

p. 8

delivered by the Council of the League of Nations cooled.

But despite these acerbities, it is predicted that when he has unburdened himself on what he conceives to be Germany's just grievances, the Reichstag speech will end on a note of conciliation, conciliation intended for France. Decision to make such an overture, it is believed, has now been accelerated by the message General Goering is carrying back to Berlin.

The Frankfurter Zeitung sees the present European deadlock as a glorious opportunity for Herr Hitler to assume leadership. The insecurity that marks British foreign policy, says the paper, constitutes in principle an extraordinary opportunity for Herr Hitler to take the reins into his hands. The article adds:

"Europe's leadership in diplomacy has reached the end of its wits and is becoming ensnared in pacts and alliances. Britain is wavering—wavering between participation in diplomacy leading to military alliances and an honest League of Nations policy."

Goering Has Talks with Poles.

WIRELESS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WARSAW, May 19.—General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Reich Air Minister and Prussian Premier, who represented the German Government at the funeral of Marshal Josef Pilsudski, conferred today with Colonel Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and expressed his confidence that the good relations between Poland and Germany, established by the late Marshal, would continue to be cordial and friendly—according to a statement issued by the German Embassy here.

General Goering spent the whole day here after traveling last night from Cracow with Marshal Pilsudski's successor as inspector general of the army, General Eduard Rydz-Smigly.

General Goering will be able to convey to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler valuable information not only about Polish-German relations, but also about prospects for a German understanding with the French. He spent last night with M. Laval at Cracow after the burial of Marshal Pilsudski in the royal crypt of the Wawel cathedral.

General Goering is said to have assured M. Laval that Herr Hitler's speech on Tuesday to the Reichstag would be of such a nature as to open new possibilities for direct conversations between Germany and France. After preliminary conversations both, it is believed, communicated with their respective governments and met again later in the evening. General Goering was able to invite M. Laval to Berlin in the near future.

The French reply will be given after M. Laval's return to Paris.

Interviews Stir Paris.

WIRELESS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, May 19.—Foreign Minister Pierre Laval's two interviews yesterday with General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, German Air Minister, at Cracow after Marshal Josef Pilsudski's funeral have far eclipsed in interest here all the speeches and declarations made during M. Laval's visits either to Warsaw or Moscow. An official communiqué revealed little regarding what was said.

Undoubtedly the Foreign Minister, who arrives back in Paris tomorrow morning, is anxious to reserve his first account of the interviews for his colleagues in the government. There is much speculation as to whether the invitation to M. Laval to visit Berlin was transmitted by General Goering from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler

"starve out these bandits." Mr. Untermyer, who is chairman of the Westchester unit of the United Jewish Appeal for German Refugees, spoke at a meeting in his Greystone home here for the purpose of establishing a Yonkers division of the drive.

"Since the League of Nations lacks the courage to make good its many threats to impose these 'economic sanctions' for treaty violations," Mr. Untermyer declared, "our Christian brethren should officially join with us in a body, as they are now doing individually, and civilization would soon be rid of this nightmare."

Concerning conditions in Germany, Mr. Untermyer said:

"In line with that government's repudiation of its own debts and its obvious determination to destroy Christianity and the Scriptures, and with it all religious freedom, and to set up in its place a pagan religion in a form dictated by the State, it is now a crime punishable by long years of imprisonment and impossible money penalties, inflicted upon the Catholic nuns and monks who are inmates of the convents and monasteries and who have no selfish ends to serve, for paying their honest foreign debts with the moneys of their own religious orders sent by them out of the country for that purpose to support their foreign branches."

More than 200 persons attended the meeting. Another speaker who advocated the boycott as the "most effective weapon" was Kurt Rosenfeld, former Minister of Justice of Prussia.

Morris M. Einson is honorary chairman of the Yonkers division.

A few hours after the meeting, fire of mysterious origin partly destroyed a cottage on the estate. The damage was estimated at between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The fire was discovered shortly after dusk in the upper floors of the three-story frame house occupied by the gardener and about a quarter of a mile from the main house.

RACE PREJUDICE SCORED.

Pecora and Bennett Speak at B'nai B'rith Dinner.

Resentment that it should be necessary to battle against racial prejudice in "free America" was expressed last night by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora in a dinner address to the eighty-third annual convention of B'nai B'rith District 1 at the Hotel Commodore. "My hope, as I read of bigotry and prejudice," Justice Pecora told 500 diners, "is not so much for the deliverance of the Jews as for that of the people who are steeped in the blight of hatred and who need deliverance more than their victims."

Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. recounted the contributions to national institutions of men like Associate Justices Brandeis and Cardozo of the United States Supreme Court, Dr. Albert Einstein and the late Adolph S. Ochs.

Earlier in the day delegates to the convention elected Charles Horowitz of New York to succeed Horace R. Cohen of Montreal as president of the organization. Wilfred B. Feiga of Worcester, Mass., was named first vice president; Emil Rubinstein of Buffalo, second vice president; Isidore Markus of Toronto, third vice president; William Asher of New York, treasurer, and Lawrence White of New Haven, secretary. The convention will close today.

When nations with which we have international relations adopt policies which are cruel, bigoted and inconsistent with civilization," he said, "I am not so sure but what the severance of diplomatic relations might be justified."

Resolutions condemning the Hitler régime in Germany, and pointing out that the persecutions there were not directed merely against Jews but threatened as well other religious groups and labor organizations, were adopted as proposed by a resolutions committee headed by Judge Joseph Fromberg of Charleston, S. C.

Support for Boycott Urged.

In another resolution the convention went on record as believing that the American people generally should support the boycott movement.

World peace, outlawry of war and the upbuilding of Palestine "in the spirit, however, of the ideals and principles of Torah-true Judaism" were urged in other resolutions adopted unanimously. The convention also voted to support the United Jewish Appeal for funds to be used for the assistance of German refugees and for the reconstruction of Palestine.

More than 500 men and women took part in the all-day sessions of the convention, which was called to establish and organize orthodox Jewry upon a firmer foundation in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the District of Columbia.

The convention was opened by William Weiss of New York, national president of the union, who urged orthodox Jews everywhere to "become more articulate" in the affairs of American Jewish life, and by revitalization of Jewish cultural and religious institutions "to safeguard and perpetuate traditional Judaism."

Letter From Roosevelt Read.

A letter from President Roosevelt, expressing his good wishes to the members of the convention, was read by Mr. Weiss and applauded by the delegates.

Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Judge Fromberg, Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein of New York and rabbis from each of the seven States and the District of Columbia represented at the meeting, addressed the convention.

Judge Fromberg presided this afternoon at a symposium on "Educating the Jewish Youth," at which a uniform course of study was recommended and approved. Speakers included Rabbi Harry H. Epstein of Atlanta, Rabbi Nathan Drazen and Rabbi Samuel Rosenblatt of Baltimore and Rabbi George Silverstone of Washington. Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein of New York, national president of the women's branch of the union, presided at a separate meeting this afternoon of the women delegates and sisterhood affiliates.

REICH ORDERS SWISS OUT.

Eduard Behrens, Reporter, Told to Leave Within 24 Hours.

BERLIN, May 18 (P).—Eduard Behrens, Berlin correspondent for the National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland, was summarily ordered today to leave Germany within twenty-four hours because his writings displeased Nazi authorities.

His expulsion had been decided upon months ago, but through the intervention of the Foreign Press Association he had received a respite. However, his reporting continued to offend officials,

that occasionally in definite cases the wish stands or stood in the foreground to combine the solution of organizational tasks with the creation or expansion of personal positions of power."

The periodical cites definite cases of how costs have risen. One organization, it says, the predecessor of which performed virtually the same tasks with a budget of 280,000 marks, now requires a budget of 1,700,000 marks. Another organization which before the National Socialist régime had 20,000 members and a personnel budget of 40,000 marks now has 54,600 members but a personnel budget of 219,000 marks.

The effect on individual businesses is illustrated by the following cases:

A small brick factory that formerly paid as its total of all membership fees 96 marks now pays 311.60 marks. A large canning concern that used to pay a total of 1,450 marks now pays 3,500. A big textile firm that used to pay the former textile association 400 marks now pays its successor 5,500.

A laudable exception is cited in the case of the Reich industrial group, which has reduced its budget from 1,800,000 to 1,100,000 marks.

The bigger concerns, it is said, are still better able to pay than small businesses where every penny counts. Many of the latter, according to the periodical, have been forced to leave the German Labor Front, in which employers and employees are supposed to be merged into one patriotic social community, because this is one organization in which membership is voluntary.

The other effect is overorganization was forcefully voiced at a recent meeting of the National Socialist party in Bremen by Herr Bollmeyer, president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, who said:

"The largest part of our daily work consists of paper guerrilla warfare with all sorts of authorities. In addition, we must read a steady stream of ordinances and laws that put us every moment before new situations."

"This paper flood threatens to strangle the export merchant. Things cannot continue this way. The business man must be able to breathe; he needs free time in order to devote himself to his real business."

These strong words, it is recorded, were received with loud applause.

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German Legation Alarmed by Field Marshal's Condition.

BUDAPEST, May 19 (P).—Field Marshal August von Mackensen of Germany suffered a stomach ailment today and a program of entertainment in his honor was canceled. His condition was reported worse at midnight, causing concern at the German Legation, where he is staying. [Field Marshal Mackensen is 86 years old.]

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A service probably will be held for Hausner at the church over which he was stunting when he crashed. The body then will be taken to Linden, N. J.

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New York Times, Monday, May 20, 1935

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The dramatic strokes of Adolf Hitler's régime have ceased to find more than a momentary response among the working classes. The general attitude is a helpless and cynical shrug of the shoulders at the latest antics in which "they" are indulging. While Herr Hitler himself has become, even to thousands who had reason to hate his revolution, a symbol of Germany to be worshiped as something apart, the régime is recognized by the more thoughtful and less emotional as a distinctive body composed of outstanding figures whose popularity differs enormously in degree.

Tug-of-War Behind.

"They" include all the surviving revolutionary figures, from the boyish and flamboyant personality of General Goering, whose idiosyncrasies cannot help appealing to the German public between his periodical gusts of sternness, to some who are regarded with indifference or worse.

Although the Fuehrer may be said to decide everything in the end, it has long been realized that his every decision is the outcome of a tug-of-war between groups behind the scenes. The popularity of National Socialist leaders is not to be measured by the response to solemn organized gatherings of those whom the revolution has brought to power, office, money or undreamt-of occupation, but by the day-to-day observations of people of all sorts and by the feeling or lack of it displayed by film audiences when the prominent make their by no means rare appearances in newsreels.

The workers have seen such theoretical "socialism" as was held before their eyes after the revolution squeezed drop by drop out of the reorganization of the nation as it has taken shape. Neither Nazi converts nor those who were not impressed but hoped for the best feel that much has been done for them.

The "practical socialism" of the Winter relief is, after all, only a new form of charity on a large scale and profound suspicions have been aroused, rightly or wrongly, about its administration. These suspicions arise out of examples elsewhere of a new corruption deriving from revolutionary conditions. The view may be heard in every class of German life that the corruption which has succeeded that of the old "system" is widespread and not less.

Only the short-sighted can have thought that, when, at the beginning of this year, the moderate army-conservative-industrialist groups began to get a definite grip on things, the whole face of German life would change almost at once. What those groups may regard as the undesirable growths of a two years' revolutionary period are not to be removed in two months, even by the most accelerated evolutionary process.

The forces of moderation and the thoroughgoing fanatical National Socialist elements are now locked together in a complicated, swaying struggle that may well last at least another two years before it has a plain result.

This result may be a German national structure composed of the best and most practical of national socialism leavened by the experience and wider outlook of the army and the cultured, unclouded conservative section. The alternative would seem to be an eventual relapse into an extreme national bolshevism.

Heimwehr Leader Asserts Force Will Fight Cultural as Well as Political Liberalism.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 19.—In a speech to armed Austrian Fascist formations today at Innsbruck Vice Chancellor Prince Ernst von Starhemberg proclaimed the triumph of the Heimwehr and fascism over what he called "bolshevist-democracy" and liberal ideas in politics and culture.

He said it was fifteen years since militant fascist forces first challenged these ideas and on a subsequent May 19 they had demanded overthrow of the democratic parliamentary system. In May, 1933, he said, 40,000 Heimwehr men marched through Vienna and thereby saved Austria. He added that at that time there was a coalition of Social Democrats and Nazis, whom he called "red and brown Bolsheviks," in Vienna to oppose his march.

Prince von Starhemberg again demanded totality, a demand which a meeting of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's peasant supporters today vigorously opposed by implication in a resolution. He declared the Heimwehr is determined to fight the liberal spirit in cultural as in political matters.

20 REBELS EXECUTED, SAYS CHINESE REPORT

Canton Crashes Revolt Attempt —Plotters Hoped to Raise Large Bandit Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONGKONG, May 19.—It is reported here that more than twenty persons have been executed in Canton in connection with a plot to overthrow the government.

About forty were arrested recently when the plot was unearthed. Among those executed was Chu Cheu-Kuan, a former magistrate of Chungshan.

Ten thousand revolutionary badges were discovered. They had been ordered by Chu, who intended to enrol bandits or a nucleus for his rebel army.

Canton has ordered a clean up of Bias Bay, where a pirate force is assembling.

It appears the revolt is confined to the Chungshan area and was nipped in the bud. The provincial government is not believed to be endangered.

"When we look about us in the world," he said, "we can say with justifiable pride that while others are idle the German workman should his spade and goes to work and, again, while others are only creating arms-bearing armies we, in addition to organizing our defense forces, have also created an army for work. We have not gone forth in tears to seek arms, but proceeded to help ourselves and all we ask of the world is to be left in peace."

The German people, Dr. Goebbels said, have become a modern nation that seeks to meet the problems of the hour.

Says Army Guards Peace.

"The German people do not want war and have enough problems to solve at home," he added. "They have not recreated an army to wage war, but to safeguard peace."

If other German governments had tackled the post-war problems with the same energy as did the National Socialist State, Dr. Goebbels asserted, Germany might have been put in a position of peace and prosperity."

The Frankfurt-Darmstadt section opened today is regarded as an experiment in motor road construction and traffic control. Special attention was devoted to the resurfacing of the road's surface which is intended to allow speeds of 70 to 140 miles an hour. Since the work was undertaken in the Autumn of 1933 the government has improved building methods and machinery and the experience thus gained will be used in laying down other stretches of the system. The width of the Frankfurt-Darmstadt section is about eighty feet.

It is proposed to complete 200 miles of the 4,000 miles under contemplation in various parts of the Reich this year; the project is for six years of work, which will employ 600,000 men and will involve a cost to the Reich of \$750,000,000.

FRESH AIR CAMP PLEA

Survey Shows Many Children in Slums Have Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been diagnosed in 109 of 324 lower East Side tenements and children with tubercular infection were found in 108 houses, according to preliminary facts obtained by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The facts were made public yesterday by Bailey B. Buritt, general director, in announcing an appeal for \$49,711 to maintain nine Fresh Air Camps through the Summer months. They were obtained through a tuberculosis service recently instituted at the association's Mulberry Health Centre.



THE PATENTED CUSHION SOLE MAKES THIS SHOE FAMOUS FOR COMFORT

Famous (among men who know what foot comfort is) yet so good-looking no one would suspect it of being "comfort" shoe! That's because of its smart styling, its fine workmanship, its splendid materials—all of which make it an outstanding value.

Dr. A. Reed
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P. SMITH SHOE CO. Makers, CHICAGO

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