. There is a big force of police on duty in the vicinity of the University, in case of any recurrence of the disorders.

There will be no return to peaceful studies until the Jewish Dean (Professor Pick) resigns, the Nazi German Students' Organisation declares in a notice it has put up on the University notice board. He demand, it says, that henceforth only people of pure German blood may act as teachers and leaders of our University.