

time divested of its religious garb and clothed in a brand new coat of patriotism. It is no longer a crusade against the Jews in the name of God and because they crucified Jesus, but in the name of nationality. The fight is between Aryanism and Semitism. Not even the waters of baptism can any longer wash away the odium of Jewish birth. The question is now only between persecution or emigration, and the Jews anxiously ask, Where shall we go? This question must be answered with due regard to political and religious as well as to moral and social conditions.

The article then continues:

"Turning at first to the political aspect of the problem, what do the signs of life as shown by the anti-Semitic movement teach us, so far? The principle may be laid down that a country's anti-Semitism is in proportion to the number of Jews in the country. At the head of all countries governed by animosity to the Jews stands Russia. But in this empire they in certain parts constitute from 12 to 16 per cent of the total population. Next Russia is Rumania, both in regard to the unfavorable popular feeling against the Jews and in numerical strength in the community. Not less than 8 per cent of all Rumanian citizens are Jews. Austria-Hungary follows this country closely with 4 per cent of Jews, and Germany closes the line with 1½ per cent and corresponding anti-Semitism. As soon as the number of Jews in a country increases through immigration, the waves of anti-Semitism at once commence to roll, as is evidenced by the bitter literature in France, the workmen's meetings to protest against the competition of Jewish laborers in England, and the animosity which in the last ten years has been noted in the United States. It is not our purpose to endeavor to account for the cause of this. We are in it and cannot help that we are the most hated nation. But we must try to do the best we can to avoid an increase of the Jewish population in Aryan countries. We can particularly not too strongly warn against too much immigration into the United States of North America. Already one million Jews live here and further immigration would only tend to make their position unpleasant without helping the new arrivals. A decade ago no trace of anti-Semitism could be found in the United States, but it has come with immigrating Russian Jews. Jewish judges are no longer elected and the laws against paupers are especially formulated against the Jews. We are no longer welcome in that country and it would be well for us, if we would heed in time the gentle hint. It might otherwise happen that the Russian Hebrews, who escaped to the United States from the Russian mob, in their new home might encounter the fists of an American mob. The treatment accorded the poor Chinese in California proves sufficiently that the Yankee is less considerate towards uninvited guests than even the brutal Muscovites.

"What has been said about all other countries with Aryan population is also true of the countries of South America. Brazil, La Plata and the Argentine are at present free from anti-Semitism, but

to suppose that this condition is to be permanent would be optimism. When a sufficient number of Jews arrive in those countries, the hatred against them will follow with mathematical precision. Otherwise we must suppose that the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were once the most bitter enemies of the Hebrews, had changed their minds in the new world.

"Jewish emigrants would be spared much strife and innumerable bitter experiences, if they would follow the counsel to settle, not among the Aryan and Christian Japhites, but among the Mohammedan Semites, who according to origin, customs, features as well as otherwise are more like the Jews and besides have no Savior to mourn, and whose martyrdom cannot be charged to them. The country is yet only thinly populated. Through a methodically conducted plan of immigration a million of people could easily in a quarter of a century be taken over there. And the proportion of the Jewish population could easily be so regulated as to constitute a majority of the population, whereby they would be secured against assaults. We must therefore give the idea up to turn the current of our emigration to America. The requisites, politically considered, which must be found in the new home are alone to be looked for in Palestine and Syria."

The above paragraphs translated from a prominent Jewish journal are of interest as showing the sentiments which live in the hearts of the descendants of the venerable patriarchs of old. It proves that the desire for returning to the land of their fathers is growing and indicates the realization of that desire in a not distant future.

THE CHOIR TO CHICAGO.

The entire community, we think, will rejoice in the fact that the going of the Tabernacle choir to Chicago is being favorably considered; and all will hope that the necessary arrangements can be made. As to the latter, much will depend upon the rates the promoters of the project shall be able to secure from the railroads, and much upon the generosity and material friendship of the public. We believe we can promise that so far as pertains to the raising of means by popular subscription every reasonable expectation will be fulfilled. While as to the railroads and their willingness to give reduced terms, we are sure those with which we in this Territory have to deal will exert themselves to the utmost to do whatever is required, realizing that the advertisement to them and the increased business resulting, will be worth far more than the cost of any reduction they will be asked to make.

Every citizen of the Territory, especially of this city, is proud of the magnificent choral organization to which we refer. The choir and its gifted leader have been the recipients of the highest praise from tourists and musicians and critics of discrimination both at home and abroad, and there have been innumerable expressions of genuine surprise that the "divine art" had found such admirable exposition in these recesses of the mountains. These compliments reflect upon the

whole community, for only among a music-loving and an appreciative constituency can music itself make headway. The proposed tour would therefore be a progress in which every resident would be directly interested; its triumphs would be triumphs in which we all could share.

Of course it will not do to ignore the expense of sending so large a body such a distance, nor to underestimate the skill and proficiency of those with whom our singers would come into competition. As to the former, there are plenty of men—not rated as over-sanguine, either—who vouch that the fund can be raised in short order. As to the latter, the members of the choir and their friends should take example from the calm confidence of Professor Stephens, who like a doughty knight of old with trusty lance in rest, announces himself ready to enter the lists against all comers for any event—barring of course such as require the use of a foreign language, particularly the Welsh!

What say you, good people; shall we pull ourselves together and send forth our champions to victory and world-wide renown?

EXIT EDWIN BOOTH.

To be or not to be—
That is the question.—*Hamlet.*

He frees his little hour upon the stage
And then retires and is forgot.
Out, brief candle!—*Macbeth.*

This is not an era of great artists in any of the grand divisions. Here and there is a holdover from the last generation, but one by one they approach the brink of the unfathomable abyss, linger there long enough to let the world know they are going, then disappear into the cavernous silence. They leave no successors when they go, have few compeers while they are here. But while in form, in substance and in semblance they go forever from our midst and the world continues its diurnal rotations unchecked and undisturbed, they have not lived in vain; the history which they have made is imperishable and it glows here and there with a light which is at once a beacon and a cynosure.

Edwin Booth has made his final exit from the stage of life. He long since bade adieu to the stage whereon his magnetic personality and commanding genius had made him a secure place among the world's great people. It is true that he never conquered a province nor a peace; that no deeds wherein physical prowess in great measure were displayed are set down to his credit; that he did not go among the people on a special mission of peace and happiness scattering benefices as he went along; the hails of statesmanship knew him not and the sciences and occulted things of life came not forth at his touch. His was a different field of action, as different as that of the genius who reproduces or transfixes life upon canvas is from the humbler but not less noble toiler of the field. His errand was to bring man face to face with himself—to "set him up a glass that he might see the inmost part of him," to take from life some of its dreariness and monotony and lass-