

THE REVENGE OF THE JEWS.

The Way Russia Has Suffered for
the Anti-Jewish Riots.

New York Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—Jewish persecution in Russia is, for the time being, at an end. Now some of the Russians are trying to calculate the results of the whole movement, and they come to a very startling conclusion. The Czar's country counts its population at 100,000,000, and there are but 8,000,000 Jews in Russia, all told. It would appear, then, that against every three Jews there were a hundred Russians. But it would be unfair to say that all the Russians are Judophobes. There are millions of Russians well disposed to the Jews. Among the Russian journals and magazines there are many decidedly Judophile in tone; for instance, the *Iskol*, the *Porinok* (Order), the *European Messenger* and the *National Notes*. And there are still more Russians who are indifferent in regard to the Jews. When the Jews came in conflict with the orthodox Russians as to who should have a few crumbs and crusts of bread not yet eaten up, and a few copecks not yet pocketed, it was very plain at once that the Jews had no choice but to run for their lives. The infuriated mob of the peasantry burned and destroyed a score of villages and towns which were largely populated by Jews. Thousands of Jews were driven abroad. The loss of property sustained by the Jews amounts to millions of roubles. Yet at the end the victors were the main losers.

The Russian importing and exporting merchants were the first to realize that Russian credit abroad had fallen lower than ever before. This was due to the influence of Jewish bankers. Then it was reported that the great banking houses of the Rothschilds at London, Paris and Naples had sworn to make the Czar feel their power in the financial world. The Jews here whispered to one another, "The nihilists are bold enough to drive the Czar into a hole, and the Rothschilds are powerful enough to starve him to death when he is in." The Jewish capitalists in Russia began to operate according to the instructions received by them from the Rothschilds. Mr. Poitakoff, the head of many Russian railroad companies; Baron Hintsburg, the richest banker in this city, and Mr. Brucksky, the richest banker at Kieff and Odessa, united their efforts with those of their patrons in reducing the Russian rouble to minimum value. A few years ago the rouble was worth over 70 cents, and now it can be bought for 50 cents.

Odessa, the Russian Chicago, is in a state of great depression. It must be recollected that more than half of all the Russian grain and other products sent abroad goes through Odessa, and that the majority of the agents and consignees in that city are Jews. As these are now gone trade has become disorganized and depressed. Even Moscow, the chief center of the home trade, is alarmed. Lately fifty of the richest Russian merchants petitioned the Minister of Finance thus:

We deeply deplore the anti-Jewish movement, for it has undermined the interests not only of the Jewish merchants, but also of the Russian merchants, throughout the country. Order and peace are essential for the prosperity of our country and for the development of our trade. The order forbidding Jews to reside and conduct business in both capitals may cause serious disorganization of our trade. Our city of Moscow will lose greatly if the Jews are driven away. Therefore we pray that the Government will allow Jews to reside and conduct business in our city as formerly.

This petition has enkindled a bitter feud between the Russian Judophile and Judophobe journals, and the Moscow merchants are reproached as "traitors to their country," which is the greatest possible offense in the eyes of the Muscovites, who believe that there are no patriots in Russia outside the walls of the sacred city of Moscow. The *Norov Vremia*, the leaning Judophobe journal, says:

The fifty Moscow merchants who petitioned that the Jews be permitted to reside in Moscow were surely hooked by some smart Jew, else we cannot account for such a signal lack of common sense and patriotism. If that request should be granted, we wonder what kind of petition the children of these petitioners would be forced to draw. In Moscow there are now about 20,000 Jews, and in twenty years there surely will be 100,000. We earnestly advise the petitioners to read the fable of the frogs that had a stick for their king.

It was the Jewish question that proved a stumbling-block for the late Minister of the Interior, and the new Minister, though he is ultra-orthodox, is bound to heal the Jewish wounds caused by his predecessor's policy. No Russian would ever have dreamed a short time ago that Count Tolstoy would ever be forced to reward Russian priests for protecting Jews against the infuriated mob of the orthodox peasants, and yet now he has done it.

By its treacherous dealings with the question of the anti-Jewish riots the Czar's Government has undermined still further its authority with the people. The peasants at first believed that the Czar would not protect the Jews. Now they perceive that he could not do it, and so they have decided that they can do as they please themselves. Yesterday they mobbed, with impunity, the Jewish usurers, to-day they may mob the usurers of their own race, and to-morrow they may mob the Government officials. At least that is what is said here now.

The Jews ridicule both the late and the present Minister of the Interior for their Jewish policy. General Ignatieff said to a Jewish deputation: "Our frontier is open for you, good-by." Now Count Tolstoy says to the same Jews: "Our frontier is open for you. Welcome."