

Hitlerist Split.

Berlin.

The Thuringian Diet has adopted a vote of no-confidence in Dr. Frick, the Hitlerist Minister of the Interior and Education. Twenty-five Deputies voted against Dr. Frick, twenty-two voted in his favour, and five members of the People's Party abstained. Dr. Frick declares that he will not resign, notwithstanding the vote.

Meanwhile the Hitlerist movement is splitting up. An important section, headed by the editor of the chief Hitlerist organ in Berlin, the "National-Sozialist," Herr Otto Strasser, and by Count Reventlow, has broken away and formed a new party, calling itself the National Revolutionary Party, in opposition to Herr Adolf Hitler.

The Hitlerist papers accuse the new Party of being financed by the Jewish banker, Herr Jacob Goldschmidt. The "National-Sozialist" replies that the charge is an idiotic and insolent lie.

Jewess Director of Famous Opera.

Rome.

Miss Anita Colombo, a Jewess, has been appointed Director of the world-famous Scala Opera in Milan, in succession to the late Angelo Scandiani, also a Jew. Miss Colombo is the daughter of a banker in whose house many musicians, notably Toscanini, used to visit. She was for a time Toscanini's secretary, and accompanied him and Scandiani as one of the organisers on the various tours made by the Scala Orchestra in the European capitals.

The appointment of a woman to this important position has caused considerable surprise, but in view of Miss Colombo's acknowledged qualifications, has given satisfaction.

Death of Dr. Pismanek.

Paris.

Dr. Daniel Pismanek, at one time a prominent Zionist, but in recent years mostly identified with the anti-Bolshevik movement among the Russian emigres living abroad, has died at the age of sixty-one.

Township Destroyed.

Warsaw.

Almost the entire Jewish township of Komorovka in the district of Radzyn, has been destroyed in a fire which has broken out there. The synagogue and the Beth Hamedrash have been burnt down and the Rabbi risked his life in rescuing the scrolls of the law. Only six houses in the whole township have been left standing, so that practically the entire Jewish population is homeless.

A Goodwill Committee.

Warsaw.

Preparations are being made to set up a Polish-Jewish Goodwill Committee similar to that established in New York a few months ago, in order to promote good-feeling and co-operation between the Jewish and non-Jewish citizens of the country. Dr. M. J. T. Marchlewski, the Polish Consul-General in New York and one of the funders of the American Polish-Jewish Goodwill Committee, who is now on a visit to Poland, told a J.T.A. representative. Dr. Marchlewski spoke at length of the objects for which the Goodwill Committee has been formed in America, and said that he was sure that it would do invaluable work in bringing about better relationship between the Jewish and non-Jewish Poles, to the advantage of Poland as a whole. He added that he had already seen the heads of the Polish State and had acquainted them with the wishes and the state of feeling existing among the American Jews of Polish origin with regard to the situation of their brethren in Poland.

Medal for Dr. Claude Montefiore.

London.

The British Academy Medal for Biblical studies has been awarded to Dr. Claude G. Montefiore, on account of his writings, especially Hibbert Lectures for 1892, "Judaism and St. Paul" (1914), "Commentary on the Synoptic Gospels" (second edition 1927), and many other works, which have tended to the elucidation of the Rabbinical religion and its relation both to the Old and to the New Testament.

Palestine in Parliament.

London.

Asked in the House of Commons by Mr. M. Marcus (Labour) if the Government proposed to grant facilities for a debate on the Report of the Palestine Commission of Enquiry before the end of this session and, if so, whether a whole Parliamentary day would be provided for this purpose, the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, said: The state of public business is such that it is difficult to find time for a debate of this kind; if, however, it is desired, the most convenient arrangement would be for the debate to be taken on one of the remaining supply days to be arranged through the usual channels.

Replying to Mr. W. J. Brown (Labour), who asked if in the event of it not being found possible to have a day for debate before the recess, the Prime Minister will consider suspending the decision not to allow further Jewish immigration into Palestine in the meantime, Mr. MacDonald said: That

question has already been answered by the Department concerned. We are governed by the conditions. Until we have the report from Sir John Hope-Simpson, we must hold our hand as far as we possibly can.

Museum of Palestinian Antiquities?

London.

A useful way of expressing admiration for Sir Flinders Petrie's work would be to support the movement which has been started to establish a museum of Palestinian antiquities in London, the "Manchester Guardian" writes, commenting on the fact that at present the treasures brought home from the expeditions of recent years are for the most part stored in the basements of University College and inaccessible even to students. They ought, of course, to be properly arranged in a museum, for the instruction of everyone who is interested in the early history of the land of the Bible. Sir Flinders Petrie has just completed half a century's work in archeology, and an appeal is being made for a fund to commemorate his achievements and to allow the fruitful work of his School to continue. He is the most famous of living archeologists, it says, and many scholars who have obtained great results on their own account learnt their methods from him, such as Mr. Carter, the discoverer of Tutankhamen's tomb, and Mr. Leonard Woolley, who found an unknown civilisation at Ur.

"Daily Telegraph" on Mandates Commission Report.

London.

The report of the Mandates Commission on the Palestine troubles which has now been drafted is stated to hold the British Government to some extent responsible for the outbreak and for the seriousness of its consequences, the "Daily Telegraph" states, explaining that this is what it understands is the view in League Circles in Geneva.

The Commission as a whole was apparently convinced, it proceeds, that Great Britain had endeavoured to be absolutely impartial in her attitude towards Arab-Jewish antagonisms. But a section of its members took the view that the British Government was unconsciously biassed in favour of the Arab population by anxiety to conciliate Mohammedan opinion in India. An implication to this effect by Professor Rappard, the representative of Switzerland on the Commission, seems to have called forth an energetic repudiation from the British member of the Commission.

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