

the Semitic antagonism as deep-seated and as bitter as it is in Germany. In the late municipal elections in Vienna, out of ninety-three men returned, forty-six were avowed Anti-Semites. In Italy several very violent articles have appeared lately in the "Italia Reala," exhibiting bitter hostility to the Jews. In Switzerland a petition signed by 84,000 names was presented to the Federal Chambers asking that several of the Jewish customs be abolished, especially that of slaughtering animals in the Jewish fashion. In the United States the boasted land of "the free and the brave," the same Anti-Semitic feeling very frequently finds expression. In many of the hotels of the larger cities it is publicly advertised that no Jews are admitted. Not long ago a very sick lady was ejected from a large hotel in Chicago under the most painful circumstances because she belonged to the Israelitish nation. The hotel-keeper afterwards bitterly repented of his action, as the millionaire husband of the aggrieved lady immediately started a rival establishment across the street and ruined the Jew-hating hotel-keeper. Even in Britain, within recent date the Gothic arches of Westminster have re-echoed to the demand "prohibit the immigration of the outcast Hebrew."

Thus we see that over the whole world, among all civilized nations, Anti-Semitism is forging its way to the front. We find in it a religious question, a philosophic bugbear, a serious economical and sociological problem. Truly prophecy with regard to God's ancient people is being fulfilled with an awful minuteness: "Ye shall be scattered as outcasts among the nations and shall be hated of all men."

II.

I wish now to investigate some of the causes leading up to these Anti-Semitic movements. The continental journals give very abruptly and bluntly the reasons why the Jew is so universally hated. "The Hebrew," says one of the most prominent of these periodicals "is the cause of all the evils of society—he oppresses the laborer, corrupts the capitalist, bribes