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Signatur: *Rothschild*
H p

Datum: *5. April* 1915.

The Times (London)

Nr. *40820* vom *5. April* 1915.

THE LATE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the numerous tributes which have been paid to Lord Rothschild, while justice has been done to his generosity and philanthropy, perhaps insufficient account has been taken of his sturdy patriotism. In Vol. III., chapter 6, of the "Life of Disraeli," recently published, there is the following apposite passage about the Jews in general and the Rothschilds in particular :—

It is one of the most pleasing characteristics of the Jews that, without in any way losing their distinctive nationality, the best of them are able to associate themselves intimately with the peoples who treat them well. This is so even in the case of some international Jewish families, where the strong Jewish family feeling might be expected to override national obligations. Take the conspicuous instance of the Rothschilds, where the family tie has been very close from the first. Few are more markedly Austrian, French, or English respectively in sympathy and political bias than the Rothschilds of Austria, France and England.

Of the late head of the house in England this was noticeably true. He was in feeling a regular John Bull. Not only was he ready at all times to place his services at the disposal of his King and country, but in times of stress the national spirit was strong within him. I remember well, at the period of Fashoda, when—happily for the last time—relations were seriously strained between us and our Allies across the Channel, his bursting out in conversation with me :—"I have just had a letter from Alphonse (his cousin in Paris). He writes the most ridiculous nonsense about British policy in Egypt and the Sudan." The head of the house in Paris felt and wrote as a Frenchman; and it was as an Englishman that the head of the house in England utterly rejected his kinsman's pleas. This was the spirit that Lord Rothschild carried into the efforts which he made with conspicuous success to aid the Chancellor of the Exchequer in sustaining the credit, and therefore the fortunes, of Great Britain at the outbreak of the present war.

The Rothschilds are by far the most prominent family of German-Jewish extraction in the country; and at a time when some individuals and families of alien origin, living in England, are, not without reason, objects of suspicion, it is a duty on the part of those who knew him to make it clear that patriotism and public spirit, in the cause of the country where his grandfather settled, were outstanding characteristics of the departed chief of that famous house.

I am neither of his faith nor of his race, but I shared with many other Englishmen the privilege of being for some 30 years

ONE OF LORD ROTHSCHILD'S FRIENDS.
London, April 4.

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Signatur: *Rothschild*
H p

Datum: *7 April* 1915

The Times (London)

Nr. *40822* vom *7 April* 1915

LORD ROTHSCHILD IN PRIVATE LIFE.

BY A FRIEND AND NEIGHBOUR.

The many interesting memoirs of Lord Rothschild that have appeared since his lamented death have dwelt almost exclusively on him in his public aspect. This is only natural, considering the importance of his personality and of his firm, and of the close relations that exist nowadays between international politics and finance.

But those who knew Lord Rothschild in the intimacy of private life were well aware that there was something which touched him far more closely than the state of the world's money markets or than this or that legislation. To see him among his family and among children was to understand at once the warmth and softness of his heart.

Not even Victor Hugo himself was a greater adept in *l'art d'être grand-père*. When he came home to Tring his grandchildren were always to be found hanging round him; the nursery was his favourite haunt, and he was endlessly patient of their talk and prattle. When the dangerous operation was impending he said to his nurse, "My only fear is that I shall never see those children again!" And his delight, for years past, had been to spread happiness among all other children who could in any way be held to depend upon him. Witness the hampers of toys and good things, tied round with his own colours, which were sent every Christmas to hundreds of children round Tring—gifts for which little letters of thanks used to be written which gave him infinite pleasure.

So, too, with regard to the poor Jews of the East End. He was not only for many years the generous supporter of the Jewish Free School—now taken over by the London County Council—and lately of the Evening Play Centre which has been attached to it, but, as many witnesses have testified, the Rothschild charity was not a mere official, but a very discriminating and individual thing. A lady once asked Lord Rothschild for facilities in seeing the Jewish institutions of the East End. He sent one of his secretaries to show her what could be shown in a couple of crowded days. As they went through one of the grimy streets of Jewish Whitechapel, the secretary suddenly perceived a woman of the poorest class dragging behind her a child with legs badly bowed—a case of neglected rickets. With an exclamation "That will never do," he left his companion's side, spoke to the woman, took some notes, and returned, briefly explaining that the child would be seen to till it was cured. Sickly children of all sorts were sent to the sea and convalescent homes; clever boys and youths were helped. It was not wholesale but considered generosity.

Lord Rothschild found time to read a good deal, and he was blessed with a good memory. His favourite books were historical and biographical, and from them, as well as from his own experience and that of his many friends, he stored up a good and accurate knowledge of the political history of the last half-century. Racial sympathy always drew him to Disraeli, even in days when he himself was a moderate Liberal in politics; later, as is well known, he became the chief trustee of the Beaconsfield estate and of the statesman's invaluable papers. Naturally, after he definitely joined the Unionists, his admiration for Disraeli grew, and he was never tired of studying the leader's speeches, whole pages of which he knew by heart. In pure literature his chief admiration, like Disraeli's, was for Byron, and among that poet's works, for the "Hebrew Melodies." He talked well, though of late his increasing deafness hindered the give-and-take of conversation; listeners who were content to draw upon his store of reminiscences, political and other, or to get his opinions on current events of importance were well rewarded. It is true that he had a reputation for *brusquerie* in talk, but for this his deafness was in a large measure respon-

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The African World (London)

Nr. *648* vom *10. April* 191 *5*

THE LATE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

A great figure, great in material achievements and in nobility of character, has passed from the stage of life by the demise of Lord Rothschild. His eminent position in the nation was not attained because of any one of the manifold activities in which he figured, nor by reason of his wealth alone, but on account of all combined, or, rather, the manner in which he utilised the combination. As financier in the City his name, as the name of his firm has always, stood for everything that was highest and best, with never a speck on its white record; as philanthropist he was truly a prince; and as public benefactor in a hundred-and-one ways, he rendered remarkable service, notably in the Baring crisis. In the memoir, on page 306, is outlined the part Lord Rothschild carried out in some of the various measures with which he was associated. His name was potent, and his influence far-reaching, and he ever used both for a good cause. The headquarters of the firm, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, is as famous as a fountain whence flows charitable streams as it is known for banking operations of the soundest kind. The name of the late peer will endure as the leading exponent in each sphere, and there is comfort in the knowledge that he will be succeeded there by his brother, the widely popular "Mr. Leopold," with whom will remain the other brother, less known generally, but bearing a true Rothschild heart, "Mr. Alfred."

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The Times (London)

Nr. *4831* vom *17 April* 191 *5*

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S ESTATE.

INTERIM VALUATION
£2,500,000.

WELFARE OF THE HOUSE.

Probate has been granted of the will, dated May 12 last, with a codicil of August 18, of the late Lord Rothschild. The estate has been provisionally returned as of the value of £2,500,000 in net personalty, and there is no doubt that it will be some considerable time before the final valuation is filed in consequence not only of the immensity of the testator's interests in various parts of the world, but also on account of the difficulty caused by the war in obtaining definite figures for interests in belligerent countries.

The executors are the late Baron's widow, his son, the Hon. Nathaniel Charles Rothschild, and his brothers, Mr. Alfred Charles de Rothschild and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. The testator left a life annuity of £5,000 to his eldest son Lionel Walter, now the second Baron Rothschild, stating that this was in addition to two annual amounts settled upon him under the will of the testator's great uncle, Baron Amsell Meyer Rothschild, and under the will of the testator's uncle Sir Anthony Rothschild. To his wife he left £100,000, all his jewels and personal ornaments, all his consumable stores at 148, Piccadilly, his town house, absolutely, together with the use for life of that residence, art collection), not being money or securities, with remainder to his son Nathaniel Charles.

THE TESTATOR'S ART COLLECTION.

With regard to the disposal of his art collection, the will states:—

"I have some time since lodged with the Treasury, through the Estate Duty Office, a list of pictures and articles of *virtu* certified by Mr. Charles Davis, of 147, New Bond-street, W., art expert, to be such a collection as is contemplated by section 20 of the Finance Act, 1896." He left upon trust for his daughter, the Hon. Charlotte Louisa Adele Eveline Behrens, a picture by Gerard Terberg of a "Scene in a Room" and a picture attributed to Rubens of "Two Cavaliers on Dapple Grey Chargers," and the balance of the collection at 148, Piccadilly upon trust for his wife for life, and, subject thereto, all of his collection upon trust for his son Nathaniel Charles. He gave his trustees power (except as to those pictures left to his daughter), and subject to his wife's consent during her life, to sell any of his art collection to provide money for the payment of the duties on his estate, and he gave to his son Nathaniel power to sell any part or all of the Tring Collection or, subject to his wife's interest, of his Piccadilly Collection, as he may see fit, at any time.

INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS.

Coming to the disposal of his interest in his business Lord Rothschild declares:—

So far as I lawfully can or may, I nominate my son Nathaniel Charles Rothschild to succeed to my share in my firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and I trust that he will devote the same attention to the business of my said firm as he has done during my lifetime, and that as the executor of this may will he will act in every way in the best interests of my said firm as well as in the best interests of his mother.

He left all his capital in the firm and accrued income due from his share to his said son, and expressed the confident hope and belief that his surviving partners would immediately give effect to his wish to admit his said son as a partner; and he directed that if such should be the case, his son, on retiring from the business, should make arrangements, in his turn, for the capital to be withdrawn so as not in any way to incommode the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

Power is given to his trustees to postpone the payment of certain legacies, or to pay them in 10 annual instalments with interest at 3 per cent., but by codicil made soon after the outbreak of war, this period is extended to 15 years, "in view of the state of affairs owing to the war"—15 years being in his opinion the shortest period during which a discretionary power should be given for the payment of legacies having regard to the possible necessity for the withdrawal of a portion of his capital in the firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

REQUESTS TO EMPLOYEES.

The will goes on to empower the trustees to make such gifts, or grant such pensions or annuities to any servants, clerks, or other persons in the testator's employ or that of his firm at the time of his death, as they in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion may think proper, but so that no person should be entitled to claim as a right any pension, gift, or annuity. If there should be any duty payable on gifts made in his lifetime, such duty is to be paid from his residuary estate.

Other legacies include £5,000 to each of his brothers Alfred and Leopold, £5,000 to each of the children of his son Nathaniel Charles, or of his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Behrens, on attaining majority, or, in the case of daughters, on marrying under the age of 21 years; and to his daughter Mrs. Behrens, £150,000 (reduced by codicil from £200,000 in view of the state of affairs owing to the war); and the trustees are empowered to give from his personal effects remembrances to any of his friends who would value them.

The residue of the property is left to his son the Hon. Nathaniel Charles Rothschild, with the request, but without creating any legal obligation in the matter, that he will keep up Tring Park as a residence for his mother during her life.

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Signatur:

Datum: 30 Mai 1915

El Mercurio (Santiago)

Nr. 27.458 vom 30 Mai 1915

LORD ROTHSCHILD

LA CARRERA DE UN GRAN BANQUERO

Lausanne, 1.º de abril de 1915

En esta hora en que cada nación necesita el concurso de todos sus hombres más fuertes, el fallecimiento de Lord Rothschild equivale para la Gran Bretaña a la pérdida de un general ilustre.

Hombres que pelean por la patria surgen a millares y contentos van a dar la vida en las trincheras de Flandes por salvar de la destrucción el Imperio que crearon sus padres.

Pero tanto como soldados se necesitan los que deben aconsejar sabias y prudentes medidas financieras para mantener la potencia económica, el poder de producir y de comprar, la actividad comercial e industrial, las fuerzas con las cuales no sólo se hace la guerra, sino que se imponen las condiciones de paz si se las ha sabido guardar hasta el último.

Lord Rothschild era uno de los grandes generales de las finanzas británicas, uno de los maestros de la táctica bancaria, uno de los que conocen el secreto de la estrategia de los millones y saben poner los suyos y mover los ajenos como mejor conviene a los intereses de la Patria.

Lord Rothschild presenta un caso típico de la prodigiosa facultad de adaptación al medio que posee la raza judía y que no sólo es el resultado de su inteligencia perspicaz, sino además el fruto de sus éxodos continuos en tantos siglos de persecución. Pertenecía a la segunda generación de su familia nacida en suelo británico y, sin embargo, difícilmente se podría hallar un hombre más profundo y absolutamente británico en sus ideas, sus actos y todas las orientaciones de su vida.

El fundador de la gran casa que había de dominar el mundo del dinero durante todo el siglo XX, era el banquero de Frankfurt cuyo nombre y cuya vida han llegado a ser una leyenda, el célebre Mayer Amschel Rothschild. Movido por quién sabe qué sueños de dominación universal o acaso como una simple y modesta medida de prudencia en aquellos días de revolución y de guerras en que todavía los judíos no habían conquistado sus libertades políticas ni aún en la libre y progresista Inglaterra, Mayer Amschel envió a sus cuatro hijos hacia los cuatro puntos cardinales: Nathan a Londres, Salomón a Viena, Carlos a Nápoles y Jacobo a París.

Corría el año de 1798, cuando Nathan Rothschild se estableció en Inglaterra para representar la firma de Frankfurt a cuya cabeza seguían a su padre y su hermano mayor, Amschel.

A través de las guerras del Imperio la casa de Rothschild logró por su prudencia y su espíritu de previsión no sólo salvar sus capitales, sino aún ayudar a diversos estados a restaurar

Nació entonces la fabula, cuya inconsistencia ha sido demostrada más tarde y según la cual Nathan Rothschild habría hecho su fortuna gracias a que obtuvo antes que nadie la noticia del triunfo de las armas inglesas y prusianas en Waterloo. La verdad, como la han demostrado historiadores y biógrafos, es que Nathan Rothschild no puso jamás en duda el triunfo británico y supo hacer sus combinaciones sobre esa base, vinculando para siempre sus negocios a la grandeza de Inglaterra.

El célebre banquero enseñó a sus descendientes una gran lección de lealtad al país en que se vive, que éstos no olvidaron jamás.

Su hijo, el barón Lionel, primero de la familia nacido en Inglaterra, fué un gran financiero y un político eminente. Impregnado del espíritu de las libertades parlamentarias inglesas, luchó por ampliarlas en favor de su raza. Elegido miembro de la Cámara de los Comunes a mediados del siglo XIX, sostuvo en unión de los liberales más avanzados una campaña de varios años hasta lograr que su elección fuera reconocida. Fué el primer judío que presidió juramento en el Parlamento británico. Es el emancipador político de su raza en la Gran Bretaña.

Su hijo, el Lord Rothschild que acaba de morir, heredó el talento indiscutible de hombre de negocios, el amor y abnegación para servir a su raza, las convicciones religiosas profundas y el patriotismo activo, que habían distinguido a su padre.

Durante el reinado de Lord Rothschild sobre la casa célebre, que comienza allá por el año setenta y tantos, cuando el Barón Lionel se retiraba de los negocios, la característica de la actividad de la firma ha sido el lanzamiento de empréstitos para los principales gobiernos del mundo y para varios países sud-americanos, en particular Chile.

Y, sin duda alguna, la operación más grandiosa y de mayores consecuencias políticas que la casa de Rothschild haya hecho jamás ha sido la compra de las acciones del Canal de Suez que poseía el Khedive Ismail y que el Gobierno británico necesitaba adquirir como una garantía de que el camino de la India no caería jamás en manos de sus enemigos o de quienes lo cerraran al tráfico internacional.

Ese golpe del genio político de Benjamin Disraeli no se habría podido llevar a cabo en la forma discreta, reservada, perfectamente comercial, en que se hizo, sin la intervención de la casa de Rothschild que sirvió de intermediario y a cuya cabeza estaba entonces el financiero que acaba de morir.

Desde entonces y por largos años, Lord Rothschild tuvo una intervención directa en los negocios del Egipto. La rehabilitación financiera de ese país, que era el más desorganizado de cuantos ha habido en el mundo y que llegó a ser el más sano de todos, fué la obra de unos cuantos hombres de genio financiero entre los cuales la historia tendrá que mencionar a Lord Rothschild.

En Sud-América los intereses de la casa Rothschild estaban principalmente en el Brasil y en Chile. Respecto de la Argentina sólo tuvo intervención en las operaciones que allá por el año de 1891 llevaron a cabo los señores Baring Brothers para salvar a la Argentina insolvente.

La política aconsejada por Lord Rothschild a los gobiernos de Brasil y de Chile, cuando ha habido oportunidad de hacerlo, ha sido una de sana y prudente conservantismo que habría aprovechado mejor a los intereses de esas Repúblicas que el despilfarro y desorden a que ambas se han lanzado en los últimos años.

Respecto de Chile, Lord Rothschild se quejó muchas veces de que el Gobierno salía de las tradiciones admirables de ese país antes tan bien administrado, por el cual tenía sincero interés y hasta admiración. Se quejó más de una vez de los empréstitos lanzados al mercado en condiciones onerosas, sin estudio previo, ni plan alguno. Se quejó de que se comprometiera el crédito sólido, seguro, de primer orden, de un país como Chile, por la falta de política financiera, el exceso de gastos y la facilidad con que se contraían nuevas deudas.

Acaso no ignoraba Lord Rothschild que sus consejos u observaciones a veces eran mal recibidos en Sud-América, porque conocía por una larga experiencia la soberbia magnífica de los políticos sud-americanos, que todo lo saben, de todo están seguros y se consideran humillados si oyen la voz de un extranjero, aunque sea uno que sabía de las finanzas sud-americanas más que ellos y tenía tanto interés como ellos en mantener el crédito de esos países.

En los últimos 15 ó 20 años la importancia universal de la firma de N. M. Rothschild and Sons ha disminuido. No es que se haya amenguado en lo más mínimo su potencia financiera, más fuerte hoy que nunca, sino que el mundo ha cambiado y sus métodos conservadores, tranquilos, su gestión seria y sólida de negocios muy vastos pero siempre seguros, su criterio inflexible contra las especulaciones de dudosa honorabilidad, no son ya del gusto de las gentes. Hay nuevos cri-

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En Sud-América los intereses de la casa Rothschild estaban principalmente en el Brasil y en Chile. Respecto de la Argentina sólo tuvo intervención en las operaciones que allá por el año de 1891 llevaron a cabo los señores Baring Brothers para salvar a la Argentina insolvente.

La política aconsejada por Lord Rothschild a los gobiernos de Brasil y de Chile, cuando ha habido oportunidad de hacerlo, ha sido una de sana y prudente conservantismo que habría aprovechado mejor a los intereses de esas Repúblicas que el despilfarro y desorden a que ambas se han lanzado en los últimos años.

Respecto de Chile, Lord Rothschild se quejó muchas veces de que el Gobierno salía de las tradiciones admirables de ese país antes tan bien administrado, por el cual tenía sincero interés y hasta admiración. Se quejó más de una vez de los empréstitos lanzados al mercado en condiciones onerosas, sin estudio previo, ni plan alguno. Se quejó de que se comprometiera el crédito sólido, seguro, de primer orden, de un país como Chile, por la falta de política financiera, el exceso de gastos y la facilidad con que se contraían nuevas deudas.

Acaso no ignoraba Lord Rothschild que sus consejos u observaciones a veces eran mal recibidos en Sud-América, porque conocía por una larga experiencia la soberbia magnífica de los políticos sud-americanos, que todo lo saben, de todo están seguros y se consideran humillados si oyen la voz de un extranjero, aunque sea uno que sabía de las finanzas sud-americanas más que ellos y tenía tanto interés como ellos en mantener el crédito de esos países.

En los últimos 15 ó 20 años la importancia universal de la firma de N. M. Rothschild and Sons ha disminuido. No es que se haya menguado en lo más mínimo su potencia financiera, más fuerte hoy que nunca, sino que el mundo ha cambiado y sus métodos conservadores, tranquilos, su gestión seria y sólida de negocios muy vastos pero siempre seguros, su criterio inflexible contra las especulaciones de dudosa honorabilidad, no son ya del gusto de las gentes. Hay nuevos cri-

terios lanzados por los audaces banqueros de Berlín y de New York que predominan en el mundo. Además, Londres ha dejado de ser el único mercado universal del dinero, como fué durante casi todo el siglo anterior, aunque sigue siendo el principal.

La casa de Rothschild conservará, pues, su autoridad, su prestigio, su poder incontrastable; pero no es creíble que sea en el siglo XX lo que fué en el anterior, es decir, el gran dispensador de las finanzas.

Cuando entre los años de 1900 y 1902 era, el autor de estas líneas, secretario de la Legación de Chile en Londres, a cargo entonces de don Domingo Gana, tuvo oportunidad de conocer a lord Rothschild y oírle algunas ideas sobre finanzas de Chile.

Su estimación por nuestro país era sincera y profunda; tenía una gran fe en el porvenir de Chile, pero no podía entender el desgobierno de los últimos años ni la manera absurda, oscura, estúpida, como habíamos ido cayendo de una espléndida posición financiera, de las alturas de un gran crédito a los abismos de los déficits y de las deudas sin plan, ni método, ni criterio.

Mucho se lamentaba de la serie de pequeños empréstitos que el Gobierno hizo, más o menos como hacen trampa los jugadores, cuando nos armábamos contra la República Argentina, que a su vez se armaba contra nosotros. Y sé que después consideró un error del Gobierno de Chile no haber aceptado el empréstito que en excelentes condiciones ofreció lanzar para prevenir las consecuencias del terremoto de Valparaíso. El tiempo se ha encargado de probar que en uno y otro caso tenía razón.

Cuando a fines de 1901 parecía inminente una guerra entre Chile y la República Argentina, fué muy interesante la participación que lord Rothschild tomó para evitar el conflicto.

Lord Rothschild no podía resignarse a la idea de que esos dos países destinados a ser centros de la nueva civilización americana, dotados de grandes riquezas naturales, con territorios que no lograrán poblar en siglos, separados por una cadena de montañas gigantescas, imitaran a las naciones europeas en los armamentos desenfrenados, y estuvieran a punto de pelear por unos cuantos valles de la cordillera.

“Nosotros tenemos,—dijo un día,—una responsabilidad efectiva que nos impide mirar con indiferencia lo que ocurre ahora en Chile. Hay millares de personas a quienes hemos aconsejado inversiones relacionadas con Chile, a quienes hemos dicho que ese es un país serio, donde no hay guerras ni revoluciones, bien administrado, perfectamente honrado, que no faltará jamás a sus compromisos. Una guerra será el desastre financiero más completo, tanto para el vencido como para el vencedor. Chile y la Argentina quedarán igualmente arruinadas por medio siglo”.

Lord Rothschild celebró entonces una entrevista con lord Revelstoke, jefe de la casa de Baring, cuyos intereses en la Argentina son bien conocidos. Ambos acordaron ver a lord Lansdowne, que era entonces Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del último Gabinete Salisbury, y le pidieron que diera algunos pasos a fin de impedir la guerra y de salvar al mismo tiempo a esos dos países tan dignos de mejor suerte, y en los cuales había cuantiosos intereses británicos.

De esa entrevista entre los dos banqueros y el político, salió la resolución, aceptada por los Gobiernos chileno y argentino, de enviar inmediatamente una comisión presidida por el coronel sir Thomas Holdich, que debía estudiar la delimitación en el terreno, sin aguardar el fallo del tribunal arbitral reunido en Londres, que se arrastraba con los largos, los inacabables alegatos de ambas partes.

Desde que el árbitro intervino en esa forma tan felizmente encontrada, la tensión desapareció, los ejércitos comprendieron que no había llegado su hora y la reconciliación se hizo posible.

Cuando he leído los numerosos artículos, libros y folletos en que se atribuye la paz chileno-argentina a tales o cuales hombres eminentes de uno u otro país, siempre me ha parecido que la guerra se hizo imposible desde el momento en que lord Rothschild y lord Revelstoke resolvieron poner sus influencias para evitarla.

La silueta de lord Rothschild no estaría completa si no se recordara su acción como hombre de bien, fuera del mundo de los negocios.

Durante largos años y hasta el día de su muerte su nombre ha sido el primero en todos los movimientos patrióticos y de beneficencia de ese país, en que tantas grandes empresas están confiadas a la iniciativa particular. Lord Rothschild no sólo daba generosamente su dinero, sino también su concurso personal, su trabajo, su consejo y su esfuerzo directo.

Su última obra de ese género ha sido la tesorería de la gigantesca colecta que ha debido al ejército británico de las más admirables ambulancias que hay ahora en Europa.

La comunidad judía de Inglaterra y del mundo entero podía mirar a lord Rothschild como un patriarca. Era el primer israelita de religión que había llegado a ser par del Reino Unido. Toda su influencia política y social, su dinero y su persona, estuvieron al servicio de las innumerables obras de caridad que tanto se necesitan entre los judíos. La raza proscribida y perseguida mira la Inglaterra como un asilo. Ahí llegan los miserables de todas partes y hay que aliviarlos y sostenerlos hasta que hallan su camino.

Nunca una obra de piedad o de caridad israelita llamó a las puertas de la gran casa sin que hallara el concurso generoso de lord Rothschild y de sus hermanos los señores Leopoldo y Alfredo, que compartían con él la dirección de los negocios.

Las caridades de la casa de Rothschild, sus suscripciones para toda clase de institutos de beneficencia, empresas patrióticas, protección de las artes y las letras, socorro de desvalidos, auxilios a corporaciones religiosas, son de tal magnitud que en el Banco de Rothschild en Londres hay una sección especial encargada de manejar ese ramo, con personal y contabilidad propios.

Lord Rothschild, modelo de ciudadano británico, gran servidor de su país y fervoroso y espléndido jefe de la comunidad judía en el Imperio Británico, es una muestra de la lealtad, la inteligencia y la perseverante energía con que la raza israelita sabe servir a una nación en cuyo seno halla libertades políticas y respeto para su conciencia religiosa.

C. SILVA VILDOSOLA.

Rothschild

Signatur: H p
Datum: 5. April 191 5.

15064 0006 000

The Times (London)

Nr. 40820 vom 5 April 191 5.

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND
LORD ROTHSCHILD.**

ADVICE ON NEW WAR TAXES.

Reynolds's Newspaper yesterday published the following tribute from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the memory of the late Lord Rothschild :—

Lord Rothschild had a high sense of duty to the State, and although his interpretation of what was best for his country did not always coincide with mine, when the war fell upon us he readily and cheerfully forgot all past differences and encounters, and gave me the benefit of his wide experience and knowledge of finance ; but he never confined help merely to good advice. He was prepared to make sacrifices for what he genuinely believed in. It will therefore surprise no one who knew him to learn that he was one of those who recommended the double income-tax, with a heavier supertax, for the war expenditure. He was essentially public-spirited. We need such men in this crisis, especially when they are men who have won dominating influence. His death before our troubles are over is a sad loss to the nation.

Signatur: *Rothschild*
HL p
Datum: *1. April* 1915

15064 1 0007 000

The Times (London)

Nr. *40,814* vom *1. April* 1915

Lord Rothschild.

The City will read of the death of Lord Rothschild with the deepest regret. The late head of the house, the first baron, added fresh distinction to an honoured name among our merchant princes, and contributed in no small measure to the wealth and dignity of the chief financial centre of the world. Thousands who had little direct knowledge of financial affairs thought of Lord Rothschild as one of the pillars of the world of commerce; those who did business in the City knew that at New-court, where he was in constant attendance, his finger was on the pulse of international finance. His firm, N. M. Rothschild and Sons, described simply as merchants, has negotiated loans for many nations, notably for Brazil and Chile, and has exercised a deep influence on the money market. The late peer's financial interests were wide, yet his directorships were few. He was chairman of the Alliance Assurance Company, which, fostered by every encouragement he could give it, grew steadily in strength during all the years he was connected with it. It was a connexion of which he and all associated with the company were reciprocally proud. His influence in financial affairs was indeed so large and far-reaching that, whatever momentous events may be in store this year, his loss will set a deep mark on its record.

15064 London, 10. April 1915

DEATH OF LORD ROTHSCHILD.

PHILANTHROPIST, FINANCIER, PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

It is with deepest regret we have to record the death of Lord Rothschild, which took place on Wednesday of last week. On the previous Saturday he had undergone a dangerous operation, but the bulletins were of a favourable character and there were strong hopes that he would quite successfully weather the succeeding period.

A shock, therefore, came upon the public when the sudden announcement was made that Lord Rothschild had passed away at 4.30 in the afternoon. THE AFRICAN WORLD having to go to press last week two days earlier than usual owing to the Easter holidays, we were printing when the event occurred, and the obituary notice had necessarily to be deferred.

Lord Rothschild was such a leading figure in manifold aspects of the life of the nation—philanthropy, finance, stock-breeding, to mention three to which he rendered incalculable service—that the entire issue of this paper would not nearly cover the story.

He died in the house in which he was born—the family town mansion, 148, Piccadilly, London—on November 8, 1840. His great-grandfather, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1743, was a banker and general merchant in that city, and it was he who laid the foundation on which the great firm was subsequently built. He was the adviser for investments and other matters of the Landgrave of Hesse, who afterwards became known as Elector William I.

It was in this connection that Mayer Amschel left a mark in history for trustfulness, rectitude, and honour which has been synonymous with the firm of Rothschild ever since. On the crushing defeat of the Prussians by the French at Jena in 1806 the Landgrave fled to Denmark so hurriedly that he had to leave much of his wealth. That he entrusted to Mayer Amschel Rothschild. The amount has been variously estimated at sums between £250,000 and £600,000. The money was sent to London for safety and was in the keeping there of Mayer Amschel's son, Nathan Mayer. The former died in 1812. The Landgrave could not re-settle in Hesse until 1815, but on his doing so the money was restored intact by Nathan and his brothers.

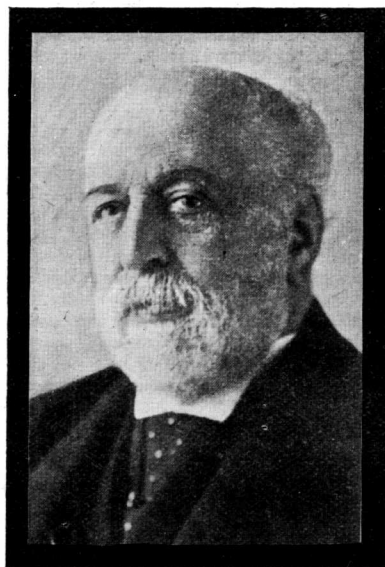
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Much historical and interesting matter on the part taken by Nathan Mayer during the years of England's struggle against the domination of Napoleon must be passed over, as well as Baron Lionel's long, strenuous fight for the right of his co-religionists to sit in the British House of Commons.

Baron Lionel died in 1879 and his son then succeeded him as head of the famous London firm. As stated, the London branch was started by Nathan Mayer, but though he came to England in 1797, a business was not established here until 1805, when premises were opened at St. Helen's Place. Five years later the firm removed to New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, in the heart of the City, and, in view of the palatial building which is now the headquarters, it is worth mention that the rent paid for the first house taken on the spot by Nathan Mayer Rothschild was £96 a year.

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One of the most remarkable issues of a prospectus in England was that of the Burma Ruby Mines by the firm of Rothschild. It was the first time New Court had offered shares in a mining concern. Personal applications to hand in requests for shares were so great that the large open space in front of the building in New Court was packed by applicants literally like the proverbial sardines, and the crowd overflowed into St. Swithin's Lane.

The direct interest of the Rothschilds in South Africa has been comparatively small. It is said that on the earlier rumours of gold on what is now the Rand the firm sent a representative there to report on the prospects, at a time when the ground could have been acquired for a mere song, and that the report was adverse to the chance of the mineral being in payable quantities.

Lord Rothschild has for many years, according to reliable reports, been largely concerned in the De Beers Diamond Mines and was first interested in them by Sir Carl Meyer, who held a responsible position at New Court for years, and is still the chairman of the London Committee of De Beers.

One of the few gold mines in South Africa in which the great firm holds a considerable interest is the Lonely Reef Company (Rhodesia), which was discovered by G. Palca, reported upon by Mr. Leopold Weill, the great firm's mining engineer, the property being controlled by the Lewis and Marks group.

No greater service has ever been rendered to the nation in the realm of finance than that taken by Lord Rothschild at the time of the Baring crisis, when ruin threatened innumerable firms and undertakings, and British credit looked as though it would break and crumble, as it would had the crash not been prevented. The effort to dispel disaster was a gigantic one, but Lord Rothschild carried it through. He took a leading part in organising a guarantee fund of £17,000,000, obtaining gold from France to fortify the position. The situation was saved. Had it not been, the position of the City in the markets of the world would have been irretrievably damaged. The Governor of the Bank of England made public acknowledgment of what Lord Rothschild had done for the nation.

It is not possible to set out here even an outline of the multifarious philanthropic institutions with which Lord Rothschild was connected in one way or another. His name or that of a member of his family appeared as subscriber to every good cause unless there was an objection to the system of working. The Rothschild donations went forth without regard to denomination or religious faith. That a cause was calculated to do good was a sufficient recommendation. Yet the immense amount of charity dispensed has always been given with discrimination in order that it might be a benefit to those most in need.

Lord Rothschild, as chairman of the British Red Cross Council, performed great work in the present war. He and his colleagues of that body have been instrumental in alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded in a way that cannot be described, for the achievement is beyond words. By the powerful aid of "The Times" over £1,000,000 was sent by the public addressed to Lord Rothschild for the purpose.

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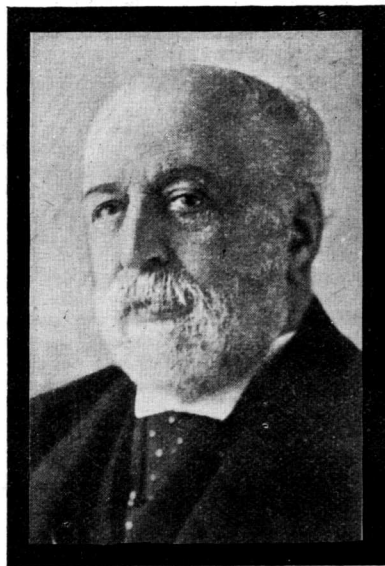
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Naturally, there have been widespread manifestations of sorrow at the death of a great and good man, and it is significant of the national honour in which he was held that among the written expressions of sympathy sent to the family were messages from the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, from statesmen and men and women occupying other high positions of life, and also from the Whitechapel and Spitalfields Costermongers' Union, the members of which put their stalls in mourning on the day of the funeral.



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Columns could be written of the firm's activities in other foreign loans. Brazil and Chile were enabled to obtain capital in this country on the terms they did on account of the Rothschilds being the agency invoked, and it was New Court that between 1889 and 1891 accepted responsibility for the conversion by the Russian Government of about £100,000,000 5 per cents. into 4 per cents. Although there was a large and lucrative business in the hands of the firm on behalf of

The Times (London)

Nr. *40810* vom *1. April* 1915

LORD ROTHSCHILD

MEMOIR.

Lord Rothschild, whose death we announce on page 8, was born on November 8, 1840, and was the eldest son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, one of the heroes of the struggle for the political emancipation in England. Baron Lionel was the first Jew to take the oath and his seat in the House of Commons. He was admitted on July 26, 1858, three days after the passage into law of the Jewish Emancipation Act and 11 years after his first election by the City of London as one of the Liberal colleagues of Lord John Russell.

Baron Lionel himself was the eldest son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, who settled in England in 1798 as the representative of his father, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, of Frankfurt. Of his brothers, Salomon founded the Austrian branch of the great house, Karl settled in Naples, and James in Paris. The eldest son, Amschel, remained in Frankfurt, where the conduct of affairs afterwards passed into the hands of the Naples branch, which had abandoned the southern capital after the unification of Italy.

This portion of the family became extinct at the death of Baron Wilhelm, son of Baron Karl, in 1901, and the Frankfurt house was then closed. The Rothschild family now operates in London, Paris, and Vienna. Lord Rothschild's mother was Charlotte, only daughter of Baron Karl, of Naples and Frankfurt, and sister of the aforementioned Baron Wilhelm. His parents were thus first cousins. Lord Rothschild himself went to the same branch of the family for a wife, also marrying a first cousin, Emma Louise, daughter of the second Baron Karl of Frankfurt. Her sisters were Adèle, who married Baron Salomon de Rothschild of Paris; Thérèse, who married Baron James Edouard of Paris, who, however, belonged by birth to the English branch of the family; and Marguerite and Bertha Marie, who became respectively Duchesses of Grammont and of Wagram. Of Lord Rothschild's two sisters the elder, Leonora, married her cousin, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris, and Evelina, the second, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, of Vienna, who settled in England. Lord Rothschild's brothers were Mr. Alfred and Mr. Leopold.

Throughout his career, with all its great and multifarious duties and interests, Lord Rothschild was emphatically a City man of the best type. He was to be found in New Court during a considerable portion of nearly every day, except when engaged on important business elsewhere or when taking a well-earned holiday from City business. The head of such a firm as the House of Rothschild is, in any case, a person of importance. Even if he was a man of no great business ability he would be a personage in such a position. A man of less than average ability would not attain the position of senior partner in a great concern. There are ways in which a house can quietly shelve a man

IN THE COMMONS.

He was then in his 40th year, with the inherited knowledge and aptitudes which members of a great business family acquire in early youth almost unconsciously, and the wide practical experience derived from actually close connexion with the work of the firm for many years during his father's life. His position in the City was further strengthened by his election to the House of Commons in 1865, when he was only 25 years old, as member for Aylesbury—a seat which he held till 1885, when he was created a peer, as already mentioned. During the 20 years he was a valuable member of the House as an authority on financial questions. In the early "seventies," when his father, Baron Lionel, began to take less part in affairs, Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, as he was then, came rapidly to be recognized as the most active member of the firm, whose views he represented as a witness before the Royal Commission on Foreign Loans of 1875, the chairman of which was Mr. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke.

During the greater portion of the second half of the 19th century Rothschilds were the issuers of the majority of the best foreign loans. They had only one great rival in this class of business—Baring Brothers—and the rivalry was of a friendly character; the two houses did not poach on each other's "preserves." Many important issues and conversions were carried out in those days by Messrs. Rothschild, and they were invariably successes, owing not only to the firm's prestige with the public, but because it was known in the City that all New Court's loans were gone into carefully on their inception and well looked after subsequently.

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT.

The House of Rothschild has always been a valuable support to British finance, and the advice and aid of the firm has always been at the disposal of the British Government whichever party might be in power. The value of that aid was never more conspicuously displayed than in the remarkable operation which was the first of the series of events leading to the present relations between the United Kingdom and Egypt. Probably no other firm could have arranged the finance of the purchase by the British Government in November, 1875, of the 176,602 shares in the Suez Canal Company owned by the Khedive Ismail. The transaction, which involved a sum of £3,976,582, was effected with a smoothness which astonished every one. The late Lord Rothschild's share in conducting it was large, though he was not at the time the head of the firm. During the next year or two the finances of Egypt got into hopeless confusion; and French capitalists as well as ours being largely interested in the country, France joined the United Kingdom in bringing about the deposition of Ismail, the appointment of his son Tewfik in his place, and the superintendence of Egypt's finances and administration generally by what was known as the Condominium. The late Lord Rothschild, or "Sir Nathaniel," as he was styled from 1876 to 1885, was increasingly concerned in the reform of Egyptian finance during the late 70's and the 80's. He rendered invaluable assistance to Egypt and this country in the troublous ten years between 1878 and 1888.

LORD ROTHSCHILD

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After the breakdown of the Anglo-French Condominium in 1882, owing to the unwillingness of France to take part in the bombardment of Alexandria and the other measures which were necessary in order to put down the revolt led by Arabi Pasha, the process of rehabilitating Egypt was taken in hand by Lord Cromer (then Sir Evelyn Baring), whose financial measures were greatly assisted by New Court.

In 1885 Lord Rothschild, who had just been raised to the peerage—he was the first professing Jew on whom a peerage was conferred—brought out in London the Egyptian Three per Cent. Sterling Loan, guaranteed by all the Great Powers, for £9,424,000. In 1890 he arranged the conversion of the Five per Cent. Preference Loan into a Three-and-a-Half per Cent. loan, and the repayment of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. loan which Messrs. Rothschild issued in 1888. The State Domain loan issued by them in 1878 was paid off in 1913; the interest on it was reduced from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent.

In 1893. Since 1890 New Court has been less active as an issuing house than it had previously been. The Brazilian revolution of 1889 was a cause of serious anxiety to Lord Rothschild and all friends of Brazil. Rothschilds had not been concerned in the development of Argentina, whose affairs, which had been getting into a bad state in 1889 and 1890, largely occupied the City towards the close of the latter year, and for some time afterwards.

SOUTH AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Lord Rothschild, of course, participated on behalf of his firm in the Baring guarantee to the Bank of England, and he was chairman of the committee which recommended the creation of the Funding Loan issued in 1891 by Messrs. J. S. Morgan to pay interest on Argentine loans which were in temporary default. But the Rothschild interests in South America were confined to Brazil and Chile. Both of these countries, especially the former, have given New Court much trouble recently, owing partly to the fact that their Governments broke away on more than one occasion from their old traditions, and obtained money from other quarters, a course which the best opinion in the City considered unwise. That a friendly control should be exercised by old-established houses over the finance of partially developed States like Brazil is a very good thing for them, though the ambitious people who form their Governments are prone to think otherwise when money is offered them on terms more favourable than their old friends consider safe. Lord Rothschild often said that the trouble was largely due to the excessive growth of the practice of underwriting, which made it fatally easy to bring out almost any loan. He was a strong opponent of the system, and events have shown that he was right in so far as it has been much abused.

Lord Rothschild as the head of his firm is understood to have always enjoyed the cordial cooperation of his two brothers. According to the general belief of the best-informed people in the City, the fact that since 1890 New Court has taken a less active part in the loan business of London than previously was due as much to the dislike he felt to undertake new business unless all three partners were in thorough agreement as to his own prudent temperament. "Councils of war do not fight," it was said by energetic people who wanted the great firm in St. Swithin's-lane to take the lead in the financing of China in the 90's, and to go into other new fields. It is probably true that London as a money centre, though enormously powerful, was not so powerful as it would have been if Rothschilds had thought fit to initiate and control some of the big new business of the last 25 years. But it may be that London has been the safer for this conservative attitude adopted by Lord Rothschild and his brothers. At any rate, it may be said with confidence that if there was an error it was on the right side.

THE ANGLO-JEWISH COMMUNITY.

His position as the head of the Anglo-Jewish community was inherited by Lord Rothschild from his father, Baron Lionel. His eminence outside of Jewry and his intimate connexion with the government of the community would alone have given him this pre-eminence. Beyond and in addition to these, however, was his ever-open purse, from which every movement of value, every good cause in Anglo-Jewry, could be sure of receiving a handsome donation. So large and widespread are the material benefactions of the London house of Rothschild that a separate department and

It must not be thought, however, that in the Anglo-Jewish community Lord Rothschild was merely a dispenser of donations. His interest in the welfare of Anglo-Jewry was as instinct with life as was that in his own personal affairs. No decision of any consequence in communal politics was ever taken until Lord Rothschild had been consulted, and his advice, based as it was known to be on the best sources of information, often led to modifications of policy. Always at the service of every institution when he was indeed needed, Lord Rothschild was officially connected with few. As President of the United Synagogue, virtually the most important London Jewish institution, he may be termed the official head of Anglo-Jewry. He was at the same time principal warden of the Great Synagogue, the Cathedral Synagogue of London, and President of the Jews' Free School, the largest and most successful elementary school in the country, and one in which the Rothschild family has always taken a deep interest.

In farming operations Lord Rothschild was always prominent and successful. The farms at Tring Park have long had a high reputation for the excellence of the general management, but it was in the breeding of pure-bred stock that Tring Park achieved the greatest distinction. To describe fully the late peer's enterprise in stock-breeding would be to write a history of the breeds of Shire horses, Dairy Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, and Hampshire Down sheep, as well as of poultry-keeping and dairying. It would be difficult to say in which of these breeds and pursuits the highest success was attained, for the same high standard of efficiency was maintained in every department. It is no exaggeration to say that Tring Park was looked upon—and with abundant justification—as a centre in agricultural activity which afforded an example to the whole industry; and in every section of the work Lord Rothschild himself took a keen personal interest. His services to the agricultural industry generally cannot be over-estimated.

Lord Rothschild was joint Master with Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, of Ascott, Leighton Buzzard, of the pack of staghounds which bears his name. The kennels are at Ascott and the country over which the pack hunts lies in the Vale of Aylesbury, for the most part in Buckinghamshire.

THE RED CROSS FUND.

Lord Rothschild took an active part in the work of the British Red Cross Society. He was the chairman of the council, and a letter signed by him, Sir Frederick Treves, and Mr. E. A. Ridsdale, which *The Times* published on August 31 last, was followed by the inauguration of *The Times* Fund for the Sick and Wounded. The astonishing growth of that fund, which to-day amounts to £1,126,572, was a matter of intense gratification to him and his fellow-workers, and when the subscriptions to it reached £1,000,000 he wrote:—"I wish to express our profound gratitude to *The Times* for its splendid and persistent advocacy of the cause of the sick and wounded. That our Fund should to-day pass the milestone of a million pounds is due in the main to the help which *The Times* has rendered. Daily to the English-speaking people of the world it has kept our claim steadily to the fore, with the result that not merely from Great Britain, but from Greater Britain also, has the supply of money been regularly received whereby alone we have been enabled to meet the demands made upon us." To-day, for the first time since the fund was started, the announcement that subscriptions should be sent "not to *The Times*, but in every case to Lord Rothschild," is absent from our pages.

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