

# A DIARY OF CARNAGE COMES FROM ODESSA

Terrible Picture of Slaughter  
Drawn by an Eye-Witness.

## THE JEWS FOUGHT IN VAIN

Murder Finally Ceased at a Word  
from the Czar—Thousands Slain  
in the Streets.

The diary of a Jewish merchant of Odessa, written in the course of those first four awful days of this month, when the massacres were in progress in that city, was received at the office of The Jewish Morning Journal yesterday. Its paragraphs, vivid with the terror inspired by the sight of almost momentary murder and outrage, and pervaded with the fear that at any moment an awful death might overtake the writer himself, impress the reader with the horrors of Odessa, that city of horrors, far more graphically than any of the news dispatches that have reached this country.

Here is a translation of the diary of the massacres:

"NOV. 1.—It is impossible to describe all we have experienced in the past two days of the revolution. Now, when the happy moment of Russia's deliverance has come, Odessa is still in a turmoil. The former police who have been deposed wreak a terrible vengeance by shooting in the streets, especially at Jews. Half an hour ago my life was in danger. While riding in a drosky a former policeman shot at me, but I was miraculously saved.

"Shooting is heard everywhere by militia composed of several thousands of young men, mostly students, who are firing at the former police. The Provisional Committee masters the situation temporarily.

"The funerals of the heroes who fell yesterday and the day before in the struggle for Russia's freedom are now taking place. They are mostly Jews. They are being buried in the Fraternal Cemetery all in one grave, and the city will erect a monument in their memory.

"When this letter reaches you, you will undoubtedly know more news, but I am sure that from the dispatches you can have only the faintest idea of our feelings and of the happenings that we are now living through. I am happy that I am home just at this time, although my life is in danger. Since the French Revolution no nation has lived through what we are experiencing now.

"P. S.—What a bitter error I made in expressing my joy at the beginning of my letter. Only three hours after writing the above, thousands of victims fell. The priests are inciting the populace against the Jews. Another Kishineff has begun. It is now 10 o'clock at night and the firing does not cease.

"Rifle shooting is heard not far from us. We expect a St. Bartholomew's night. I came to see a friend of mine in Prokubinsky Alley, and I am compelled to remain here. It would be sheer madness to venture out in the street.

"A few hours ago a mass of Christian workmen belonging to various Socialist organizations consolidated with the Jewish Self-Defense, and organized themselves into a local militia, which somewhat relieved the tension.

"But of what good is it when the Cossacks are protecting the hooligans and are firing into houses? Among the dead and injured are police inspectors and policemen. Complete anarchy reigns throughout the city, and the Government officials have become the leaders of the Jew-baiters.

### A Night of Terror.

"Nov. 2.—It's awful. We lived through a dreadful night. Until 4 o'clock volleys rang out all over the city. The rumor current last night that martial law was declared seems to be untrue, because at dawn the massacre of Jews was renewed. They are now pillaging the Deribassvsky (the Broadway of Odessa) under the protection of the Cossacks, who are driving back the Self-Defense, in order that the hooligans may pursue their bloody work without hindrance.

"At the university there are gathered over a thousand armed students of the militia, but the place has been surrounded by soldiers and artillery, who are keeping them prisoners.

"A delegation of Jews visited Baron Kaulbars, the military commander, who is known as a rabid Jew-baiter. After being told that the police are engaged in pillage and murder he said it was untrue, and declared that he would take action only when convinced by facts. The younger Wisetzky, a son of the largest tea merchant in Russia, took his life in his hands and ventured to the Jewish Hospital, where lay a police inspector and two policemen, who were injured by the Self-Defense.

"Wisetzky demanded of the authorities a certificate of their presence there. At first the Jewish doctors were fearful to sign a certificate of that kind, but they complied at last. Presently a military patrol, with an officer, came on to remove the injured policemen. The younger Wisetzky demanded that the officer in charge of the patrol should also certify to the effect that he took away the injured. He did so. Armed with this evidence, Wisetzky returned to Baron Kaulbars and it was thought that the commander would keep his word and put down the massacre. But nothing of the kind. The pillage and massacre is kept up to-day with the same viciousness.

### The Fourth Day of Carnage.

"NOV. 3.—This is the fourth day of the dreadful destruction, and no abatement is in sight. The mental strain defies description.

"I am living in the Hotel Bristol. The owner, a Christian, will not accommodate any more Jews, although he has plenty vacant rooms. Even for 100 rubles per day he will not allow another Jew in his place. In my room there are huddled together eight persons, my son and the family of my nephew.

"At this moment they are pillaging Jacob Perlman's place of business. Soldiers carry their rifles in one hand and packs of loot in the other. Officers escort them with a joyous laughter.

"Just at this moment there ran into the hotel Dr. Greenfeld in his Red Cross uniform. He could just utter a cry, 'Brother, I had to flee from the hospital because I am a Jew,' and immediately he fell unconscious.

"We are prisoners in the hotel. We are at a loss about the fate of our nearest relatives.

"Chief of Police Neidhardt is issuing circulars in which he insults the Jewish population. I inclose you one of them. Of the Jewish Self-Defense there is not a trace left. They were dispersed and slaughtered before the eyes of thousands of persons. A student who was pursued by the hooligans was shot by a policeman. The police and soldiers then trampled the injured student to death. This happened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the glare of the sun, in a city where there are Consulates of all civilized countries.

"Dr. Greenfeld just now came to, and he told me that he has been serving for a number of years in the City Hospital. The attendants and the Sisters of Mercy are all Christians. When the Jewish dead and injured were brought there they were terribly maltreated. The hooligans and murderers, however, were treated with the utmost tenderness and care.

"This morning the attendants of the hospital met and decided to kill all the Jewish doctors, accusing them falsely of treating the hooligans in an unfriendly manner. The chief surgeon acquiesced in this, and Dr. Greenfeld escaped with difficulty.

"To the hospitals are constantly brought Jewish killed and wounded. Whole families are brought, including old men of seventy and their grandchildren, babes of two years.

borhood of the city) a band of cutthroats are ravaging, and swear not to leave one Jewish soul alive. They are mutilating the dead and are firing on the Red Cross ambulances who attempt to remove the Jewish dead and wounded.

### Czar's Order Stops Massacres.

"NOV. 4.—The massacre seems to have ended. Only last night the following dispatch came from the Czar to Baron Kaulbars: 'Suppress with all means.'

"There was no need for even one shot or one lash of the Cossack's whip to restrain the murderers. One word from Chief of Police Neidhart was sufficient to restore order at once. The number of dead and injured is estimated at 10,000 on both sides.

"The cruelties were a hundred-fold more than in Kishineff. There is one consolation, however, in this terrible calamity. In Kishineff they fell like sheep, but in Odessa they fought like heroes on a battlefield. The Jewish youth fought like the Maccabees of old, and there is no doubt that but for the assistance of the police and Cossacks, the assailants of the Jews would have been wiped out in the first two hours.

"Great heroism was displayed by the Zionists. I visited the hospitals to-day and I found that on the first day before the military protected the hooligans 80 per cent. of the dead and wounded were assailants of Jews and only 20 per cent. Jews. On the second day, when the Self-Defense were not totally exhausted, there were 50 per cent. Jews and 50 per cent. Christians among the victims. But on the third and fourth days only Jews fell, as the Jewish defenders were totally exhausted by this time, and the police and the military protected the murderers.

"The Jews fought and died like civilized men who were defending themselves against an enemy. The hooligans, however, did their killing in a most brutal fashion and mutilated and outraged the dead and injured.

"Two Sisters of Mercy went insane witnessing the terrible deeds of the murderers. Children were riddled with bullets and literally torn asunder. An ambulance of the Red Cross carrying an injured Jew was attacked by the hooligans and the injured man was seized and trampled to death.

"Trains having on board fleeing Jews were stopped on the road, and the defenseless Jews were slaughtered. Chief of Police Neidhart sent for the editors of the newspapers and forbade them to write otherwise than as he dictated. The editors defied him and decided not to publish their papers, at all if they could not be permitted to tell the truth.

"While our company of Jews was sheltered in the Hotel Bristol a false rumor was spread that shots were fired from the hotel on the military. Artillery was brought, and it was threatened to destroy the hotel, but on proof that the accusation was untrue, our hotel was spared.

"At midnight an order arrived from Chief of Police Neidhart that all Jews be ejected from the hotel. That meant to throw us into the hands of the murderers. Fortunately this order was brought by the Assistant Chief of Police, Shabanoff, who has been well known to me for the past fifteen years. After entreating him he permitted us to take shelter in the restaurant down stairs. That is, we got an extension of time until morning.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning we were thrown out into the street, but fortunately the Czar's order to quell the massacre had by that time arrived, and so we were saved to tell the terrible tale."

## Y. M. C. A. REVIEWS ITS WORK.

Secretaries of All Branches Tell of Steady Progress.

The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The event marked the thirty-ninth anniversary of the committee.

The dinner was attended by a large number of well-known persons, including Lieut. Gov. Bruce of New York, Gov. George H. Utter of Rhode Island, Clifford W. Robinson of New Brunswick, Canada; T. B. Walker of Minneapolis; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan; John Wanamaker; Gen. Frederick D. Grant; President Henry G. King of Oberlin College; Morris K. Jesup; President C. H. French of Huron College, South Dakota; President William H. Salmon of Carlton College, Missouri; Chancellor S. B. McCormick of Western University; President Kajinosuke Ibuka of Meiji Gakuin, Tokio; C. P. Dodge of Colorado Springs, and S. Sathianadhan, LL. D., Presidency College, India.

The Secretaries in various departments reviewed their work, telling of steady progress.