Britain quickened her pile-driver push for rearmament Saturday as public indignation over Germany’s new onslaught against Jews sent Prime Minister Chamberlain’s goal for European peace still further away.

France, where the trouble was born, meanwhile, pondered Premier Daladier’s 23-point program for financial and economic reform.

Daladier declared they were the strongest measures that could be drawn without violating “traditional” principles of the French government. Some members of the Chamber of Deputies called them the last chance to avert the collapse of democracy.

Among the laws was a measure reviving the gold reserve of the Bank of France at the rate of 170 francs to the pound sterling, old to the 1907 rate.

In Berlin the Nazis had practically wiped out Jewish business, barred the nation’s 300,000 Jews from foreign countries, and announced their determination to exterminate the Jewish population of Europe.

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1. Prohibited Jews from conducting retail businesses, mail order and commission houses and independent handicraft enterprises after Jan. 1.

2. Barred Jews from heading any industrial or commercial concern. 

3. Ordered Jews from heading any public or other public presentation.

Arrests and isolation of Jews were reported in Berlin, Salzburg, Frankfurt-on-Main, Munich, Vienna, Nuerenberg, Dresden and a number of other cities. Nearly all male Jews were said to have been arrested in some small towns.

In Berlin’s boroughs of Charlottenburg, Schoenverg and Wilmersdorf, where better-class Jews live, it was indicated that police sought all males. Many were seized and taken to concentration camps.

In the attack on Cardinal von Faulhaber’s palace at Munich, a crowd broke into 60 and 70 panes on the ground floor after the cardinal had sought police protection.

Previous anti-Semitic measures have shut the doors of schools and universities, prohibited Jews from mingling with non-Jews, barred circumcisions, proclaimed the end of Jewish publication and banned, at least temporarily, Jewish newspapers, magazines and scientific publications.

There was no official indication of what was to be done with Jews who had been arrested.

The Jewish Sabbath, Saturday, was hiding out day for hundreds of prominent Jews.

Not daring to go home lest they be arrested, they took refuge where they could, hoping that the raids soon would end.

As a companion piece to the anti-Semitic demonstrations an editorial appeared in the controlled German press assailing the British for their actions in Palestine.

In Washington, Senator King (D., Utah) suggested the United States sever diplomatic relations with Germany indefinitely as a result of the latest anti-Semitic measures adopted by the Reich.

Several other senators also expressed indignation privately at the latest anti-Semitic pronouncements in Germany.

Heating was said to be continuing Saturday night in the northeastern corner of Hunan province where Japanese told of occupying Yochow and Chinese reported successful defense thus far of the gateway city.

Thousands of Chinese civilians were reported in flight from the Japanese campaign, fanning out from Hankow, 122 miles down the Yangtze from Yochow.

Meanwhile, the Spanish insurgents said their forces were moving down the Hincio Mountains in an attempt to cut the last road connecting government positions with bases on the opposite, or left shore of the Ebro River.