

NAZIS GET NEW NOTE FROM U. S.

Washington Is Believed
Firm In Stand On
Austrian Debt

GERMANY PRESSES HARDER ON JEWRY

Aryans To Be Forced To
Divorce Wives Of
Jewish Blood

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—(AP)—A new note in which the United States is believed to have insisted that Germany is responsible for Austria's debts went forward to Berlin Friday.

It was a quick reply to a communication in which the Reich is understood to have taken the position that she had no legal obligation to assume the debts.

Friday's communication was sent from Washington without even awaiting the arrival of Ambassador Hugh Wilson, who is coming back from Berlin with a comprehensive report on the situation in Germany.

The action called renewed attention to one of the points of differences between the two governments, whose relations have suffered such a critical strain that both have called their ambassadors home.

The new American note was approved by Secretary of State Hull in one of his last official acts before departing for New York en route to the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru. It answers a German note of Nov. 17 relative to American insistence that Germany assume Austrian indebtedness outstanding in this country when Austria disappeared into the German state last March.

The new American communication was not made public immediately, but informed persons considered it unlikely that the United States had receded from its position that Germany's disclaimer of responsibility was unsound.

In an earlier communication, the American government insisted that "in case of absorption of a state the substituted sovereignty assumes the debts and obligations of the absorbed state and takes the burdens with the benefits."

The debt includes \$24,655,708.32 advanced to Austria to feed war victims in 1919, about \$20,000,000 borrowed by the Austrian government here in 1930, and certain municipal and other bonds held privately here.

Another development with some bearing on German-American relations occurred Friday when President Roosevelt formally proclaimed new trade treaties with Great Britain and Canada. The president, as is usual, called attention to the fact that Germany is on the American trade blacklist.

"Because I find as a fact that the treatment of American commerce by Germany is discriminatory, I direct that such proclaimed duties (contained in the new treaties) shall not be applied to products of Germany," Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter to Secretary Morgenthau, who is responsible for customs collections.

All other nations will share in the benefits of the new treaties under unconditional "most favored nation" treatment.

Two New Regulations Aimed At Jews

BERLIN, Nov. 25—(AP)—The Nazi government added two more regulations Friday to its campaign against Jewish business.

One provided that Jews be dropped from the roster of registered handicraftsmen.

The other was that stocks of Jewish retail shops, to be liquidated before Jan. 1, are to be handed over to various government trade departments or public receivers in bankruptcy.

And, while Japan, Germany and Italy observed the anniversary of their anti-Communist pact and Germany and Japan reached an accord on cultural cooperation, economic pressure was being applied to have Aryans divorce Jewish wives on penalty of losing their jobs.

Instances were known of "unofficial representations" made by big concerns to Aryan employes that it would behoove them to divorce Jewish wives.

Official confirmation was lacking for reports that a decree was being contemplated compelling the dissolution of so-called mixed marriages.

Other developments Friday included:

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NEW U. S. NOTE SENT TO NAZIS ON DEBTS

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1. A declaration by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that the German-Japanese-Italian anti-Communist pact had checked Communism in Spain, China and Czechoslovakia.

Berlin Silent On Note

2. Transmission by the United States embassy of a note to the German government concerning Austrian bonds, the main part of which involves \$34,055,708.92 due the United States for flour and other foods sold Austria just after the World War. The contents were not divulged, but it was believed the note rejected a German communication, likewise unpublished, last Monday. In Washington, it was reported the United States insisted Germany must assume the Austrian debt.

3. The interpretation that a new order by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering against further anti-Jewish street actions meant that foreign boycotts were cutting seriously into German trade.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in a meeting of the Nazi Recreation Organization, Strength Through Joy, and the Federal Culture Chamber, complained that:

"Other countries are defending the Jews in Germany, but unfortunately they do not take them off our hands."

Present at the meeting addressed by Goebbels was Fascista Puccetti, director general of the similar Italian recreational association, Dopolavoro.

Speeches Broadcast

Speeches by Foreign Minister Count Ciano, of Italy; Hachiro Arita, of Japan, and Von Ribbentrop were broadcast from their respective capitals affirming the anti-Communist pact and giving pledges to fight to the utmost Bolshevism, which to most Nazis is synonymous with Judaism.

The German and Italian ministers contended National Socialism is winning all along the line, while Arita emphasized, "Germany, Italy and Japan are responsible for the peace of the world; we assure our friends we shall always be just and strong in the pursuit of these aims."

Von Ribbentrop charged that "Jewish Bolshevism" was behind "incitation against Germany in the United States."

Japan and Germany signed in Tokyo a cultural accord recognizing respective "racial principles" of the two countries and, pending the completion of details, foreseeing cooperation among youth groups and exchanges of professors, students, publications, art objects, films and broadcasts. The Japanese foreign office spokesman said the pact was concluded at the instance of the German government and declared the agreement "does not mean that Japan is going to persecute Jews."

Italy and Germany Nov. 23 signed an agreement designed to strengthen cultural relations and providing, among other details, that the respective languages be taught on an equal basis in the two countries.