

ILLUSTRATED PAPER

AND ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.



CRUEL PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA: OUTRAGE AT SMILLA.
[SEE PAGE 52.]

Our Illustrations.

THE CIVIL WAR AGAINST THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

To the credit of England, a wave of pity and sympathy for the cruelly persecuted Jews of the Russian and German Empires is sweeping over this Kingdom. We would rather this natural and generous feeling should find public expression under other auspices than those of the present Lord Mayor of London, for his Lordship has too plainly made himself the instrument of the Tory Party in regard to Ireland to make any proposition of his acceptable at first blush to Liberals. But, on the present occasion, Lord Mayor Ellis has good grounds for calling upon his fellow-citizens to rally round him at the Mansion House, at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon next, Feb. 1.

LORD MAYOR ELLIS OFFERS THE MANSION HOUSE FOR A CITY MEETING.

This was the influentially-signed Memorial that induced the Lord Mayor to announce the forthcoming meeting:—

Requisition. Jan. 21, 1882.
To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London. My Lord,—We, the undersigned, consider that there should be a public expression of opinion respecting the persecution which the Jews of Russia have recently and for some time past suffered. We, therefore, ask your Lordship to be so good as to call at your earliest convenience a public meeting for that purpose at the Mansion House, and that you will be good enough to take the chair on the occasion.—We are, your Lordship's faithful servants.

- A. C. Cantuar.
- Shaftesbury.
- J. London.
- J. Gloucester and Bristol.
- J. Manchester.
- F. Leveson-Gower.
- Arthur Otway.
- Jas. Marineau.
- Samuel Morley.
- M. Biddulph.
- B. Jowett.
- H. D. M. Spence.
- Charles Magniac.
- W. J. R. Cotton.
- Jas. Clarke Lawrence.
- John Tyndall.
- Matthew Arnold.
- F. A. Inderwick.
- Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning.

- Scarsdale.
- Mount-Temple.
- J. F. Oxon.
- Edmond Fitzmaurice.
- Elcho.
- Donald Currie.
- Henry Richard.
- W. St. John Brodriok.
- J. J. Stewart Perowne.
- F. W. Farrar.
- W. Page Roberts.
- J. G. Hubbard.
- W. Lawrence.
- Erasmus Wilson.
- Charles Darwin.
- A. M. Arthur.
- C. M'Laren.
- John Lubbock.
- H. R. Haweis.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGES ON JEWS IN SMILLA.

A Russian gentleman, named Myer Baukanovitch, who has just arrived from Smilla, in the province of Gubern, in Southern Russia, and who was an eye-witness of the scenes described, has supplied the following narrative to the Press Association:—

"For years the Jews in the town of Smilla, of whom there were about 2000 families, have lived in a state of terror from the insults and indignities which they have had to suffer at the hands of the Christians, and from a system of robbery and persecution which has never been checked by the authorities. So precarious has been their personal safety that many of those who could afford it have had to remove their wives and families out of the town to the remote districts and residences of friends. The outbursts of terrorism occurred chiefly at the monthly fairs, when large numbers of farmers and peasants assembled in the town, and the immediate cause of the fierce persecutions of the last few months arose from an incident at one of these fairs. A Jewish dealer had bought a cow for twenty-five roubles, and a farmer who had been bargaining for the same animal heard of the transaction, and came up to the Jew, asking him how he dared to buy it. Many of the

FARMERS WERE INFLAMED WITH DRINK, and they gathered round and threatened him. The Jew admitted he had bought the cow, but offered to let the farmer have it. The farmer and his companions then attacked and brutally beat him, and, the disturbance arousing the attention of the people in the neighbourhood, a mob assembled, and the townspeople incited the farmers to attack other Jews. The drinking-houses were thrown open, and drink was freely given to the fanatical populace. Large numbers of the townspeople went round with the mob, and pointed out the quarters where the Jews lived. The public drinking-houses kept by them were first broken into, and the casks rolled into the streets. Some of them were smashed, and the people drank the raw spirit of the streets. These acts

were followed by the breaking open of the warehouses and places of business kept by Jews, which were wrecked, goods of all kinds being thrown into the streets and trampled upon in

THE MAD ORGIE

which ensued. Drawers and cupboards were broken into and ransacked, and in one warehouse alone, kept by a man named Berkowich, spirits to the value of 50,000 roubles were spilled, carried off, or consumed by the mob. Many of the populace of the town joined the mob in their attacks, while others, including even the police, incited them to continue their violence. They broke into many houses and plundered them in sight of the authorities, grossly ill-treating the inmates in every instance. One house was that of an old man named

ABRAHAM MILLER,

who was much beloved and respected by the Jews. He was over seventy years of age, and lived with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren. When the marauders attacked his house all the family took refuge at the top of the premises, and tried to hide themselves. They were discovered



GEORGINA MOORE,

THE LITTLE GIRL MISSING FROM PIMLICO.
[SEE £40 REWARD IN "LAW AND CRIME."]

and fiercely attacked. The old man and his son, driven to bay, killed two of their assailants, but they were soon overpowered, and dragged down the stairs and cruelly maltreated. The women were outraged, and every member of the family, including the children, was afterwards brutally murdered. I speak from my own personal knowledge of these facts, and from what I saw and know, I solemnly declare there were not less than

FIFTY OR SIXTY WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS OUTRAGED

by the mob. One girl, whom I knew, ultimately died from the effects of this revolting treatment. Other and unspeakable horrors of a like nature came under my observation; and a woman who was enceinte died from the effects of these diabolical outrages. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the number of Jews who were killed; but the whole of the

2000 FAMILIES WERE ATTACKED,

and numbers were killed, especially in those cases where there was any attempt made at defence. The houses in nearly all cases were pillaged, the only class of Jews who escaped the fury of the mob being the butchers, who lived in one street, and who assembled and armed themselves. They were not seriously attacked, and when there appeared a probability of an organised battle between the mob and the butchers, a few of the soldiery made their appearance and prevented the attack by diverting the attention of the rioters.

THE REIGN OF TERROR

in Smilla lasted on one occasion for thirty hours, there being no attempt on the part of the police or the military to quell the disorder. A number of the Jews escaped to Kiev, a large town some little dis-

tance off, but hundreds of them remain in a state of destitution and despair.

"I believe that every Jew would leave Russia if he could possibly do so, and our only hope of existence is in getting into districts where the fanaticism is not so fierce, and in trusting to the help of other members of the Jewish community who have not yet met with ruin and desolation at the hands of their persecutors.

THE SACRIFICES WHICH WERE MADE

by the Jews one for another, and the endeavours made to shield each other from the fury of the mob were, in many instances, of a most touching character. Instead of assisting the persecuted people, the police mingled with the crowds in the houses of the Jews while the furniture was being broken to atoms and the valuables being thrown out of the windows or confiscated. All the interference which the police exercised was occasionally to ask the crowd to behave 'gently,' while they were looking on at the devastation. A few soldiers in the streets also watched what was going on, and in answer to the heartrending appeals for protection from the women and children, told them to have patience. This I saw with my own eyes. Wherever the mob came across paper money they tore the notes into shreds and scattered them in the streets, but they retained all coin and valuables. They tore up bedding of all kinds, and the streets presented the appearance of there having been a snowstorm.

"In my own house I was able to conceal my wife and four children for a time, but eventually they were found by the mob and dragged down stairs to witness the robbery and wreck of their home. The crowd took some diamonds, gold, and silver, and all my savings, amounting to 4000 roubles, broke my furniture, and threw my goods into the streets. I made no resistance, though myself, my wife, and children were beaten and ill-treated. None of us, however, were seriously injured. So completely was my home devastated that such of my effects as were left only realised £10. I placed my family in safety, with some friends at a distance, and made my way to Berlin, where I was assisted by some benevolent persons to Hamburg, and came thence to England."

CHARLES READE'S ADVICE TO THE JEWS.

Mr. Charles Reade, author of "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," has written to the *Daily Telegraph* an earnest letter, from which we quote the most pithy passages:—

"Let us take a wide view of this situation, since it is so great and so new in our day, for wholesale persecution of the Jews is not of this epoch, but a reversion to the dark ages. One of the signs that distinguish a true Christian from a sham one is that the former studies the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures with care and reverence, and there learns the debt his heart, soul, and understanding owe to historians, poets, philosophers, prophets, preachers, and teachers, some writing Greek, some Hebrew, but every one of them Jews; and also learns to pity and respect the Jewish nation, though under a cloud, and to hope for the time when they will resume their ancient territory, which is so evidently kept waiting for them. This, the hope of every Christian, is the burning and long-lingering desire of many for another reason—because the prophecies we receive, though obscure in matters of detail, are clear as day on two points: That the Jews are to repossess Palestine, and, indeed, to rule from Lebanon to Euphrates; and that this event is to be the first of a great series of changes, leading to a vast improvement in the condition of poor suffering mankind and of creation in general. Now we have here in prospect a glorious event as sure as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The only difference is that the sun will rise at a certain hour, and the Jews will occupy Syria and resume their national glory at an uncertain day.

"Palestine can be colonised effectually from Russia alone, where there are 3,000,000 Jews trembling for life and property; and the rest would follow. As to the second objection, History is a looking-glass at our backs. Turn round and look into it with your head as well as your eyes, and you shall see the future. Whatever Jews have done Jews may do. They are a people of genius, and genius is not confined by Nature, but by will, by habit, or by accident. To omit to try is not to fail. What have this people tried heartily and failed in? Warriors, writers, builders, merchants, law-givers, husbandmen, and supreme in all!

"Should they seem to require help at starting from any other nation, blessed will be the nation that proffers it; and the nation that persecutes them will be made an example of in some way or other. Therefore, if by any chance this recent outrage should decide the Jewish leaders to colonise Palestine from Russia, let us freely offer ships, seamen, money—whatever we are asked for. It will be a better national investment than Egyptian, Brazilian, or Peruvian bonds. Meantime, I implore our divines to separate themselves, and all the souls under their charge, in all the churches and chapels of the land, from the crime of those picture-worshipping idolators and cowardly murderers by public disavowal and prayerful humiliation, since the monsters call themselves Christians.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES READE.
"3, Blomfield-villas, Uxbridge-road."