

race would soon be exterminated. At the end of the 19th century the number of Israelites in the world is much larger than it ever was before. In Russia alone there are 5,000,000 Jews. In Austria and Hungary there are 1,500,000; in Roumania, Bulgaria and Galicia, there are considerably over 1,000,000. In North and South America there are 1,100,000; in Africa, 1,500,000; in Germany, 600,000; in England, 175,000; in France, 75,000, and so on. To-day it is supposed that, at the lowest computation, there are 12,428,500 Jews scattered abroad throughout the Gentile world. In all countries, in all climes, in every rank and grade of society, in every occupation, trade or profession we find the Jew; and it is equally true that wherever he is, we discover unmistakable evidences of hostility towards him by his Gentile neighbor. Sometimes this hostility is latent because of circumstances—a smoldering fire, but ready to burst into flame at any moment. In the olden days when the kings of England pulled the teeth and otherwise maimed the sons of Abraham, in the days when this detested nation was decimated with fire and sword, this kind of work was called "Jewish persecution," but in these days when it is carried on by our so-called cultured, civilized, Christianized nations, it is known by the more refined name of "Anti-Semitism." There is not a nation in Europe that has not during the last few years shown in one way or another a decidedly Anti-Semitic sentiment. From the time when Napoleon summoned his Jewish conference in 1807 until twenty years ago, the Jewish question attracted but little attention in the political world. In 1891 and 1892 the civilized nations of Europe and America were horrified at the abominable persecution of the Jews in Russia. The Liberal press in Britain burned with indignation and abounded in denunciations of the barbaric usage to which the Jews were being subjected. Many of the most prominent citizens of Britain signed a petition to the Czar pleading for a mitigation of the stringent laws being brought to bear upon this oppressed people. The Czar was not in the least moved by this intervention, declaring that the Jews were the mur-