

Freedom

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THE CZAR'S POLICY OF PACIFICATION.

Thinking over the terrible events which have been following one upon the other during the last two years of reaction in Russia, it may be said without any exaggeration that in no country, not even excepting Turkey, has a Government taken such bloody revenge on unarmed subjects, whose only crime has been that they dared to claim the rights of Constitutional citizenship. The period of the darkest reaction in Italy in the middle of last century, under King Bomba's reign in Naples and the Austrian rule in Northern Italy, which aroused general indignation in Europe, is nothing compared with the Czar's insatiable thirst for revenge.

I say the Czar's, because it is by his express will that towns and villages, even whole provinces, have been laid waste, as in the Baltic provinces and Georgia; that the unhappy Jews have been hunted down and massacred, and that thousands of people have been hanged and shot by brutal and ignorant officers. And those among them who distinguished themselves in this work, such as Rennenkampf, Minn, Alikhanoff, Reinhard, Meller, and others, were all received by the Emperor and rewarded by being appointed his personal aides-de-camp.

And when even the servile Russian tribunals were sometimes obliged to condemn some of the Black Gang caught in the act of murder and plunder, these true patriots were invariably pardoned by their gracious sovereign, who even appeared in public wearing the badge of their Union.

Brutal military and police officials are so well aware of doing the will of their imperial master that in numerous instances prisoners have been shot down by their convoy under the pretext that they attempted to escape.

It was by the Czar's decision that all Russia was handed over to field-courts, which in eight months executed over 1,400 persons, amongst them being boys and girls of 15 and 16 years of age.

He even went so far as to prohibit any appeal for reprieve or revision being submitted to him. Russian Emperors generally have not distinguished themselves by humane sentiments, but Nicholas II. outshines his forefathers by his cruelty and desire for revenge.

At this moment there are 78,000 persons (officially acknowledged) who have been deported to Siberia and the Polar regions of Russia; they are ill and dying from the terrible cold, privations, and hunger. Every time the Czar is approached for an amnesty he refuses it.

In eighteen provinces a population of 25,000,000 is suffering more or less from famine, and by the Czar's express orders private individuals or societies are forbidden to organise any help, which must be left entirely to the police, who alone are allowed to be in immediate touch with the people.

The prisons of towns and villages overflow with so-called political offenders, whose numbers are calculated to be over 400,000.

The whole of Russia is in a state of siege, which means that every military officer receives double pay in order to secure his fidelity and the submission of all civil life to the rule of these men. These officers, together with spies, select from the crowds of prisoners those known for their courage, intellect, and initiative, and have them shot or hanged. Not a day passes without a condemnation or execution.

In the sixty-one numbers of a Russian daily paper which I happen to have to hand, I see that from January 7 to March 7 161 condemnations to death have been pronounced, and 107 executions carried out; there were days like the 4th of March with 17 death sentences and 7 executions in other towns than those in which the condemnations to death were pronounced. The executions were in Lodz, Orel (where a schoolboy was

executed), Reval, and Proskuroff, where three at once were hanged; whilst the death sentences were in Warsaw, Riga, Ekaterinenburg and Rilsk.

This is what has been going on from day to day during the last 18 months. But Christian Europe, the Liberal and Radical press, do not speak of these facts, for the telegraphic agencies, bought by the Russian Government, take care never to mention them. And undisturbed the Czar is allowed to pursue his policy of pacification.

W. T.

NOTES.

Resignation of George Barnes.

The resignation of George Barnes from the secretaryship of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is a matter of great moment in the Labour world. Here is a man whom his greatest opponents cannot accuse of the usual besetting sins of working men holding responsible positions. He has never courted publicity, acted in a bumptious manner, or tried to set himself on a pedestal. Quiet, reserved, modest, he is a man that any one might be proud to work with. Yet from our point of view, on the matter at issue he is quite wrong. It is another example of a perfectly honest man going into the Parliamentary arena and being influenced by that atmosphere. If the men on the North-East Coast had been seduced into accepting a reduction without a fight, it would have done more to destroy the prestige of Trade Unionism than a dozen defeats.

Nothing More to be Said.

Besides, where is the sense of balloting the men and then refusing to accept the verdict. We are not smitten with the worship of majority rule, but when it is accepted as a method of working it is worse than stupid to try to wriggle out of the consequences. The attitude of Barnes after the first ballot was the right one. "The men have decided by a huge majority that they will not accept the reduction. There is nothing more to be said." It is certainly a great pity that after the conference called by Lloyd-George, the capitalist lawyer, Barnes completely changed his mind. After all, it is the members of the A.S.E. who should decide these questions, not the agent of the enemy. It will be a sorry day for the Unions when they hand over their destinies to such political schemers. Even *Reynolds's* cannot help calling in question the position taken up by Barnes. And no one could accuse that paper of being hostile to him. The fact is, Parliament makes these men long for the centralising power of a Government. And honest men like Barnes are far more dangerous in that direction than unscrupulous men would be. Large bodies of men are often erratic and unstable, but Cromwells are not wanted either on the economic or the political field.

Faith in Middle-Class Methods.

All this ferment is going to assist the Anarchist propaganda. It should be pointed out to the rank-and-file that the golden opportunity of the boom period was allowed to slip by in this country without the Unions taking advantage of it. Miserable, trifling advances were made in some cases, but the Trade Unionists were occupied for the most part in preparing for the General Election, and were kept amused afterwards by political twaddle from Labour Party platforms. It has often been urged that Anarchism could not hope to make headway here till Labour and Socialist Parliamentary tactics had been tried and found wanting. And it certainly seems to have been the truth. Any way, even the best of these political-minded Trade Unionists seem to be unconsciously rubbing it in; and we ought to take advantage of their confusion, not to make personal attacks, but to show how inevitable this attitude of mind is for those who have tried to revive faith in the use of middle-class methods in the Labour struggle.

To Comrades in Burnley.

Comrade M. Silverman, 10 West Gate, Burnley, desires to form a group in that town for propaganda purposes. Comrades willing to co-operate are invited to call on him between 8 and 9 o'clock any evening except Monday.

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A Double Delusion.

To those of us who have been actively connected with the Socialist movement in this country for the last quarter of a century, it is interesting to watch its varying development. The militant revolutionary fervour of the S.D.F. in its early days will always redound to its credit. In fact, like some business houses and also some other political parties, it is now living on its past reputation. If it has utterly failed in its hopes and aspirations of becoming a latter-day Chartist movement, it is solely because it attempted too much. It wanted to be both revolutionary and constitutional at the same time: to have its cake and eat it too. Well, it has fallen between the two stools, and no longer counts either in the political or the revolutionary arena. The one strong workman it had has drifted, and been driven, into the camp of the enemy, a fate that is bound to pursue all parties and individuals who enter, and remain in, the Parliamentary quagmire.

The formation of the I.L.P., and later on of the Labour Representation Committee, has ended in obtaining the adhesion of the mass of the Trade Unions of this country to a Parliamentary policy. How far this was secured by the talkers among the officials seeing the opportunity it would give them of doubling, and sometimes trebling, their salaries, we need not stop here to discuss, though it is well known it played a great part. Like the servants of God in the churches, many of them did not hear the "call" till it was accompanied by an increase of salary.

But already the effect of this mass-conversion can be seen. The most the Labour Party are attempting is the realising of the Colonial Liberal-Labour legislative programme, which is being labelled by the other parties and the Press as Socialism, thus quite successfully obscuring any genuine Socialist movement. What the one or two honest men in the party think and feel about it all is an open secret. They feel themselves quite helpless, as indeed they are; but having embarked on a Parliamentary career, and, besides, having honestly believed and taught that great things could be accomplished along political lines, they fear to come out in the open and declare their present convictions. So we may expect them to drift along this path, becoming more and more demoralised, till they are quite indistinguishable from all the other politicians.

While this has been the descent on the right, the ascent on the left in an Anarchist direction has been slow but sure. First the Socialist League broke away in disgust at the way the political Socialists were prepared to take money from reactionary political bodies, and play their game from an electioneering point of view. From 1885 till 1893 an international revolutionary, non-political, Communist propaganda was carried on. It was unconsciously Anarchist on the political side. As, however, the principles of Anarchism began to be understood and definitely preached, quite a number of those who had joined in what they thought to be a vague Communist movement left the League. Some reverted to political action because of its safety, and what there was in it. Others, like William Morris, strongly disagreed with the individual revolutionary action of the Continental Anarchist movement at that period, and though never convinced of the utility of Parliamentary action, were willing to render financial assistance to it when pressed for help. "News from Nowhere" reflects the attitude of this period. It was written as a counterblast to the mechanical conception of Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

During the mid and later '90's there was a lull. With the break-up of the Socialist League, little systematic propaganda of an Anarchist character was carried on by the groups of comrades which remained where branches of that body had been. Desultory efforts were made, but without much success.

By this time Parliamentary Socialism had already been tried and found wanting on the Continent. Germany and France proved its impotence by different methods. And early in the

new century a number of young Social Democrats, still steeped to the lips in Marxian dogmas, but harking back to the old revolutionary spirit, broke away from the S.D.F. Another section soon followed, and we have lately seen the strange spectacle of three sections of Social Democrats slanging and fighting one another like tigers, and each claiming to be the only true interpreters of the "holy word" according to Marx. It is very funny. Apparently they know nothing of the later investigations into these theories, for they still rant about the concentration of capital into fewer and fewer hands, and exhibit all the usual cocksureness of the ignorant and fanatical dogmatist.

Still, they could not help being influenced by the events occurring around them. They have even dared to criticise the German party, which till quite recently was considered as bad as for a Roman Catholic to deride the Vatican. In fact, while still clinging to Parliamentaryism in political theory, they are beginning to doubt its power to effect the economic revolution, and are advocating the organisation of the workers in a general Union with a view to expropriating the exploiters and carrying on production and distribution for themselves. Here we have an Anarchist economic conception growing up under the wing of political Socialism. Yet these crude enthusiasts would be the first to repudiate the idea that they were Anarchists. In fact, while circumstances have driven them into an Anarchist position, they no more understand Anarchism than a crow does Sunday. If one is to judge them by their press, they imagine Anarchism to be Individualism, and Communism control by the community! Apparently they have not the faintest conception of political first principles, or the slightest understanding of the meaning of liberty. They say that to coerce the capitalist out of possession is to interfere with his "absolute liberty." Yet they are constantly howling about capitalist tyranny, through his ownership of capital. Now, we cannot have tyranny and liberty at one and the same time. If a capitalist exists by tyrannising over Labour through the monopoly of the means of production, then we are not interfering with his liberty by forcibly repudiating his claim to tyrannise. It is only tyranny, not liberty, that has been interfered with. The fact is, these "two-foot rule" Socialists do not understand the language they use. They do not grasp the fact that the capitalists of to-day maintain their tyrannical position because they are licensed by law, through the Government, to rob Labour, and protected by the same agency in the plunder they secure. This, however, is their privileged position. It is no interference with individual or social liberty to destroy privilege or to cancel a license.

Apart from the recognition of the impotence of Parliamentaryism to effect the revolution implied by Socialism, these malcontent Social Democrats have not gone far. Still, that is a distinct gain, since it impugns the very democratic political principles they try to uphold in other directions. And in other respects they are authoritarians of the worst type. One sees a report of the meeting of the sub-Executive Committee of one of these parties, where permission was granted to send an article to a newspaper. This even beats the Roman Catholic Church. It reminds one of the regret expressed in *Justice* that Edith Lanchester did not consult the Executive of the S.D.F. before deciding to go to her sweetheart Sullivan. In fact, they are narrow reactionaries in every respect except that of economics. A mere handful relatively, they are under the double delusion that the world takes them as seriously as they take themselves, and that theirs is the Aaron's rod that is going to swallow up all the rest.

In the meantime they are being driven to discuss Anarchism, and though they are fanatical, they are also honest; and where honesty exists there is always hope for our ideas. These are certainly progressing as never before all over the world; all other social movements seem to exist to prove the truth of them.

McARA APPEAL.

The following sums have been received on behalf of the family of John McARA. Donations are urgently requested:—

Previously acknowledged £1 16s. 7½d., Liverpool Group (three donations) 15s., Collected by C. Hutchison 8s., A. Howie 2s., C. N. £1, E. Lechmere 2s. 6d., J. Turner 2s. 6d., Essex 6d., K. 6d., Collected by J. S. Richfield 8s., J. Brown 2s. 6d., The Merry Pessimists, Leeds, 10s., F. L. B. (Belfast) 5s., J. Dubois 4s., M. Brodman 2s., Newcastle Freedom Group 5s. 6d., Belfast Sympathisers 6s., W. N. 1s., Harvey 6d., Total £6 12s. 1½d.

WANTED.—Can any comrade give or forward information where work of any kind can be found for one of our comrades? Part time would do.—Reply, "Irish Rebel," care of FREEDOM Office.

Why French Revolutions of the Last Century Did Not Succeed.

F. MAURICE in "La Réforme Agricole et la Misère en France."
(Translation from *Les Temps Nouveaux*.)

(Continued from last month.)

The second cause of the non-success of our revolutions is of a more abstract order than the first; it is due to what may be called the Republican ideal.

It is in Paris that the revolutions have started, and it is the working men of Paris who have ever been the first and readiest to fight. For there is no race of men more idealistic and more generous-hearted than the Parisian working-class population. Strangely attached for centuries to democratic doctrines, appreciating more than any other the incurable vices of a monarchy from which, through a King's death, it severed itself for ever, it had since 1793 placed the realisation of its fondest dreams, of its dearest hopes, on the advent of a Republic. To the artisans of Paris the Republic for a hundred years has been synonymous with the perfect reign of equality, liberty, and solidarity. They have made of it the Evangel of the freedom of men and citizens, the ideal of a régime where abuses would be unknown, where the purest civic and private virtues would be religiously fostered. All these claims were united in a single word—the Republic. After what manner the Republic was to practise the art of governing men and matters was, unfortunately, a question never considered. Plans of reform, of future procedure, were here and there formulated, but without agreement or unanimity. Briefly, what was needed was the Republic. The Republic through the simple fact of being called into existence would bring with it the desired radical change in the institutions of the past.

It is a little to this idealism, to this indecision in its projects for the day after the revolution, that we must attribute the ease with which the bourgeoisie has duped the people. While the latter bewildered itself with visions respecting the future, and on the day of a common triumph knew neither how to act decisively nor organise swiftly, the bourgeoisie went straight to the mark, installed itself, gripped hold of all power, spoke for its own interests, and commanded in its own name. In vain, noting their error, did the people try to regain opportunities for reforms they instinctively comprehended; it was too late—a second revolution cannot follow on the morrow of a first. Duped in 1830, the Republican Party could only waste its strength in futile insurrection under Louis Philippe; deceived a second time in 1848, the working men let themselves be massacred during the days of June; believing their triumph assured in 1870, they allowed things to slip as before, and all ended in that fruitless effort—the Commune.

* * * * *

We have said that for a revolution to be essentially successful in its aims, it is before all necessary that the high-water mark of acute general misery should be attained, and that it was owing to the absence of this general suffering that the uprisings of the 19th century failed in their purpose.

On examining the present situation, however, one discerns that the social unrest of the day is of a nature that before long may end in grave complications, when misery will reach its maximum; that matters need only grow a little worse to lead to unforeseen results. At most, if the present incoherent régime forced upon us by the bourgeoisie is to last even a little longer, it will need the highest statesmanship, the closest attention of the privileged classes, and a diminution in agrarian and industrial suffering, with an abundance of work to prevent unemployment, the lowering of wages, and overcrowding in workshops—briefly, the absence of any partial or general crisis. Otherwise a crisis will come, and a *general*, not a momentary or passing industrial or commercial embarrassment, but a definite crisis, when labour must come to a standstill.

The people to-day are victims of the great error committed in the 19th century of abandoning the land in order to devote every energy and effort of human activity to the furtherance of the mechanical industries. Completely misunderstood and badly directed by the ruling classes under the pressure of an insatiable thirst for wealth, modern civilisation has created the dogma that the main object of the universe is to make money; and since the soil can only yield men bodily sustenance, since its mere cultivation can never assure colossal fortunes, civilisation, diverted from its natural path, has given the preponderance of value to mechanical industries.

The evil was a relative one so long as only one or two countries, such as France and England, furnished the entire world with their products. But soon every nation became ambitious to develop its own industries, to struggle to grow independent of foreign ones, and finally to supplant these. At the present hour new factories are being built everywhere, and young nations take part feverishly in the economic struggle. One business started, a thousand others compete with it, and always the best equipped wins. The moment has at length arrived when, less being required from alien sources, every country finds itself overstocked with merchandise—there is overproduction, plethora.

People think that the crisis is a passing one; they look to see the

markets reopen. It is pure illusion. We are in a circle from which there is no issue. If business improves, it will be improvement for all; if new markets open, they will be open to all, unless reciprocally closed, which would only mean a return to the crisis, each nation being equipped to produce double its own consumption. Between the nations it has now become a race to the swiftest, an excess of colonial policy, an infatuation for production which exhausts and is ensuring to each grave disaster. The future of commercial production can, in truth, be gauged only indirectly, while that of land production becomes directly visible. The sole mission of the mechanical industries is to serve current needs. When transformed into an instrument for gain and the enriching of one section only of the community, one must expect what we see to-day in every corner of the world—everywhere the greatest wrongs and injury, everywhere this one class becoming concurrently and ferociously avaricious through fear of perishing unless by some means it can triumph over competing adversaries.

The question then follows: If the continued development of our industries is threatened, if it is true that in face of foreign competition it has now reached its zenith, what is to be the ultimate fate of the population? At the present moment our towns are choked by workmen who, having little or no work, gain little or nothing. Each day brings in others from the country, all in search of higher wages or better conditions than are to be found in the villages. As long as industrialism prospered and developed, workers were in demand and their number a gain. The wage-earners of the fields learnt to use their arms in the factories, and later succeeded in making State employees of their children. But what will happen now that the factories begin to refuse workers, when such are in excess in the cities, when behind them on the land there is a population ready in its turn to migrate since it lacks the necessities of life—bread and work? The industrial classes have no savings laid by for to-morrow, or income invested on which they can live in idleness; to simply nourish and clothe themselves they are absolutely dependent on what they can produce by distinct and uninterrupted labour; the very burdens imposed on them prevent their being content with low wages.

The entire question resolves itself then to this: How much longer will the existing social and economic situation be able to maintain itself? Will it grow rapidly worse, or under new and so far unforeseen circumstances will it endure longer than can be reasonably expected? Any other possibility than this last seems to us but a false and dangerous illusion. Social institutions which a hundred years after their establishment end in the suspension of agricultural production; in the continued displacement of the population; in a surfeit of the most useless employments, trades, and professions; in the exhaustion of the workers by overtaxation and the abuse of privileges already in an hour of sanguinary triumph condemned—such institutions are in principle too badly conceived, too vitiated at heart to last; they cannot possibly last.

At the point which we have now reached events have escaped the grasp of those who wish to control and direct them. The upper classes, with the Parliament at their head, are powerless to improve a situation which for a hundred years has been based on a false foundation. Certain reformers notwithstanding, it will not be a few administrative measures passed as circumstances seem to require, nor the retrenchment of some millions at the expense of several milliards, which will solve the problems and difficulties allowed for a century to accrue through the despotism of money. No, it is the régime that must go—the false bases of our present social and economic system that must be undermined or annihilated. Then only can there be a chance for justice; then only hope for the people.

JOHN TURNER AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

At the invitation of the International Anarchist Group, our comrade John Turner addressed a crowded meeting in the Newcastle Socialist Society's hall, 77A Blakett Street, on Sunday, March 29, his subject being "What Anarchism Really Means."

In opening, he showed that an Anarchist can be a Socialist, whilst a Democrat need not be a Socialist; in fact, nearly all Tories to-day were Democrats, but they could not be called Socialists. After dealing with the definition of the term, Turner very cleverly showed, by analogy and comparison, the superiority of Anarchism over political Socialism as a practical social theory. He pointed out that wealth, instead of concentrating into fewer hands, was actually getting into more and more hands, showing the possibility of the exploiters eventually being able to outvote the workers. In conclusion, he made an able plea for the philosophy and ideals of Anarchism to be more carefully considered by Socialists. The vigorous applause of the audience proved their appreciation of his address.

Some few questions followed, which were well dealt with. Then there ensued a general discussion. If our comrade had previously demonstrated his perfect knowledge of the subject he was dealing with, and so ably shown the absurdity of political action, in his replies he positively excelled himself. Repeatedly he was compelled to pause to permit even those he was hitting the hardest to show their pleasure at his replies by their applause. I feel assured that his visit has materially helped the cause in Newcastle. But the pity of it is that we have not more Turners to vindicate by their eloquence and sincerity the truths and ethics of Anarchist Communism. A. DESPRES.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Japan.

In our country, where even the use of the word Anarchy means a fine or imprisonment, we could not, of course, have a public organisation and a written list of our comrades' names. And our movements were compelled to be always under the disguise of "Socialist" in a broad sense, or carried on very secretly for the sake of getting rid of the spies and detectives. Hoping earnestly, however, to join the Anarchist International, and to hold regular communication and relations with the comrades of the world, we are arranging to have a group formally and to newly unite the comrades throughout the country, in spite of the severe persecutions of the Government.

In Japan there are three Direct Actionist papers: *Nippon Heimin Shimbun* (Japanese Proletarians' Paper), *Kumamoto Hyoron* (Kumamoto City Review), and *Shin-Shicho* (New Thought). *Nippon Heimin* is a semi-monthly published in Osaka City, and has a circulation of about two thousand. The present writer is one of the editors of that paper. Two editors of *Nippon Heimin* are under trial at the Osaka Appeal Court for inciting a strike of the boat employees.

The resolutions passed at the Amsterdam Congress were translated and published in *Nippon Heimin*. The translation of "The Conquest of Bread" is also appearing in long instalments in each issue of the same journal.

Six comrades—Sakai, Yamakawa, Osugi, Morioka, Takenchi, and Sakamoto—were arrested in Tokio on Friday evening, January 17. Since last summer they have been holding lecture meetings every Friday night, and advocating always direct action and the general strike among a hundred workers and students. The police soon began to interfere, and the meetings were often dispersed without any reason being given. On the above-mentioned night the meeting was dispersed several times. At last the comrades protested and a quarrel followed. Three comrades, expelled from the hall, stood upon the roof and spoke to the people, who crowded the street and vehemently applauded their preaching. Many policemen were summoned, and they violently dragged our six comrades into the police-station. The people struggled in vain to prevent the arrest, and some were wounded. The comrades were charged with breaking the peace, three of them being sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, the others to one month.

Comrade Matsuoka was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on January 21 for publishing in the *Kumamoto Review* an antimilitaristic article entitled "To the New Conscripots." Antimilitarist ideas are spreading rapidly among the young students. D. K.

Switzerland.

A final clause to the Extradition Treaty existing between this country and Russia has just been reciprocally signed. In this the Republic agrees upon demand to extradite every Russian whom the police may state to be implicated in the manufacture or storage of explosives. Knowing what the Russian police system is, and its easy manufacture of false witnesses, it is not difficult to foretell how this clause will be abused. Many an innocent man will be flung back across the frontier without the slightest hope of exculpating himself. The revolutionist, however, is usually a man of resource, and one doubts if the new clause and the abject attitude of a puny and once noble Republic will prevent the fall of autocratic power and the rise and growth of a free Russia.

France.

For some months there has been growing discontent among the Paris masons and builders' men, and the masters have proclaimed a general lock-out from the 6th inst. It is said that 50,000 men will be thrown out of work, and the fight is certain to be bitter. When French workers are needlessly irritated by their employers, *sabotage* (slow or scamped work) is usually the retort. The masters state they are in open conflict with the men's Syndicate representatives, that *sabotage* has become the rule in the last (10th) hour, and that they are determined to employ non-union men when they choose. They have addressed a circular to the Minister of Labour and to the public explaining their reasons for the lock-out, and insinuating that if disturbances occur, the Ministry has troops at hand. The men declare the rise in wages offered by the employers is inadequate, that they have long demanded a nine-hour day, and absolutely refuse to work beside non-unionists. "We claim the right to live as men, the right to well-being through our manual labour. We intend that the drones and parasites of society shall disappear, and you refuse to understand this because you are interested in their survival. . . . In a few months you have made more rebels than we in ten years of propaganda. We shall return to our work when you choose to reopen the workshops, even if it has to be done on present conditions; but understand, you will not succeed in breaking our solidarity, and this we may soon have an opportunity of proving to you." This is the men's retort. It is a significant one.

United States.

If it was not so pitiful, the frenzied panic of the American police over the Anarchists in the country would be amusing. In Chicago an innocent youth who could speak little English called on Chief of Police Shippy to have his passport set right, and was brutally shot as a

dangerous Anarchist before he could explain himself. That set the torch alight, and American officials are now acting much like those in Russia. All meetings are prohibited, and every comrade, however peaceable, is being intimidated and persecuted. Voltairine de Cleyre is out on heavy bail for "inciting to riot," plainly a false charge; Berkman was arrested on an equally unfounded charge of knowing the famished Russian Jew who dropped a bomb in Union Square, New York, but has since been released. Foiled on every side in their effort to prove that the Anarchist is the cause of the present unruliness amongst the starving workers, the police now begin to insist that there is a vast conspiracy to annihilate the rich! The whole matter is too contemptible for comment.

MONTHLY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

(March 13—April 9.)

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