

Britain and Germany Work Out Separate Plans for Refugees

U. S. Jews Asked to Fine Themselves to Aid Nazi Victims.

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that Britain cannot carry the entire burden and other countries must help.

Plan Harsh Attack

The Labor Party planned a bitter attack on Germany's anti-Semitism when its resolution "deplored the treatment of Jews in Germany and welcoming some concurred and immediate efforts by nations, including the United States, to secure a common policy," came up for debate.

A plan initiated by American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, whereby Britain would demand land and the United States money in the resettlement of Jews, may be described in detail by the Prime Minister of Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Minister.

Tanganyika (German East Africa) is one of the former German colonies which Fuehrer Hitler wants returned to the Reich.

War Debt Talk Revived

For that reason some quarters doubted that Mr. Chamberlain would open it to Jewish colonization because of the strong opposition in the German press to settling Jews in former German colonies.

The Evening Standard's financial expert today forecast that under the new British-United States treaty trade "may become sufficiently free to permit settlement of the war debt question."

In Washington, State Department officials regarded that prediction as purely an unofficial "feeler."

French-German Peace Agreement Held Up

PARIS, Nov. 21 (U. P.)—Germany's anti-Semitic campaign and bitter press attacks on Great Britain have delayed publication of French and German notes announcing a "no-more-war" policy informed quarters said today.

The declarations paralleling that of Fuehrer Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain in Munich, have been prepared. A competent source said the French-German declaration already has been signed and has been for some time.

Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet have been awaiting an opportune moment for publication, to get the best possible effect.

But meanwhile, it was said, anti-Jewish agitation expanded so rapidly that now the French hesitate to publish it, although it generally had been expected they would do so before the arrival here Wednesday of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax of Great Britain.

It was believed the meeting may turn out to be a prelude to a second four-power meeting.

Germany Also Seeks Haven for Jews

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (U. P.)—Germany has sent to London specific proposals for limitation of the air forces of Britain, France and Germany, and for the limitation of the use of heavy artillery and poison gas, well-informed sources said today.

The proposals were entrusted by Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering to Maj. Gen. Bodenschatz, one of the chief aids in the air force, who flew to London today.

Gen. Bodenschatz's trip was timed just before the visit of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax to Paris Wednesday.

Church Relations Strained

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Meanwhile, however, relations between Nazi Germany and the Catholic Church were subjected to a new strain.

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The letter was read from pulpits in all churches of the diocese. It protested against action seeking to induce Catholic parents to send their children to nonconfessional instead of confessional schools.

From a well-informed private quarter it was learned that Germany had been negotiating with several Central and South American countries for admission of large numbers of German Jews.

Favorable progress was reported, especially with the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Minister, it was learned, left for Munich possibly to confer with Fuehrer Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

U. S. Efforts Ignored

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Warns of Visit



Rep. Hamilton Fish
(Copyright, 1938, by United Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In a telegram to the United Press today Rep. Hamilton Fish (R., N. Y.) urged that the visit to the United States next year of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth be kept free of war propaganda, war commitments or secret treaties.

"The visit had better be canceled," his telegram said, "if it is to be used as a smoke screen for establishing a military understanding or naval alliance, or for the purposes of entering into agreements for concerted or parallel actions to police and quarantine the world."

U. S. Jews Asked To Raise \$100,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (U. P.)—Jewish leaders called upon American Jewry today to levy upon itself a "voluntary fine" of 100 million dollars for resettlement of Jews being persecuted in Germany.

The proposal was made by Rabbi Edward L. Isaak of Baltimore at a one-day emergency conference of the laborers' region of the United Palestine Appeal. He suggested that the 180 million dollars would cover the 400 million dollars "stolen from the Jews of Germany by the Nazi regime," and would create opportunities for Jews "now languishing in a no-man's land in Central Europe."

Civil Liberties Group Asks Quota Loosening

Congress should extend the right of asylum to political and religious refugees from abroad, Mrs. Lucille B. Milner, secretary of the American Civil Liberties Committee declared today.

Mrs. Milner will speak at a meeting of the Indiana Civil Liberties Committee at 6:30 o'clock tonight at the Athenaeum. She will outline a legislative program to be presented to Congress by the Union.

The program also asks that freedom of the air be increased and that private military training or drilling with arms be prohibited, Mrs. Milner said.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY DIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (U. P.)—Leopold Godowsky, pianist and composer, died at Lenox Hill Hospital today after a long illness. He was 68.

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Clashes Increase Danger of Warfare In Strategic Czechoslovak Ruthenia; Poland and Hungary Move Up Troops

Hitler's Newspaper Warns Peace Is Threatened by Campaign.

VIENNA, Nov. 21 (U. P.)—The danger of armed conflict over Czechoslovakia's eastern frontier, involving Hungary and Poland and possibly Germany and Italy, increased today as new incidents occurred.

The newspaper recalled that a central emigration headquarters for Jews had been established Aug. 26 in the Rothschild Palace. Within the shortest possible time all clearance papers are being provided for Jewish emigrants, the newspaper said. As many as 200 applicants are being handled daily.

Few Have Emigrated

The newspaper suggested that recent anti-Jewish measures were taken because many Jews had not shown any desire to emigrate because they were still getting along much too well despite the fact that the Nazis have been in power in Germany for five years."

In Germany in the five years from 1933 to 1938 only about 17 per cent of 515,000 Jews of the Jewish religion and 300,000 full and part-blooded Jews, took Germany's anti-Semitism seriously enough to emigrate, the newspaper said.

Czechoslovak and German representatives signed an agreement today conclusively fixing the German-Czech border.

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with Czech defense troops including gendarmerie, police and customs guards.

Four Hungarians were reported to have been killed and several were taken prisoner. The Hungarians were forced to withdraw, the reports said.

At Praha, the Government said that at least six persons had been killed in border clashes with Polish and Hungarian "territories." But the Government denied that there had been an uprising in Ruthenia.

It was officially announced in Praha that Czech frontier guards had repulsed a band of Polish irregulars who crossed the frontier into the Czech province of Ruthenia. One Pole was killed.

Both Poland and Hungary were reported to be prepared to march into Ruthenia and eastern Slovakia at a moment's notice. Both nations have been reinforcing frontier troops.

Nazi Dream Threatened

It was said that they were ready to take advantage of any serious frontier incident for "police action" to preserve peace.

Both had been disappointed by their failure to obtain from the Vienna conference which settled Czech-Hungarian territorial disputes, enough Czech territory to give them a common border.

Observers believed that if the situation grew dangerous, Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini would take a strong hand. Italy and Germany were the Vienna arbiters and rejected Hungary's full claim.

Occupation of eastern Czechoslovakia by Hungary or Poland or both would constitute a loss of prestige to Italy. For Germany it would be a loss of prestige and would also threaten to close the road to Ruthenia.

Today each of these countries is striving, more or less successfully to prevent the anti-Semitic contagion from spreading onto its soil from Germany. At the same time, however, Herr Hitler's covetous eyes are on this region and his agents are actively preparing the ground for a new Nazi advance.

A campaign "for frontier clarification" has been conducted by Hungarian newspapers and organs urging union of Ruthenia with Hungary on historical, geographical and economic grounds, the newspaper said.

It described the campaign as "remarkable" because Hungary as well as Czechoslovakia "accepted in advance and without reservation the decision Italy and Germany have given at the Vienna conference."

Frequent clashes were reported in the region of Feketepeata and a growing "uprising" was reported in the mountainous regions farther within Ruthenia.

It is this situation which gives Carpatho-Ukraine or Ruthenia, its present importance. Nazi control of this province makes it an open corridor between Nazi-dominated Czechoslovakia and the grain and oil fields of Eastern Europe. It been completed.

On the Southern front the spokesman said Chinese bands still were delivering strong night attacks around Canton, but he denied there was a possibility of Chinese recapturing the big South China metropolis.

Japanese planes bombed cities on the Lung-hai Railway, on the Northern front, during the week.

In the so-called "occupied" areas the Japanese had started extensive operations against scores of thousands of Chinese guerrillas in the Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking triangle, along the Tientsin-Pukow (Nanking) Railway, and throughout the North China provinces.

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (U. P.)—Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office today and was understood to have been given an amplification by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita of Japan's reply to the American note of protest against alleged violations of the Open Door policy in China.

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