



THE MASSACRE AS SKETCHED BY A FRENCH ARTIST.

The whole world was shocked by the cabled announcement of the massacre of Jews at Kishineff. Particulars already published have shown how horrible was the whole affair, and how the Jews rose in protest from one end of the world to the other.

The United States even went so far as to send an official protest to the Czar only to have it returned with the polite but firm announcement that Russia never interfered with the internal affairs of other States, and could, therefore, tolerate none with her's.

Up to the present, however, no view of the aftermath has been given. A Russian newspaper correspondent, who visited Kishineff, after the affair, wiring from Odessa on May 23, says:—

"That Kishineff is still a city of sorrow and still the scene of heart-rending incidents related to the awful massacres, is proved by the statement of a correspondent of the 'Novosti' who has reached this city from Bessarabia.

"I went to Kishineff expecting to find that the unbelievable stories of murder and outrage had been exaggerated, but the actual conditions that came under my observation were far worse than those described in the reports," said this correspondent.

"The bodies of the victims of the wild mob have been buried, the broken furniture and the remains of the plundered goods have been removed, the feathers from the bedding have been washed away by rain, the window panes here and there have been replaced. And yet Kishineff looks like a city that had been invaded by a furious enemy. The houses half destroyed, people with bandaged heads, with broken arms and legs—does all this not remind one of a Macedonian settlement or a Slavonic town, invaded by Albanians or by Bashi-Bazouks?"

"Having surveyed the terrible scene of destruction, I went to the Jewish Hospital and to the temporary barracks where thousands of homeless men, women, and children are sheltered. I saw there women bereft of their husbands, of their sons, of their brothers, I saw there children bereft of their parents. I saw a poor cripple, whose only eye had been gouged, and who now implores the physician to end his life, as he is no longer in a position to support his little ones. I saw a 90-year-old woman, who was disfigured, having been struck with the leg

of an iron bed, and who now kept repeating automatically the vile abuse which had been hurled at her. I saw disfigured old and young people, whose minds have grown dim because of loss of blood from their wounds, and who keep muttering disconnected words. I saw girls who had been most hideously attacked. That which I could not see with my own eyes has been told to me by the physicians of the Jewish Hospital. The senior physician, Dr. Slutsky, and his assistant, Dr. Yoelson, who had witnessed death in time of war, could not without shuddering relate to me the terrible details of the brutalities committed in Kishineff.

"The entire hospital, all the wards, the yard, the staircase—all were covered with streams of blood of the victims. Forty-two dead and 300 wounded were registered, not counting those victims that were not brought to the hospital, and the bodies that are found from day to day in the garrets, in coops, and in the fields. Many disappeared without leaving any trace behind them.

"One Jewess ran from the infuriated mob to the village of Bosha, but death followed her footsteps. Riots were started in Bosha, and the Kishineff Jewess was one of the victims.

"Many rushed to the depot in search of shelter in the cars of the trains, in the hope of leaving Kishineff for the neighboring towns, but they were driven back, and thus they fell into the hands of the pursuing ruffians, who butchered them right on the square by the depot. The Jews were taken away, not on the trains, but in trucks driven to the hospital.

"The Bessarabets, the Znamya, and the Novoye Vremya are considered everywhere in Kishineff as the direct instigators of the massacre.

"There were several cases of intercession for the Jews. The priest Laashkov, whose son is connected with the anti-Jewish newspaper 'Bessarabets', has sheltered many Jews in his house; the Marshal of Nobility Krupensky took great interest in the fate of the Jews. One intelligent Christian girl begged to be permitted to nurse the wounded victims that she might thus atone, she said, for the crime of 'her people.'

"Many Kishineff Jews have resolved to emigrate to America."

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