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PALESTINE REPRESENTED AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Report on Palestine Labor on Agenda of Paris Meeting

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, August 1.—Jewish trade unions in Poland and Palestine are represented at the fourth international trade union congress which was opened here today. On the agenda of the Congress is the question of the relations with Russia.

Palestine labor is represented by Ben Gurion, Ben Zvi and Arlosoroff. Miss Stewer represents the Jewish trade unions in Poland.

A report of labor conditions in the country will be presented by the Palestine delegates.

TO IMPROVE CONDITION OF CAUCASUS MOUNTAIN JEWS

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Moscow, July 19.—The Council of People's Commissaries and the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Daghestan, after consideration of a report submitted to them on the position of the mountain Jews in the Caucasus, have decided to enact a number of legislative measures to improve the economic, legal and cultural position of the Jewish population of Daghestan. Special efforts will be made to facilitate the settlement of the mountain Jews on the land and their participation in industrial activity.

JEWISH WOMAN WINNER OF WORLD CHESS TOURNAMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, August 1.—Vera Menchik, the young Russian Jewess who was a member of the British team in the International Chess Tournament, won the title of woman champion of the world. She is the first holder of this title. The champion scored ten and a half points of a possible eleven.

NEW YESHIVA WILL BE BUILT IN JERUSALEM

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Jerusalem, July 12.—A new Yeshiva is being established in the Koren quarter of Jerusalem. The Yeshiva will be directed by a teacher from the Yeshiva of Slobodka in Lithuania.

IBN SAUD GIVES \$500 FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Aug. 1.—A contribution of \$500 for relief of the Palestine earthquake victims, was made by Ibn Saud.

START SURVEY OF ECONOMIC POSITION OF RUSSIAN JEWS

Special Economic Committee of Russian Ort. Conducts Work

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Moscow, July 19.—A survey to obtain exact data on the present economic position of the Jewish population in Soviet Russia has been undertaken by a special Economic Commission of the Central Committee of the Ort in Moscow. The commission also includes members of other social organizations. It is engaged in collecting and preparing data and is also carrying on independent investigations into the economic position of the Jewish population of the Soviet Union.

In the course of the past few months, the Commission has worked upon the data of the censuses of 1897, 1920 and 1923. The Commission has also gone into the questions of Jewish co-operation and the prospects of the Jewish agricultural colonization movement, etc.

The Commission will proceed to work upon the data of the census of 1926, which will provide information regarding the distribution of the Jewish population in the Soviet Union, and the occupational distribution of the Jewish population and their participation in the various branches of artisanship. Investigations will be carried on in certain specified areas in the Ukraine and White Russia, which will be taken as typical centres of Jewish artisanship industry. The Commission will also investigate the position of the Jewish population in the small towns and the participation of Jews in the trade unions.

COMMITTEE TO REPAIR HEBREW UNIVERSITY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Aug. 1.—The sum of \$1000 was assigned by the Hebrew University committee here for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The fund was voted by the committee for repairing the damages suffered by the University during the earthquake.

BRITISH ZIONISTS ELECT CONGRESS DELEGATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, August 1.—A heated election took place for delegates to the Fifteenth Zionist Congress. Besides the Mirrahi, Revisionist and Poale Zion candidates, three lists were submitted by the general Zionists.

PALESTINE'S EARTHQUAKE HISTORY GIVEN BY PAPER

Says Palestine is Not a Country of Earthquakes

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Palestine is not a country of earthquakes, as is shown by the fact that for more than ninety years there were no earthquakes in Palestine till now, writes the "Frankfurter Zeitung," adding that the last earthquake in Palestine, was on January 1st, 1937, when about 4,000 people, mostly Jews, were killed in Safed and Tiberias. Jerusalem was not affected that time.

Yet earthquakes, the writer proceeds, were not unknown in Palestine in Biblical times, as is evident from the fact that the prophets and the psalmists likened every great political change in the life of the people to a shaking of the earth as in Isaiah XIII, 12, and XXIV, 18, and Psalm XVIII, 7.

The first great earthquake in Palestine spoken of in the Bible was in the days of Uzziah, King of Judah, the memory of which must have remained for many years with the

(Continued on page 4)

USSISCHKIN, J. N. F. HEAD, SAILS FOR EUROPE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Quebec, Aug. 1.—M. M. Ussischkin, head of the Jewish National Fund, sailed for Europe last week.

Mr. Ussischkin visited Canada to participate in the annual convention of the Federation of Canadian Zionists held in Winnipeg. He will attend the sessions of the Fifteenth Zionist Congress in Basel.

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Jerusalem, July 12.—The income of the Jewish National Fund in the month of July, 1927, amounted to £22,089. In the first nine months of 1927 the receipts of the Fund totalled £187,561, as compared with £2,292,382 in the parallel period of 1926. This year records thus far a decline of £15,011.

The countries contributing the largest amounts in July were the United States £2,426 and Great Britain £72,423.

JEWISH CEMETERY IS DESECRATED IN COLOGNE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, August 1.—Seventy-one tombstones were damaged in the Jewish cemetery in Cologne. Those responsible for the outrage have not been apprehended.

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INVESTIGATE OLD AGE PENSION LEGISLATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—An investigation of the present status of old age pension legislation in various states, with a view to stimulating interest in providing security for the aged, is being made by Abraham Epstein, authority on the problems of old age and pensions, and for eight years director of the Pennsylvania state old-age pension commission.

Mr. Epstein addressed the City club yesterday.

Sponsoring the investigation is the American Association for Old Age Security, of which Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church is president and Mr. Epstein is secretary. Jane Adams, Dr. John A. Lapp, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, Joseph L. Moss, Thomas E. Burke and George F. Mulligan are among those identified with the organization.

"Only China, India and the United States are wholly without constructive provision for the worn-out aged," Mr. Epstein declared. "The eastern countries revere and respect their aged, but in the United States the tendency is to lose regard for the old as soon as their income stops.

"The poor farm was not very desirable even under an agricultural society," Mr. Epstein said. "In this industrial era, when men cease to be in demand in industry after 45 years of age and where public hygiene is steadily lengthening human life, the poorhouse fails lamentably to serve the needs of those too old to support themselves. There are 2,000,000 persons 65 years of age or over who are dependent for all or part of their support upon some one else. Only a frac-

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SHOW HAYM SALOMON GAVE FORTUNE TO NATION

Congressional Committee Found Claims of Son for Loans Justified; Story of Patriot Recounted

Was Haym Salomon, Jewish patriot and financier of the Revolutionary War period, merely "an estimating merchant" or was he a self-sacrificing leader in the financial arrangements which made it possible for a poverty-stricken Republic to cast off the rule of Britain?

These questions were taken up in a special article in yesterday's World.

On the basis of a report of a Massachusetts historian expressing the former opinion, the Municipal Art Commission has rejected the \$75,000 memorial offered to New York City by the Federation of Polish Hebrews in America honoring a distinguished predecessor in the land of their adoption, the paper writes.

On the basis of evidence which convinced Congressional committees during the last century, those offering the statue hold the latter opinion, and still proffer the memorial for erection in Madison Square. They suggest Madison Square because James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was enabled through the generosity of Salomon to pursue his career of Revolutionary patriotism.

The total of his benefactions to the Revolutionary cause has been estimated as high as \$600,000. His negotiations for credit with foreign powers have been placed by investigators on a plane with the services of Robert Morris.

"He was the countryman and intimate associate of Pulaski and Kosciuszko," a committee of the United States Senate unanimously reported in 1850, "and from facts submitted to the committee it has been fully demonstrated, that, in the depth and sincerity of his devotion to the cause of human liberty, he was not surpassed by either of these illustrious men."

"I have for some time been a pensioner on the favor of Haym Salomon, a Jew broker," wrote James Madison in August, 1782, while a member of the Continental Congress. "The kindness of our little friend is a fund which will preserve me from extremities, but I never resort to it without great mortification, as he obstinately rejects all recompense. The price of money is so usurious that he thinks it ought to be extorted from none but those who aim at profitable speculation. To a necessitous delegate he gratuitously spares a supply out of

his private stock."

There is little in the records about Salomon, and the literati of New England, who long held custody of America's historical traditions, paid no attention to him, the article continues. Records were lost in the destruction of the Washington Capitol in 1814. Salomon died young, and the Federalist papers of the times were engaged in singing the praises of Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton as the financiers of young America. Only once did he ask consideration of the infant Government, in a brief memorial to Congress, which is reproduced later in this article.

From the records of Congressional committees, however, which urge financial recompense to the heirs of Salomon, emerges the story upon which Salomon's present-day partisans base their claims.

"America failed to repay the money he advanced," they say, "and now men seek to rob him of his posthumous fame."

Those who guard Salomon's fame tell the other side of the story, as follows:

Born in what was then the Kingdom of Poland, Haym Salomon came of a family of the Sephardim, who migrated there after their expulsion from Portugal, and prospered. They passed into exile again upon the partition of Poland. Leaving Lissa, his birthplace behind him, Salomon sojourned for a time in London, where he became intimate with the families of Moses B. and Jacob Franks. They were sons of that Adam Franks of Germany who had been financial adviser and friend to the Electors of Hanover, and who is reputed to have lent to the Elector who became King George I of England, most of the jewels he wore at his coronation in Westminster.

Coming to New York, Salomon married Rachael, daughter of Moses B. Franks. Jacob Franks was at that time the King's agent for the Northern Colonies, and his son, David, in Philadelphia, acted in the same capacity, together the Franks brothers were so important to the financial interests of the British in North America that it was impossible for Salomon not to have become familiar with the whole of the British financial, political and military situation.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the American patriots, and hating oppression from the British no less than he had hated Russian oppression in Poland, he placed his

tion are shiftless. Most of the dependency arises out of industrial superannuation, inadequate wages, physical incapacity and lack of relatives who can be depended upon for support in old age.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SHOW HAYM SALOMON GAVE FORTUNE TO NATION

knowledge at the service of the American authorities.

When Gen. Sir George Clinton captured New York in 1776, Haym Salomon was immediately arrested and cast into prison on the charge that he was a spy for Gen. Washington, and that having received orders from the rebel Washington to burn the British fleets and destroy the warehouses in which their munitions were stored, "he attempted to do so to their great damage and injury."

Bribing his jailer, he escaped from prison and fled to Philadelphia, where he presented the following memorial to the Continental Congress, already referred to.

To the Honorable the Continental Congress:

The Memorial of Hyman Salomon late of the City of New York, Merchant, Humbly Sheweth.

That your Memorialist was some time before the Entry of the British Troops at the said City of New York and soon after taken up as a Spy and by Gen. Robertson committed to the Provost—That by the Interposition of Lieut. General Heister (who wanted him on account of his knowledge in the French, Polish, Russian, Italian, etc. Languages.) he was given over to the Hessian Commander who appointed him in the Commissary Way as purveyor chiefly for the Officers—That being at New York he has been of great Service to the French and American prisoners and has assisted them with Money and helped them off to make their Escape—That this and his close connections with such of the Hessian Officers as were inclined to resign and with Monsieur Samuel Demezes has rendered him at last so obnoxious to the British Headquarters that he was already pursued by the Guards and on Tuesday the 11th inst. he made his happy Escape from thence—This Monsieur Demezes is now most barbarously treated at the Provost's and is seemingly in danger of his Life. And the Memorialist begs leave to cause him to be remembered to Congress for an Exchange.

Your Memorialist has upon this Event most irrecoverably lost all his Effects and Credits to the amount of Five or six thousand Pounds Sterling and left his distressed Wife and a Child of a Month old at New York waiting that they may soon have an Opportunity to come out from thence with empty hands.

In these Circumstances he most humbly prayeth to grant him any Employ in the way of his Business whereby he may be enabled to support himself and family—And Your

Memorialist as in duty bound &c. &c.
Haym Salomon.

Phila. 1st Aug. 25th, 1778.

This quaint document was referred to the Board of War, and although it is to be found in the papers of the Continental Congress, No. 41, Vol. IX, p. 58, there is no record of action taken upon it. But it is remarkable for two things * * * Salomon's effort to aid a fellow prisoner * * * and the frankness of his statement to the Congress, whose members thereafter accepted his benefactions without hesitation—or repayment.

The most important of Salomon's services to the American cause were yet to come. For the benefit of the Art Commission, these may be stated in the words of United States Senator Walker, the first page of whose report accompanies this article in facsimile:

"Having escaped from prison, Mr. Salomon is next heard of as the negotiator of 'all the war subsidies obtained from France and Holland,' which he indorsed and sold in bills to the merchants in America, at a credit of two or three months, on his own personal security, without the loss of a cent to the country, and receiving only a quarter per centum; while, as appears from an account now in the archives of the Department of State, relating to the twenty million livres subsidy, \$60,000 were deducted in France as the cost of negotiation. It is also seen by the archives that Robert Morris charges 100,000 livres to the United States, as having been given to one John Chaloner, 8th September, 1782, in the form of douceur, to induce him to use his efforts to keep up the rates of exchange on Paris: also, 10,000 livres, as paid to one Jones—whereas Mr. Salomon had kept up the prices by the sales of many millions on the French Government,' before and after the giving of those douceurs by Morris. 'for which Mr. Salomon did not charge or receive one cent.'"

The quotes are as in the original of the report, the plain intimation being that, after scrutiny, the Senator believed the real financier of the American Revolution to have been not Morris, but Salomon.

There were other activities of a confidential financial nature during the same period. The friendship of the Spanish Government was considered extremely desirable, and so Salomon advanced from his private nurse to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of King Charles III. some \$10,000 for which he was never repaid.

The Delegates from Virginia and elsewhere were unable to obtain their

pay. Haym Salomon paid them, and never was repaid. His services were gratefully acknowledged by James Madison, who said he was reluctant to apply to Salomon, because he would never accept payment for the accommodations he so freely dispensed. References to Salomon in the diary of James Madison, photographer in the Library of Congress, where the manuscripts are preserved, are reproduced with this article for the further edification of the Art Commission.

Among the men to whom Salomon advanced money which the Government of the United States never repaid were Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, John Randolph, Baron von Steuben, Gen. Mifflin of Pennsylvania, Gen. St. Clair, Col. Bland, J. F. Mercer of Virginia, and James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance to the Continental Congress, found him a never failing help in time of need. The amount advanced to individuals and never repaid, owing not from them but from the Government, was estimated by his executors at \$300,000. No claim for this money was ever made. But in 1850, a Senate committee concurred in the House resolution providing for the repayment to the heirs of Salomon the moneys actually advanced to the Government itself. Messrs. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania; Morehead of Kentucky; Clayton of Delaware; Johnson of Maryland; Dickinson of New York, who constituted the Senate Committee on Claims, unanimously agreed to report similar to that already adopted in the House, but too late for presentation.

During the second session of the 29th Congress another report was drawn up by Senator Bradbury, which gives the indebtedness of the Government to the Salomon heirs as follows:

"That it appears from documentary evidence submitted by the memorialist, that Haym Salomon, his father, contributed largely of his pecuniary means towards carrying on the war of the Revolution, aiding the public treasury by frequent loans of moneys, and advancing liberally of his means to sustain many of the public men engaged in the struggle for independence, at a time when the sines of war were essential to success. It further appears to be satisfactorily established, that the confidence of Mr. Salomon was so great in the good faith of the government, that he parted with his money, relying on that good faith for its return.

"He died suddenly after the conclusion of peace, and the inventory of the estate contains a list treasury and other evidences of indebtedness of the government of a very large

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ERNE SALOMON REVEALS HIS FORGONE OF NATION, CON- STITUTIONAL REVISION SHOW

(Continued from page 2)

amount, viz:	
Loan office certificates.....	\$20,000.00
Treasury certificates.....	25,000.00
Commercial.....	100,000.00
Commissioners' certificates.....	27,000.00
Virginia State certificates.....	4,260.00

\$250,760.00

"The petitioner contends that during the extreme infancy of the heirs of Mr. Salomon, his children were most unjustly deprived of this revolutionary paper. But it cannot now be ascertained if the administrator may not have received a small percentage which was paid for that class of heirs of the government some years after his death. Be that as it may, the committee are of the opinion that Mr. Salomon rendered that important and peculiar service in aid of the revolutionary war; that it presents a case where Congress can mark its sense of such services without injustice to the public treasury, by a suitable indemnity to the heirs of one who was a benefactor, and whose family of infant children were left in penury by his devotion to the revolutionary war and his confidence in the great fate of the country."

Not a penny was ever paid. The bills failed to pass precisely as the Judiciary Appropriation bill failed to pass the last Congress, because of the cost of other matters.

The claims had been pressed by Hiram A. Salomon, on the ground that the widow and her children (there was an elder brother, Ezekiel) had been impoverished through the Government's failure to meet its obligations to his father, but in 1880 he gave up the attempt to collect, and no public official had ever denied was a just debt and when the financial committees of both Houses of the Congress considered should be paid, and so recommended.

The bibliography of the life and labors of Salomon is too extensive for reproduction here, even as an aid to the possible revision of its decision by the Act Commission. (Omitting those of an unofficial character, the Act Commission might refer to:

Representative Talmadge, April 26, 1848, House Reports No. 504, 20th Congress, first session. Vol. III.

Report of Senator John D. Bright, July 28, 1848, Senate Reports No. 219, 20th Congress, first session.

Report of Senator Walker, Aug. 1, 1850, (Quoted above), Senate Reports, No. 17, 31st Congress, first session. Vol. I.

Report of Senator Durkee, March 9, 1860, Senate Reports No. 127, 38th

WILL SCENT EXCAVATIONS NEAR MOSUL IN SEPTEMBER

(U. S. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, July 28.—Dr. Speiser, Professor in the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad, has arrived here. In the course of an interview with the Palestine Telegraph Agency, Dr. Speiser outlined the results of the archaeological survey conducted by the school in Northern Mesopotamia.

"They had found," he said, "that about six thousand years ago the Middle East was peopled by a race neither Semite nor European, who used flint implements and produced painted pottery, identical with the earliest pottery of the Suez and T. area."

"They will start new excavations near Mosul in September," Dr. Speiser said, "and expect much more information regarding these people as a result of the new discoveries they hope to make."

LIBERNMAN RESENTS STING OF ANTI-SENATE COMPLIMENT

(U. S. A. Mail Service)

Berlin, July 20.—Anti-Semitism has become dangerous only since it infected the so-called scholars and invaded the universities. Professor Max Liebermann writes in the course of a letter addressed to George Bernheim, well-known author, who publishes it to-day.

"Doubts appear to be given to individual Jews only so that the names of Jews should be more insulted." Professor Liebermann continues. "I consider it the greatest insult to which I can be subjected when a Christian says to me: 'I only all the Jews were like you.' I always answer: 'I only all the Christians were like me!'" Professor Liebermann writes.

Congress, first session. Vol. I.

Report of Senator W. S. Wilkinson, July 2, 1862, Senate Reports No. 85, 37th Congress, second session.

Senate Reports, June 4, 1864, No. 85, 37th Congress, second session.

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PALESTINE'S PARTISANATE EDITORIAL GIVEN BY PAPER

(Continued from page 1)

people, as that the prophet Zachariah could recall it so when they are asked: "Is shall live like as ye died from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah, King of Judah." And Amos begins by recording in his first sentence that he started his mission "two years before the earthquake."

It may well be that the memory of an earthquake moved the prophet Ezekiel when he wrote "the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow." At the experience of an earthquake may have been in the mind of Joel when he wrote "And the Lord shall roar out of Zion and the heavens and the earth shall shake."

Josephus describes an earthquake in Judea in which 30,000 people lost their lives, and there is a description of an earthquake which took place in the time of the Emperor Hadrian in the Second Century, in which the cities of Caesarea and Emmaus were destroyed.

REVIEWS.

Louis Brandeis, president of the Indianapolis State Bank, was appointed by Mayor William E. Clark, Thompson, a member of the City Plan Commission of Chicago, to fill the place held by the late John E. Thompson, millionaire financier and Mayor Brandeis's contemporary was unanimously chosen by the city council after the mayor had personally presented his appointment.

"The Bi-monthly Annual Convention of the Bi-monthly Tubercular Home of Detroit, Michigan, will be held at Detroit August 14 to 26. The National Committee of the Institution and representatives of leading organizations have been invited to attend."

"The Bi-monthly Tubercular Home offers free medical care and treatment for poor tuberculars, and has put into effect a program of rehabilitation work to restore the earning capacity of the patient."

A organization to assist Jewish scholars who are in need was established in Berlin under the name "Scholarship Society." The Society will assist to help such scholars who have already made contributions to Jewish literature and history and will endeavor to publish their works.

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