NAZIS VENTURE AGAIN ON F. D. R.

Attacks Are Renewed by Ruled Press As U. S. Prays For Jews

SERVICES HELD FOR PERSECUTED

Papers Rap Motives Of President, Rehash Mormons’ Flight

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Nationally planned services for German Jews were held in churches, synagogues and meeting halls in the United States Sunday while the German press resumed attacks on President Roosevelt.

The Nazi-controlled Berlin newspaper, Boersen Zeitung, called him “the prototype of the anti-German movement” and Chancellor Hitler’s newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, said the ejection of Mormons from Missouri and Illinois many years ago was to be blamed on the Jewish problem in Germany.

Secret police were reported searching foreigners’ homes in Germany for Jewish refugees.

Soviet Russia’s press assailed German Nazis as “contemporary cannibals” and asked why Britain and France remained “silent.”

In American Protestant churches of many denominations the day was set aside by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America as a day of prayer for racial and religious minorities in Europe. Jews and Catholics conducted special services. Many state governors had urged prayers.

Jewish Leaders Meet

Jewish leaders from 55 Atlantic seaboard cities, meeting in Washington, adopted a resolution urging President Roosevelt to ask Britain to open Palestine to German Jews. They heard Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, ask American Jewry to impose upon itself “a voluntary fine” of $100,000,000 to aid refugees.

The Jewish agency for Palestine announced in London that homes for 10,000 German Jewish children would be provided in the Holy Land.

A Detroit mass meeting of various faithful and races adopted a resolution calling for embargo of trade with Germany after hearing Gov. Frank Murphy declare “we cannot remain silent in the face of evil.”

Inodore S. Worley, national commander of the Jewish war veterans, speaking at New Haven, Conn., likewise urged a “rigid boycott of all German goods and services.

Appealing to “every American citizen to do his part,” Senator Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.) declared in a broadcast speech in New York that “there is imminent need of constructive action.” He said events in Germany threaten “to poison the very springs of our civilization.”

William Cardinal O’Connor, dean of the Roman hierarchy in the United States, told the Federation of Catholic Clubs in Boston that a “little group” in Germany was trying “to cut out not only the Jews of the Gentile, but also the Gentile.”

A mass meeting of Italian-Americans in New York cheered when speakers attacked both Mussolini and Hitler for their anti-Semitic measures and when Representative Vito Marcantonio (R., N. Y.) demanded that President Roosevelt keep Ambassador Hugh Wilson in this country when he returns from Berlin.

D. R.’s Action Praised

In hundreds of pulpits, President Roosevelt’s recent comment on treatment of Jews was praised.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, addressing the free synagogue he founded in New York, said “America has saved its soul” in Mr. Roosevelt’s voice.

The former Portland, Ore., pastor and founder of the Zion organization in America, opposed William Randolph Hearst’s proposal to settle Jews in former German colonies, insisting England “must open the doors of Palestine to Jews.”

The Rev. H. M. Newman, founder of the Independent Community Church in New York and member of a mission which went to Palestine in behalf of Jews, said that country “can care for few thousand.” At special services which he conducted, Dr. Holmes proclaimed temporary asylum for German Jews in America and Northern European countries.

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, of Philadelphia, a leader of the national coordinating committee of Jews speaking in New York, urged American churches to employ refugees “not only in the large cities, but in outlying districts.”

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