

COMMONS HITS DRIVE ON JEWS

Britain To Lease Lands
In Africa And Guiana
To Refugee

HITLER REPORTED
ANGERED BY PLAN

\$100,000,000 Contribution
By Private Capital In
U. S. Expected

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two British thrusts at Germany's treatment of Jews Monday aroused the ire of Adolf Hitler and apparently shoved into a deep pigeonhole Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's efforts to make peace with the German fuhrer.

First, the British prime minister announced plans to create havens for Jewish refugees in Africa and British Guiana. The House of Commons followed this up by adopting with rare unanimity a motion deploring measures against Jews in Germany.

Unconfirmed reports in London said Hitler might recall his ambassador to the Court of St. James as an expression of his anger. Cham-

VIRGIN ISLANDS OFFERED

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 21—(AP)—The Legislative Assembly Monday passed a resolution offering the Virgin Islands as a place of safety for refugee peoples.

The resolution will be forwarded to Washington for administrative action on the numbers to be admitted and other necessary restrictions.

berlain's plan to send Jewish refugees to Tanganyika was regarded in Berlin as a "plot" to avoid returning that war-lost colony to Germany.

Eden Scores Nazis

In Leicester, England, former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said Monday it was "unthinkable that Britain should even contemplate" discussions on the return of Germany's pre-war colonies.

"Concessions that might have been at least discussable in some conditions become inconceivable in others," Eden asserted, adding that Germany's treatment of Jews had "disgusted world opinion."

Germany's anti-Jewish drive was bitterly assailed in the House of Commons debate which disclosed that already Chamberlain's hope of reaching an appeasement settlement with Germany based on the Munich accord had been struck a severe blow.

Proposals Listed

Labor members of Parliament proposed taxing of German products, controlling of German assets in England and strong diplomatic action as methods of forcibly drawing Germany's attention to British disapproval of the persecutions.

Chamberlain said Britain intends to lease "on generous terms" at least 10,000 square miles in British Guiana and as much land in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Kenya Colony as economically and climatically suitable.

It was learned on unimpeachable authority that Britain backed the plan with the understanding that private capital in the United States would raise \$100,000,000 to help the Jews reach, settle and lease their new homes.

The plan, acceptance of which marked an unprecedented policy, was originally drafted by U. S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who started working on it almost immediately after the current wave of anti-Semitism broke out in Germany Nov. 10.

In Berlin, Germans and Jews alike were amazed at the British colonization plan. There was talk in the German capital that Hitler might summon the Reichstag to protest impressively against allotting former Germany territory to Jews.

Opposition Studied

Jewish leaders first acclaimed as "wonderful" Chamberlain's announcement, then on second thought focused attention on the problem of German opposition to their going to the former German colony. One leader said the Nazis already had declared no visas would be issued Jews seeking to go to Tanganyika or any other former German colonial possession.

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COLONIES OFFER FOR JEWS SET

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In the United States, a capacity crowd of 20,000 gathered in New York's Madison Square Garden and wildly cheered a proposal for a boycott of German goods.

Remote Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), which Hungary wants to annex, fast was becoming a major European trouble spot. Hungary strengthened her military forces to "forestall border incidents" as undercover negotiations for Czechoslovakia's eastern tip grew in intensity.

Czech Loss Again

This situation brought fresh complications to the Prague government which Sunday lost 106 more small villages with 60,000 inhabitants but gained 37 other villages through a final boundary fixed with Germany by the international commission set up by the Munich accord.

In France, sources close to Premier Daladier said he had formulated a strongly authoritarian plan in order to combat a growing strike movement and to assure success of the government's economic program. The plan was reported to include dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies.

In the Far East, Chinese reported they had turned the tide against the Japanese with advances north and south of Hankow on the central front and with an advance to the outskirts of Canton in the south.

Major action in Spain's civil war was confined to the northeastern front where insurgents reported they had opened a breach in the center of the government's newly-fortified line on the west bank of the Segre River.