CHRONOLOGY

1869

JUNE 27

EG born to Taube Bienowitch and Abraham Goldman in Kovno, Lithuania, a province of the Russian empire.

1870

Ezra Heywood published *Uncivil Liberty*, in support of suffrage and against marriage, which later served as the introduction to *Cupid's Yokes*, the harbinger of free speech and obscenity cases for years to come.

NOVEMBER 21

Alexander Berkman born in Vilna, Lithuania.

1871

MARCH 18-MAY 28 Paris Commune.

1872

SEPTEMBER

The congress at Saint-Imier, Switzerland, marked the beginning of the Anti-Authoritarian International, following the split in the First International at The Hague. Among the delegates in attendance were Michael Bakunin, Carlo Cafiero, and Errico Malatesta.

1873

MARCH 3

Comstock Act signed into law in the United States.

DECEMBER 7

National Free-Love Convention held in Ravenna, Ohio. Ezra and Angela Heywood and Benjamin Tucker attended.

1874

Lassallean Social Democratic Working-Men's Party of North America (SDWMPNA) formed with Adolph Strasser as head of executive board.

1876

Comstock Act amended.

Ezra Heywood published Cupid's Yokes.

JULY 4

In Philadelphia, the National Liberal League founded the First Centennial Congress of Liberals, called by the Free Religious Association and attended by freethought advocates. Opposition to the Comstock laws of 1873 (amended 1876) was organized.

JULY 19-23

At a Unity Convention in Philadelphia, the Working Men's Party of the United States was founded when American delegates of the International Working Men's Association dissolved their party and merged with the Workingmen's Party of Illinois, the Social Political Workingmen's Society of Cincinnati, and the Social Democratic Working-Men's Party of North America.

OCTOBER 21

At their secret congress held in the village of Tosti (near Florence), the Italian Federation of the Anti-Authoritarian International formally adopted the ideas of anarchist communism, breaking with Bakunin's collectivist ideology.

1877

JULY 16

First in series of strikes, later known as Great Railway Strikes. Baltimore and Ohio freight fireman and brakemen halt work after learning that lucrative dividends were paid to company shareholders, on the heels of another ro percent cut in wages. Albert Parsons blacklisted for speaking at rally for Working-Mens Party of the United States in Chicago's Market Square.

SEPTEMBER 6-8

At the final congress of the Anti-Authoritarian International in Verviers, Belgium, European anarchists groups were represented, as well as anarchist groups from Mexico, Uruguay, and Argentina. Peter Kropotkin was among the delegates.

NOVEMBER 2

Anthony Comstock personally arrested Ezra Heywood at meeting of the New England Free Love League in Boston; Heywood was charged with mailing two obscene publications, *Cupid's Yokes* and R. T. Trall's *Sexual Physiology* pamphlet.

DECEMBER

The Working-Mens Party of the United States became the Socialist Labor Party of North America (SLP) at its convention in Newark, New Jersey.

1878

JANUARY 22

Ezra Heywood's trial began. *Cupid's Yokes* deemed obscene by the jury, while *Sexual Physiology* was not. Sentencing postponed pending Heywood's appeal.

FEBRUARY

National Liberal League presented petition

(with 70,000 signatures) to Congress protesting the Comstock Act and calling for its repeal.

JUNE 12

National Defense Association formed by E. B. Foote, A. L. Rawson, Edward Chamberlain, and others. Heywood, Benjamin Tucker, and Flora Tilton joined its executive committee.

JUNE 25

Heywood's appeal scheduled but delayed pending the outcome of a Supreme Court decision of the constitutionality of the Comstock laws. Sentenced to two years imprisonment and a \$100 fine when the Supreme Court upheld the Comstock Act.

AUGUST 1

Mass meeting to protest Heywood's conviction held in Boston by National Defense Association, which petitioned President Hayes for pardon.

OCTOBER

Anti-socialist laws passed in Germany.

DECEMBER 10

D. M. Bennett, the editor of *The Truth Seeker*, arrested on obscenity charges under Comstock Act for sending *Cupid's Yokes* through the mail.

DECEMBER 16

President Hayes pardoned Heywood.

DECEMBER 19

Heywood released from prison.

1879

MARCH 18

Bennett's case set to begin. He was found guilty of mailing obscenity.

MAY 15

The ruling against Bennett upheld.

JUNE 5

Bennett sentenced to thirteen months at hard labor and a \$300 fine.

1880

APRIL

Bennett released from prison.

OCTOBER

In Switzerland, Peter Kropotkin's definition

of anarchist communism was adopted at the Congress of La Chaux-de-Fonds of the Jura Federation

1881

MARCH 13 (NEW STYLE; MARCH 1, GREGORIAN CALENDAR)

Alexander II mortally wounded by bomb in St. Petersburg set by the revolutionary group Narodnaya Volya (People's Will).

MARCH 30

Johann Most arrested in London for endorsing the assassination of Alexander II in 19 March *Freiheit.* Held for three months during his arraignment and trial (25–26 May); after an unsuccessful appeal (18 June), was sentenced (29 June) to sixteen months at hard labor. APRIL–MAY

Pogroms in Russia, tolerated and in some areas abetted by the authorities; instigated by rumors that the tsar's assassins were Jews.

APRIL 15

N. I. Kibalchich, Alexander Mikhailov, Sophia Perovskaya, Ivanovich Rysakov, and Andrei Ivanovich Zhelyabov, members of Narodnaya Volya, hanged for their part in the assassination of Alexander II.

JULY 14-19

International Social Revolutionary and Anarchist Congress in London. Delegates overwhelmingly endorsed propaganda by the deed. Among the participants were Victor Dave, Frank Kitz, Peter Kropotkin, Errico Malatesta, Saverio Merlino, Louise Michel, Johann Neve, and Joseph Peukert. Several American revolutionary groups were represented, including the Social Revolutionary Club of New York, Social Revolutionary Group of Philadelphia, and Socialist Labor Party of New York, German Branch; Gustave Brocher represented the Iowa Icarians; Miss M. P. LeCompte, associate editor of the Labor Standard, represented the Boston Revolutionists. Closed sessions were followed by a public meeting on 20 July.

AUGUST

Liberty founded, Boston, Massachusetts. 0CT0BER 21–23

Congress of Social Revolutionary Groups in Chicago. Proceedings led by Albert Parsons, Michael Schwab, and August Spies. The Revolutionary Socialistic Party was formed, the first national anarchist association in the United States.

1882

OCTOBER 25

Johann Most released from prison.

OCTOBER 26

Ezra Heywood arrested by Anthony Comstock for mailing *Cupid's Yokes* and also mailing a special issue of *The Word,* featuring two poems by Walt Whitman including "A Woman Waits for Me" and an advertisement for a contraceptive syringe called by Heywood "the Comstock syringe."

DECEMBER 18

Most arrives in the United States; *Freiheit* reestablished in New York.

1883

APRIL 12

Ezra Heywood found not guilty of charges arising from his arrest on 26 October 1881. AUGUST 24

Lucifer, the Lightbearer founded, Valley Falls, Kansas.

OCTOBER 14-16

Pittsburgh congress convened in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh Manifesto written largely by Johann Most but amended by Victor Drury, Albert Parsons, Joseph Reifgraber, and August Spies; document served as the ideological and programmatic basis of the International Working People's Association. This was the first and last congress of the IWPA.

1884

OCTOBER 4

The Alarm founded, Chicago, Illinois.

DECEMBER 6

Der arme Teufel founded, Detroit, Michigan.

1885

DECEMBER 29

EG arrived in the United States with her sister Helene; they settle in **Rochester**, New York, with their sister Lena.

1886

EG found work as a garment worker. The rest of EG's family immigrated to Rochester from St. Petersburg.

APRIL 26

The Alarm is suppressed in Chicago.

MAY 1

Several hundred thousand workers across United States struck for eight-hour workday.

MAY 3

In Chicago, striking workers of McCormick Harvester plant clashed with police; four workers killed, several wounded.

MAY 4

At a rally in Chicago's Haymarket Square, bomb was thrown into midst of police. One officer was killed, several officers wounded. When police fired into the crowd, six policemen died from their wounds, and an unknown number of civilians. Casualties totaled 67, most from police bullets rather than bomb fragments. The identity of the bomb thrower was never determined but prominent Chicago anarchists subsequently arrested and tried for murder.

MAY 11

Johann Most arrested for incendiary nature of speech given to Workingmen's Rifle Club in New York.

JUNE 2

Most sentenced to one year in prison on Blackwell's Island for inciting to riot as a result of his speech on 11 May.

AUGUST 20

Seven of the Haymarket anarchists found

guilty and sentenced to death (George Engel, Samuel Fielden, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, Albert Parsons, Michael Schwab, and August Spies). Oscar Neebe was also found guilty of murder but sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

1887

Comstock again arrested Heywood and charged him with mailing obscene materials; the case, however, was not prosecuted. EG heard New York socialist Johanna Greie Cramer speak in **Rochester** on the Haymarket case. See *LML*, p. 7.

FEBRUARY

EG married Jacob Kershner, gaining U.S. citizenship.

APRIL 1

Most released from Blackwell's Island.

SEPTEMBER

Buffaloer Arbeiter-Zeitung founded, Buffalo, New York

SEPTEMBER 21

After a year of appeals, the Illinois Supreme Court upheld the verdict of the Haymarket anarchists.

NOVEMBER 5

The Alarm resumes publication under Dyer D. Lum's editorship.

NOVEMBER 10

Refusing to let the state take his life, Haymarket anarchist Louis Lingg committed suicide by exploding in his mouth a dynamite cartridge that had been smuggled in by Dyer D. Lum in a cigar.

Illinois Governor Oglesby commuted Fielden's and Schwab's death sentences to life in prison.

NOVEMBER 11

Haymarket anarchists George Engel, Adolph Fischer, Albert Parsons, and August Spies executed.

NOVEMBER 16

Most arrested in New York for illegal assem-

bly and incitement to riot, later sentenced to one year on Blackwell's Island; but out on bail pending appeal until 1891.

1888

Between November 1887 and February 1888, EG and husband, Jacob Kershner, were divorced, and EG left Rochester for **New Haven**, Connecticut; met Russian socialists and anarchists, including Hillel Solotaroff; found work at a corset factory. Returned to **Rochester**, living with sister Helene's family, and worked in sewing factory. According to *LML* (pp. 23–25), EG remarried Kershner, remained with him for three months, and then was shunned by her parents when she left Kershner for good.

AB immigrated to the United States.

JUNE 16

According to its masthead, *The Alarm* began publication in both Chicago and New York until its cessation in February 1889.

OCTOBER

Lucy Parsons left for speaking tour of England.

1889

FEBRUARY 2

The Alarm ceased publication.

AUGUST

Der Anarchist founded, St. Louis, Missouri.
AUGUST 15

EG arrived in **New York**; met AB at Sachs's restaurant and later met Johann Most at a meeting. Later in the month she found work first in a corset factory, then in a silk waist factory. See *LML*, pp. 25–29, 37.

AUGUST-DECEMBER

EG worked at *Freiheit* office, helped organize II November Haymarket commemoration. EG and AB became lovers. They shared an apartment with Modest Stein, and the sisters Helene and Anna Minkin. See *LML*, pp. 43–44.

1890

JANUARY

Most arranged EG's first public lecture tour to **Rochester**, **Buffalo**, and **Cleveland** to speak on the limitations of the eight-hour movement.

See LML, p. 46.

JANUARY 25

Most arrested in New York on 16 November 1887 charge but then released, pending second appeal.

FEBRUARY

Joseph Barondess asked EG to recruit women workers for the cloakmakers. See *LML*,

p. 55.

EG became ill and forced to spend several weeks convalescing; had a brief affair with Modest Stein.

Although she and AB contemplated returning to Russia to help with revolutionary activities, EG instead accompanied Most on a two-week lecture tour of **New England.** See *LML*, pp. 63, 70.

FEBRUARY 16

EG spoke to Group I of the IWPA in Clarendon Hall, New York.

FEBRUARY 18

EG gave a talk at the home of J. Kuirim, 443 Pearl, **New York**, sponsored by IWPA, Agitation Committee.

FEBRUARY 22

EG spoke to Group 1 of IWPA in New York.

MARCH 16

Spoke on the Paris Commune to a Newark branch of the IWPA in Phoenix Park Hall,

Newark, New Jersey.

APRIL 12

Spoke on "The Right to Be Lazy" in **New York** at Matthei's, organized by IWPA.

APRIL 20

Scheduled to speak to Group I of IWPA, New York.

MAY

Ezra Heywood arrested for sending obscene material through the mail in his March 1890

publication of *The Word*. Two articles, one a "Letter from a Mother" on the topic of sexual education, and the other an article written by Angela Heywood charging Anthony Comstock with discrimination against women, were cited as obscene.

ΜΔΥ 1

Demonstrations celebrating the labor holiday in Andalusia, Spain, end in reprisals by government authorities. In the wave of arrests that followed, over 150 anarchists and labor militants jailed.

MAY 3

EG spoke on "The Pittsburgh Proclamation of 1883" to the IWPA, West Side Group, New York.

MID-MAY

Heywood's trial began; found guilty and sentenced to two years at hard labor, without appeal.

JUNE 15

AB attended talk in Clarendon Hall by Joseph Peukert, sponsored by Radikaler Arbeiter-Bund.

JULY 4

First issue of *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*, New York. SUMMER

To earn money to return to Russia and join the revolutionary work there, EG moved with AB, Stein, and Helene and Anna Minkin to **New Haven** to start a dressmaking cooperative. Until they built a clientele, EG worked temporarily at the corset factory where she had worked in 1888. AB gained employment in the printing trade.

They helped organize an anarchist educational group that attracted German, Russian, and Jewish immigrants; among the invited speakers were Most and Hillel Solotaroff. See *LML*, pp. 70–71.

FAII

EG and AB moved back to **New York** and began attending meetings of the Gruppe Autonomie, led by Joseph Peukert. See *LML*, pp. 74–75.

OCTOBER 12

EG lectured in German before German- and Yiddish-speaking workers' societies in **Elizabeth**, New Jersey.

OCTOBER 19

EG spoke in **Baltimore** to members of IWPA in the afternoon. Later spoke in German to Workers' Educational Society at Canmakers' Hall. Michael Cohn and William Harvey also spoke.

NOVEMBER 7

Most arrested in New York along with others, including Lucy Parsons and Hugh O. Pentecost, speaking on the Haymarket anarchists.

DECEMBER 25

Conference of Yiddish anarchists held in Clarendon Hall, **New York**; called by *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*. AB attended and proposed an investigation of the charges by Johann Most against Joseph Peukert.

1891

MARCH 8

EG spoke at mass meeting of the International Working Men's Association in **New Haven**, Connecticut, Trades Council Hall.

MARCH 16

Spoke at a "Great Commune Celebration" sponsored by the International Working Men's Association in **New Haven**, Connecticut, Trades Council Hall.

MAY 1

Marched with the Working Women's Society of the United Hebrew Trades at May Day parade in **New York**. See *LML*, pp. 79–80. At a May Day demonstration in Clichy Levallois, France, two anarchists were arrested after violent clashes with the police and sentenced to three and five years, respectively, although the prosecutor had asked for the death sentence.

JUNE 10

Most began second term on Blackwell's Island.

JUNE 18

EG addressed a mass meeting held to protest the Supreme Court's upholding of Most's 1887 conviction for illegal assembly and incitement to riot.

1892

WINTER AND SPRING

EG moved to **Springfield**, Massachusetts; worked in a photography studio with Modest Stein. In **Worcester**, AB, Stein, and EG opened their own studio. When this failed, they opened an ice cream parlor; when the ice cream parlor opened "it was spring and not yet warm enough for an ice-cream rush" (*LML*, p. 82). They planned to raise money to return to Russia to respond to the political repression under Alexander III.

Socialist League of New York founded during the early part of this year.

JANUARY

Der Anarchist moved to New York from St. Louis, Missouri.

JANUARY 6

Joe Deakin arrested in London. First arrest in the Walsall case

JANUARY 8

As a result of the government persecutions in 1890, uprising of Spanish peasants in Jerez. Hundreds were arrested and beaten by government agents. Sixteen men tried and convicted; their sentences ranged from ten years to life. Anarchist Fermín Salvochea, known as the "saint," was later tried for inciting the "riot," although he had been imprisoned in Cadiz during the incident.

FEBRUARY 16

Four anarchists, arrested in the wake of the Jerez uprising, executed in Jerez.

FEBRUARY 18

A meeting was held at Cooper Union, organized by New York anarchist communists to protest against the execution of Spanish comrades in Jerez. John Edelmann, Henry Weismann, and Roman Lewis all spoke.

MARCH 11

Ravachol bombed house of the judge who conducted the trial against the Clichy Levallois anarchists involved in I May 1891 incident; also bombed the prosecutor's house on 27 March; there were no injuries from either bomb.

MARCH 30

Ravachol arrested in Paris for bombings. Trial of Walsall anarchists began.

APRIL

Liberty moved to New York.

APRIL 4

Four of the six Walsall anarchists (Fred Charles, Jean Battola, Victor Cailes, and Joe Deakin) found guilty in an English court of conspiracy to make a bomb. William Ditchfield and John Westley found innocent and released.

APRII 18

Most released from Blackwell's Island.

APRIL 26

Ravachol sentenced to life for bombings.

APRIL 30

Liberty's first issue in New York.

MAY

Freie Arbeiter Stimme ceased publication.

MAY 1

EG, Most, and other anarchists attempted to speak at the Central Labor Union's May Day celebration in Union Square, **New**

York.

JUNE

Solidarity (John Edelmann, editor) founded, New York.

JUNE 22

Ravachol found guilty of murder of French miser (unconnected with bombings).

JUNE 30

Workforce locked out of Homestead steel works.

JULY 6

In a battle with Pinkerton strikebreakers, at least nine striking Homestead steel plant workers and three Pinkerton detectives killed. JULY 8

Henry Bauer and two others attacked by strikers at Homestead, who "want nothing to do with the agents of Most."

JULY 10

EG composed an appeal to workers in English and German. See *LML*, p. 86.

JULY 11

Ravachol executed by guillotine.

JULY 13

AB left New York for Pittsburgh, arrived 11 p.m. on 13 July.

JULY 13

AB registered at the Merchants Hotel near the train depot as Mr. Rakhmetov.

JULY 14

At 10 a.m., AB went to Carl Nold's home, where he stayed for eight days. Met Bauer through Nold.

JULY 23

AB shot and stabbed Carnegie's steel company manager, Henry C. Frick, wounding but not killing him.

In the aftermath, EG suspected of complicity but not charged; police raided her apartment, seizing her papers. The press refer to EG as the "Oueen of the Anarchists."

Debate over AB's act began within anarchist and radical circles.

JULY 25

Nold arrested.

JULY 26

Bauer arrested.

JULY 27

In an interview with the *New York World*, Most criticized AB's action.

JULY 30

EG attacked Most in Der Anarchist.

AUGUST 1

EG chaired meeting at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, **New York**, in defense of AB's act. Speakers included Dyer D. Lum, Saverio Merlino, and Joseph Peukert.

AUGUST 5

EG spoke at meeting of Gruppe Autonomie,

along with Joseph Peukert at the Zum Großen Michel saloon, 209 Fifth Street, **New York**. AUGUST 27

Most's article "Attentats-Reflexionen," criticizing AB's action yet praising his courage, written 31 July, appears in *Freiheit*.

SEPTEMBER 19

AB sentenced to twenty-two years in prison; EG learns about his sentence while lecturing in **Baltimore**. Announcement prompts audience alarm, police action, and EG's arrest.

NOVEMBER

Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett received 21,164 votes for president and vice-president, respectively, on the SLP ticket, marking the first time the socialist movement entered the national political scene.

NOVEMBER 24

EG visited AB at the Western Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. See *LML*,

p. 111.

DECEMBER

Met Robert Reitzel in **Detroit**. Lectures intermittently. Met Edward Brady.

DECEMBER 4

Spoke in Clarendon Hall, **New York**, at a meeting denouncing congressional schemes to restrict immigration. John Edelmann, Pedro Esteve, and Saverio Merlino also spoke. DECEMBER 18

EG struck Johann Most in the face with a small horsewhip at a meeting at 98 Forsyth Street, **New York**.

1893

SPRING

EG begins her relationship with Ed Brady.

MARCH

Freie Arbeiter Stimme resumes publication.

MAY

New York stock market crashed. In a series of events, beginning with the failure of a major railroad, the Panic of 1893 began. U.S. Treasury will be bankrupted for first time in its history, threatening collapse of U.S. govern-

ment. Events lead to public panic and subsequent rush to withdraw money. By end of year, close to 500 banking institutions and 16,000 businesses declared bankruptcy and hundreds of thousands out of work.

At a meeting at Ulrich's Hall in Chicago, the American Railway Union was officially launched, with Eugene Debs as president. JUNE 25

Approximately 8,000 attended dedication of monument to Haymarket anarchists at Chicago's Waldheim Cemetery.

JUNE 26

JUNE 20

Illinois Governor Altgeld unconditionally pardoned the remaining Haymarket anarchists
—Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe, and Michael Schwab—condemning the Haymarket affair as judicial murder, and effectively ending his political career.

JUNE-JULY

EG returned to **Rochester** to recuperate from illness. See *LML*, p. 120.

JULY

Die Brandfackel began publication, New York.

AUGUST

Solidarity ceased publication.

AUGUST 8

Anarchists in attendance at the Zurich congress of the socialist Second International were excluded, and a resolution was passed stating that only those who regarded political action as a necessary strategy would be permitted into the proceedings.

AUGUST 17

Unemployed rioted at Walhalla Hall in New York

AUGUST 18

EG addressed a meeting at Golden Rule Hall, **New York**, urging the needy to take bread if they are hungry.

AUGUST 19

After speaking at a demonstration in **Newark**, EG led procession of several hundred to

Union Square, **New York**, where she and others addressed a crowd of the unemployed.

AUGUST 21

EG spoke to a large crowd at Union Square, **New York**, in German and English.

AUGUST 23

EG lectured in the Brownsville section of **Brooklyn**; went to **Philadelphia** where she met Max Baginski and Voltairine de Cleyre. See *LML*, pp. 123–24, 216.

AUGUST 25

Warrants issued at Essex Market Police in New York for the arrest of six of the speakers at the 21 August Union Square meeting. EG, Joseph Barondess, Julius Bodansky, Pauline Sieger, Claus Timmermann, and Adolph Ury were charged with incitement to riot.

AUGUST 26

Claus Timmermann arrested and held on \$5,000 bail. Charged with unlawful assembly. AUGUST 31

As she was about to address a rally of the unemployed in Buffalo Hall in **Philadelphia**, EG arrested on the New York warrant.

SEPTEMBER 1

Claus Timmermann tried for inciting to riot at the 21 August Union Square demonstration; sentenced to six months on Blackwell's Island.

SEPTEMBER 6

A New York grand jury indicted EG on charges stemming from her 21 August speech.

SEPTEMBER 9

EG returned from Philadelphia to **New York** by police.

SEPTEMBER 11

Pled not guilty

SEPTEMBER 14

Bail set at \$1.000; released on bail.

SEPTEMBER 23

Benefit concert held at New Irving Hall in **New York** to raise money for EG's defense.

SEPTEMBER 24

In retaliation for the Jerez executions, on 16 February 1982, Paulino Pallás attempted to

kill the captain general of Catalonia, Arsenio Martínez de Campos, wounding him slightly, killing 2 and wounding 12. He was immediately arrested, subsequently convicted, and sentenced to death within days of the incident. SEPTEMBER 30 – OCTOBER 8

The International Anarchist Convention, Chicago, coinciding with the world's fair, was banned by the police but held anyway, on the premises of the *Chicago Times*. Broad range of anarchist opinion was represented by the twenty-five in attendance, including William Holmes, Voltairine de Cleyre, and C. L. James. OCTOBER 4–9

EG tried; defended by ex-New York mayor A. Oakey Hall; found guilty of inciting to riot.

OCTOBER 6

Paulino Pallás executed by firing squad.

OCTOBER 16

EG sentenced to **Blackwell's Island** for one year.

OCTOBER 18

EG began serving her term; worked first in the prison's sewing department and later as an orderly in the prison hospital.

NOVEMBER 7

Avenging Pallás's execution, Santiago Salvador French, an associate, bombed a Barcelona opera house, killing 22 and injuring almost 50. Spanish government suspended constitutional liberties; many suspected radicals detained, tortured. Seven anarchists, including French, later executed, four given life terms. DECEMBER 9

Auguste Vaillant threw bomb of nails into the

French Chamber of Deputies; no one killed; Vaillant injured in the blast, later confessed while in hospital.

DECEMBER 12

The French government passed the first of the three *lois scélérates*, making provocation of violence, possession of explosives, and conspiratorial associations punishable by long prison terms. The other two laws were passed on 18 December 1893 and 28 July 1894.

DECEMBER 16

A "Grand Concert and Ball" held at New York's Clarendon Hall for the benefit of EG "and others now suffering for freedom of speech." Features performance by the Internationale Arbeiter Liedertafel. Voltairine de Cleyre delivered "In Defense of Emma Goldmann and the Right of Expropriation." Afterward de Cleyre visited EG in prison.

1894

JANUARY 10

Vaillant on trial for bombing of Chamber of Deputies, found guilty and sentenced to death.

FEBRUARY 5

Vaillant executed.

FEBRUARY 12

In response to the *lois scélérates* (the "draconian" measures of the French government against anarchists) and the execution of Vaillant, Émile Henry bombed Café Terminus in Paris, killing one person, and injuring many.

MARCH 8

Claus Timmermann released from Blackwell's Island.

MAY 10

Strike breaks out at Pullman railroad car plants in Chicago over savage wage cuts.

MAY 21

Émile Henry executed.

JUNE 24

French president Marie François-Sadi Carnot assassinated in Lyons by Sante Caserio, in retaliation for Vaillant's execution.

JUNE 26

American Railway Union (ARU) servicemen, under the leadership of Eugene Debs, began refusing to service trains with Pullman cars in support of the striking Pullman workers. JULY 2

A federal injunction issued against the leaders of ARU over their actions.

JULY 3

President Grover Cleveland sent federal troops into Chicago.

JULY 6

Fires caused by 6,000 protesters destroyed 700 railcars and caused \$340,000 of damage in South Chicago Panhandle railway yards.

JULY 7

National Guardsmen fired into crowd of strikers in Chicago, several people killed. Eugene Debs and other ARU leaders arrested for disobeying the federal injunction.

AUGUST 2

Pullman plants reopened; the strike broken.

AUGUST 16

Sante Caserio executed.

AUGUST 17

EG released after serving ten months. Her account of her experience, "My Year in Stripes," appeared in the *New York World* on 18 August. AUGUST 19

A meeting at the Thalia Theatre, **New York**, welcomed EG back; Sarah Edelstadt, John Edelmann, Pedro Esteve, Charles Mowbray, and Maria Roda also spoke.

AUGUST 21

EG spoke on "The Right of Free Speech" at a mass meeting in Phoenix Park Hall in **Newark** called by the American Labor Union, Branches I and 2. Voltairine de Cleyre, John Edelmann, and Charles Mowbray also spoke. SEPTEMBER

Met with John and Orsena Swinton (both had visited her at Blackwell's Island), and resolved to conduct more propaganda in English. Spoke in **Baltimore**. Moved into an apartment with Edward Brady. See *LML*, pp. 154–56.

OCTOBER

Began a new campaign for the commutation of AB's sentence; worked as a nurse. See *LML*, p. 157.

OCTOBER 15

Alfred Dreyfus, member of the French War

Ministry, arrested and accused of selling military secrets to the Germans.

NOVEMBER

The 15 October arrest of French officer Alfred Dreyfus for espionage publicly announced in the antisemitic paper *La Libre Parole*.

NOVEMBER 11

EG spoke at a Haymarket commemoration in **New York**; Max Baginski, Voltairine de Cleyre, John Edelmann, Charles Mowbray, and Justus Schwab also spoke.

NOVEMBER 13

Spoke with Charles Mowbray in **West Hoboken**, New Jersey.

NOVEMBER 16

Left New York for Pittsburgh.

NOVEMBER 17

Spoke in Pittsburgh.

NOVEMBER 18

Spoke in German in **Baltimore** at Canmakers' Hall. Mowbray also spoke, in English.

NOVEMBER 21

Santiago Salvador French executed.

DECEMBER 22

Alfred Dreyfus court-martialed, convicted, and sentenced to life in prison on Devil's Island, French Guiana. The controversy surrounding his case, known as *l'Affaire*, will grow over the next ten years, dividing the country and sparking debate internationally. DECEMBER 28

C. W. Mowbray arrested and charged with inciting to riot and sedition against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1895

JANUARY

Die Brandfackel ceased publication.

JANUARY 5

EG helped organize a ball at Clarendon Hall, **New York**, sponsored by the Joint Anarchist Groups of New York. Proceeds went to *Solidarity*, which was struggling financially. JANUARY 24

Lectured in hall on 54 East St., New York, on

"Strikes." Landlord at first barred EG from hall but later relented for one lecture only and returned a three-month rent deposit.

JANUARY 27

The Firebrand founded, Portland, Oregon.

APRIL 13

Alfred Dreyfus transferred to Devil's Island, where he was placed in solitary confinement. SPRING

EG, Claus Timmermann, and Ed Brady opened an ice cream parlor in **Brownsville**, **Brooklyn**; the venture failed within three weeks.

SUMMER

AB's appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court proved legally impossible; EG began soliciting funds for an appeal to the Pennsylvania Board of Pardons. See *LML*, p. 175.

JUNE

Der Anarchist ceases publication.

JUNE 12

Debs begins a six-month sentence for conspiracy over the Pullman strike in McHenry County Jail, Woodstock, Illinois.

JULY 15

La Questione Sociale, Italian-language anarchist paper, founded, Paterson, New Jersey.
AUGUST 15–22

EG traveled to **England**, arrived in **London** on 22nd.

AUGUST 25

Reception in London for EG sponsored by French anarchists. EG met Louise Michel. FALL

EG addressed crowds at open air meetings in London's Hyde Park; spoke in Whitechapel, Canning Town, Barking, and Stratford. Topics included "The Futility of Politics and Its Corrupting Influence." Met Kropotkin and Malatesta. German police monitored her movements in London, prepared to arrest her if she entered Germany.

SEPTEMBER

The Rebel founded, Boston.

SEPTEMBER 13

EG appeared at the South Place Institute in

Finsbury with James Tochatti and Louise Michel, among others. Spoke on "Political Justice in England and America," highlighting AB's case.

SEPTEMBER 14

EG traveled to **Scotland**; during her stay lectured in **Glasgow**, **Edinburgh**, and **Maybole**. OCTOBER

Freie Gesellschaft, Yiddish-language anarchist cultural and literary journal, founded, New York.

OCTOBER 1

EG traveled to **Vienna** to begin formal training in nursing and midwifery at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus. While there read works by Friedrich Nietzsche, attended Richard Wagner operas, saw Elenora Duse perform, and attended lectures by Sigmund Freud. Delivered lectures on Saturdays in the circle of the independent socialists. See *LML*, p. 170.

NOVEMBER 22

Debs released from prison.

1896

MARCH

Left Vienna for **Paris**; there met Augustin Hamon.

Die Sturmglocken founded, Chicago. Ceased publication in April.

MARCH-APRIL

The Rebel ceased publication.

APRII

Lucifer, the Lightbearer moved to Chicago from Kansas.

EG back in **New York**, continued to live with Ed Brady on Eleventh Street; worked as midwife and nurse; solicited Voltairine de Cleyre's support on AB's behalf; helped arrange lectures for John Turner. See *LML*, pp. 176–78. APRIL 30

Spoke at Clarendon Hall at John Turner's last New York lecture (before he traveled to Boston). Speakers included John Edelmann, Charles Mowbray, and Lothrop Withington.

MAY 1

At a demonstration in Union Square, helped distribute a manifesto written by her and a group of American-born comrades in **New York**.

JUNE 7

Bomb exploded during the Corpus Christi Day procession in Barcelona killing II, wounding approximately 40; Spanish authorities imprisoned hundreds of anarchists and radicals suspected of involvement. Subsequent reports of torture in Montjuich Prison sparked international protests.

JULY 27-AUGUST 3

London congress of the socialist Second International.

JULY 28

Anarchist delegates expelled from the London congress of the Second International; anarchists and social revolutionaries convened their own meeting that night. Delegates included Peter Kropotkin, Errico Malatesta, Pietro Gori, Louise Michel, Élisée Reclus, Jean Grave, Harry Kelly, and Charles Mowbray. Final break between anarchism and organized international socialism.

OCTOBER 12

EG acted as chief usher at a debate in Clarendon Hall, New York, between John Turner and Charles H. Cook on "Will Free Coinage of Silver Benefit the People?" During EG's speech advertising a commemoration meeting for the Haymarket anarchists she was interrupted by an abusive and drunken Johann Most.

NOVEMBER 4

EG spoke before the **Philadelphia** Ladies' Liberal League on her experiences on Blackwell's Island.

NOVEMBER 8

EG spoke before a mass meeting called by a **Philadelphia** Jewish group to honor the Haymarket anarchists and raise money for AB; spoke later that evening on "Woman's Cause" to the Young Men's Liberal League.

NOVEMBER 11-15

EG lectured in **Baltimore**; raised money for AB's appeal.

NOVEMBER 20-26

Lectured in Pittsburgh, primarily in German; raised money for AB. Aided by Harry Gordon. Topics included "The Jews in America," "Anarchism in America," and "The Effect of the Recent Election on the Condition of the Workingman." Her concluding lecture addressed the Haymarket affair.

DECEMBER 11

Eighty-seven Spanish anarchists on trial for the Corpus Christi Day bombing.

DECEMBER 20

Sentences handed down in Corpus Christi Day bombings. Eighteen given long prison terms, five sentenced to death.

1897

APRIL 23-25

EG gave several lectures in **Providence**, Rhode Island, including "What Is Anarchism?" and "Is It Possible to Realize Anarchism?" Police prevented her from addressing a second open-air meeting on the grounds that she had no permit. Local socialists disavowed connection to EG.

MAY

EG spoke in **Philadelphia** on the topic "The Women in the Present and the Future." Back in New York EG underwent an operation on her foot, requiring several months of recuperation.

MAY 4

Five Spanish anarchists executed in connection with the Corpus Christi Day bombing.

MAY 25

Carl Nold and Henry Bauer released from prison. See *LML*, p. 197.

JUNE 15

Social Democracy of America was organized at the final convention in Chicago of the American Railway Union. Leading members included Eugene Debs and Victor Berger.

AUGUST 8

Michele Angiolillo assassinated Spanish prime minister Cánovas del Castillo in retaliation for the deaths of the five Spanish anarchists executed 4 May.

AUGUST 16

EG spoke at meeting of 1,000 at Clarendon Hall in **New York** celebrating Cánovas's death. Harry Kelly and Salvatore Pallavencini also spoke.

AUGUST 22

At a public meeting in Clarendon Hall, **New York**, EG faced criticism from Charles B. Cooper and other anarchists for glorifying Cánovas's death rather than advancing the cause of anarchy by explaining the reasons for his assassination.

SEPTEMBER 3

Beginning a four-month lecture tour, EG spoke at an open air meeting in Olneyville Square, **Providence**, Rhode Island.

SEPTEMBER 4

Spoke at an open air meeting in Burgess Square, **Providence**.

SEPTEMBER 5

Spoke in **Boston** on the topic "Must We Become Angels to Live in an Anarchist Society?"; collected money for victims of Spanish repression. That evening spoke on Cánovas's assassination at Providence Casino. John H. Cook chaired meeting.

SEPTEMBER 8

Having been warned by Providence's mayor that she would be arrested if she spoke outdoors again, EG held an open-air lecture at Market Square, **Providence**, Rhode Island, in opposition to his warning. She was prevented by the police from continuing her speech, taken to the police station, held overnight, and released the next day at noon, but was threatened with three months imprisonment if she did not leave town within 24 hours.

SEPTEMBER 10

At least 19 striking coal miners shot and

killed at Hazleton, Pennsylvania; close to 40 others seriously injured.

SEPTEMBER 12

EG spoke in **Boston** at Phoenix Hall. Her original lecture topic was "Free Speech." In response to the Hazleton massacre, she spoke instead on "The Rights of the People."

SEPTEMBER 13-14

Scheduled to speak in **New Haven** and **New York** on the Hazleton massacre.

SEPTEMBER 15

Spoke on "Free Love" before the **Philadelphia** Ladies' Liberal League.

Spoke to the Philadelphia Single Tax Society on "Anarchist-Communism."

SEPTEMBER 17

Firebrand editor A. J. Pope arrested for sending obscene material through the mail, including Walt Whitman's poem "A Woman Waits for Me"; co-editors Abe Isaak and Henry Addis arrested soon thereafter on same charge. Firebrand ceased publication that month.

SEPTEMBER 19

EG delivered an afternoon and evening lecture before the **Philadelphia** Friendship Liberal League.

LATE SEPTEMBER

EG in Pittsburgh; met Nold and Bauer, who informed her that AB planned to escape from prison if his appeal failed. Spoke before a Turner gymnastic society in Monaca, Pennsylvania.

SEPTEMBER 27-29

EG addressed convention of reform clubs and trade unions in **Chicago**. Eugene Debs, Ross Winn, and Jay Fox were also in attendance.

SEPTEMBER 29

EG held her own meeting after walking out of the convention on the 28th.

SEPTEMBER 30

Spoke in **Chicago** to the *Lucifer* Circle on "Prostitution: Its Causes and Cure."

OCTOBER 7

Spoke in **Chicago** to the *Lucifer* Circle on "Free Love" at 1394 Congress Street.

MID-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 23

Kropotkin toured the United States for the first time.

OCTOBER 13

EG spoke with Max Baginski, Moses Harman, and Lucy Parsons at Zepf's Hall in **Chicago** at a fundraiser for imprisoned *Firebrand* editors.

OCTOBER 16

EG gave lecture in German in **St. Louis** at Harugari Hall on "Anarchy."

OCTOBER 17

Spoke in German at Ohlman's Hall, **St. Louis.**

OCTOBER 19

St. Louis's House of Delegates supported mayor's ban on EG's open-air meetings; her lectures, including "Revolution" and "Why I Am an Anarchist and Communist," were held in private halls under police surveillance.

Spoke at Walhalla Hall in St. Louis.

LATE OCTOBER

EG in Caplinger Mills, Missouri; meetings arranged by Kate and Sam Austin; topics included "The Aim of Humanity," "Religion," "Anarchy," and "Free Love." Told a St. Louis reporter she planned to lecture next in Kansas City, Topeka, and Denver.

NOVEMBER

Sturmvogel founded, New York.

NOVEMBER 11

EG spoke at a commemoration of the Haymarket anarchists in German in Turner Hall in **Chicago**. Meeting chaired by Jay Fox and Theodore Appel.

NOVEMBER 14

Free Society founded, San Francisco.

NOVEMBER 16

EG spoke in German at Turner Hall, **Detroit**, Michigan; meeting commemorated Haymarket, organized by Central Labor Union.

NOVEMBER 19

Having been invited by its pastor, Reverend McCowan, despite considerable opposition,

EG spoke at the **Detroit** People's Tabernacle. Jo Labadie helped arrange the meeting. It was reported in local newspapers that the following day a majority of its congregants and deacons asked McGowan to resign and threatened to leave the church.

NOVEMBER 21

Lectured in **Cleveland** on "What Anarchy Means"; collected money for *Firebrand* editors. Meeting arranged by Fred Schulder.

NOVEMBER 28

Spoke at Council Hall, **Buffalo**, New York. DECEMBER

AB's hearing before Pennsylvania Board of Pardons postponed.

DECEMBER 1

EG spoke in **Buffalo**, New York, at Spiritualists Tabernacle on "Anarchy."

DECEMBER 4

Spoke in **Rochester**, New York, at Germania Hall.

DECEMBER 5

Lectured on "The Aim of Humanity," at the Labor Lyceum in **Rochester**.

MID-DECEMBER

EG returned to New York.

1898

JANUARY

EG's brother Morris Goldman moved into EG and Brady's New York apartment.

JANUARY 5

Lectured in German on "The New Woman" to the **Brooklyn** Social Science Club.

JANUARY 13

In the French journal *L'Aurore*, Émile Zola published an open letter to the French president of the Republic, accusing the officials involved in the Dreyfus case of meddling with the truth. Zola's letter became known as *J'Accuse*, coined by the owner/editor of *L'Aurore*, Georges Clemenceau.

JANUARY 15

EG announced lecture topics for the coming year in *Sturmvogel*: "Charity," "Patriot-

ism," "Authority," "Majority Rule," "The New Woman," "The Woman Question," and "The Inquisition of Our Postal Service."

JANUARY 21-23

Returned to **Providence**, Rhode Island; lectured without interference from the mayor or police; assisted by John H. Cook. James F. Morton, Jr. also spoke.

To defray traveling expenses, EG made sales for Brady's stationery business while on tour. JANUARY 24

Lectured on "Authority" to economics students in Phoenix Hall, **Boston**. James F. Morton, Jr. also spoke.

FEBRUARY-JUNE

Addressed 66 meetings in 12 states and 18 cities; participated in one debate. Reporters noted EG's improved command of English.

FEBRUARY 13

Spoke before the **Brooklyn** Philosophical Society.

FEBRUARY 15

The USS *Maine* exploded and sank in Havana harbor.

FEBRUARY 16-20

EG lectured in **Philadelphia** before Ladies' Liberal League, Single Tax Society, Society of Ethical Research, and German Anarchist Society; lectured twice before Friendship Liberal League. Topics included "The Absurdity of Non-resistance to Evil," "The Basis of Morality," "Freedom," "Patriotism," and "Charity." FEBRUARY 23—MARCH 12

Nold and Bauer invited EG to lecture in **Pitts-burgh** and nearby mining towns. Topics included "Patriotism," the Hazleton massacre, and "The Coming War with Spain."

EG suffered "nervous attacks" from the strain of continuous lecturing.

FEBRUARY 24

Lectured at Odd Fellows Hall in **Pittsburgh** in English.

FEBRUARY 25

Lectured in German at Vorwaerts Saenger Hall in Lawrenceville, Pa. **FEBRUARY 26**

Lectured in **Monaca**, Pennsylvania, in front of the Glass Blowers' Union local.

FEBRUARY 27

Lectured in **Beaver Falls**, Pa., and in Marion Hall in **Pittsburgh** in English.

MARCH 1

Lectured in Carnegie, Pa.

MARCH 2

Scheduled to speak in **Allegheny City** but the lecture was canceled when the owners of Northside Turner Hall refused to let her speak.

MARCH 4

Lectured in Duquesne, Pa.

MARCH 5

Spoke in McKeesport, Pa.

MARCH 6

Spoke in **Pittsburgh**, Pa. in German at the Imperial Dancing Academy.

MARCH 7

Lectured in Challeroi, Pa.

MARCH 8

Spoke in Roscoe, Pa.

MARCH 10

Spoke in Newton, Pa..

MARCH 11

Lectured in Tarentum, Pa.

MARCH 12

Spoke with Nold and Harry Gordon in **Pitts-burgh** at a twenty-seventh anniversary celebration of the Paris Commune at the Imperial Dancing Academy on Wylie Avenue.

MARCH 13

Traveled to **Cleveland**, Ohio, lectured before the Franklin Club on the "Basis of Morality."

MARCH 14

Lectured at Glessen's Hall in **Cleveland** on "Charity."

MARCH 15

Lectured again before the Franklin Club in **Cleveland** on "The New Woman."

MID-MARCH

Visited the ailing Robert Reitzel in Detroit.

MARCH 20-26

Gave several lectures before **Chicago** labor unions, aided by Joseph Peukert. Visited Max Baginski at the *Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung* office; discussed women's emancipation with Moses Harman. Visited Michael Schwab, who was hospitalized with tuberculosis.

MARCH 20

Lectured in front of the Economic Educational Club in **Chicago** on "Authority."

MARCH 21

Spoke to the Brewers' and Malters' Union in **Chicago** on "Trade Unionism."

MARCH 22

Spoke in **Chicago** to the Painters and Decorators Union on "Trade Unionism."

MARCH 23

Addressed the Cooperative College of Citizenship group of the IWA in **Chicago** on "Patriotism."

MARCH 24

Spoke in **Chicago** to the Turnverein (Turner Gymnastic Society) of the *Vorwärts* newspaper on the "New Woman."

MARCH 26

Spoke on "Passive Resistance" to the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union in Chicago.

MARCH 27-28

Lectured before Ohio Liberal Society in

Cincinnati.
MARCH 29

Returned to Chicago; lectured on "Charity."

Spoke in **Chicago** to the International Group on "The Basis of Morality."

MARCH 31

Lectured in **Chicago** on "The Inquisition of Our Postal Service" to a Bohemian workers group, addressing the *Firebrand* case; group unanimously adopted a resolution protesting postal censorship.

Robert Reitzel died in Detroit.

APRIL 2

EG honored at a farewell meeting held by the

Committee on Agitation of the Progressive Labor Organization of **Chicago**. Moses Harman also spoke.

APRIL 3-4

Spoke in Milwaukee at Central Park and Garten Falls on the 3rd; and at Ragger's Hall on the 4th.

APRIL 6-10

Delivered five lectures in **St. Louis**; no interference by mayor or police.

APRIL 6

Spoke on "Patriotism" in St. Louis.

APRIL 7

Spoke on "Authority vs. Liberty" in St.

Louis.

APRIL 8

Spoke on "Basis of Morality" in St. Louis.

APRIL 9

Spoke on "The Absurdity of Non-Resistance" in **St. Louis**.

APRIL 10

Final lecture in St. Louis on "Charity."

APRIL 13-18

William and Lizzie Holmes arranged EG's five lectures in **Denver**, Colorado; William rated "The Basis of Morality" her best. Sponsors included the Denver Educational Club, a Jewish group.

APRIL 24

Spain declared war on the United States.

APRIL 25

United States Congress declared war on Spain and made the declaration retroactive to 21 April.

LATE APRIL-EARLY MAY

EG in **San Francisco**. While in town stayed with Abe Isaak; met socialist Anna Strunsky and, through Strunsky, writer and socialist Jack London.

APRIL 26

Spoke on "Patriotism" at the Turk Street Temple in San Francisco.

MAY 1

Spoke at a May Day rally with socialist Emil Liess and others in **San Francisco**.

MAY 4

Debated Emil Liess in San Francisco.

MAY 5-8

Violent demonstrations in Milan over taxes, rising food prices; martial law declared. Death toll was over 80, including 2 policemen; approximately 450 wounded. King Umberto awarded General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris Italy's highest award for his role in suppressing the riots. Incident given the name Fatti di Maggio.

MAY

EG spoke in **San Jose** and **Los Angeles**. Returned to **San Francisco** for additional lectures.

EG's three **Portland** lectures arranged by Henry Addis.

JUNE 7-10

In Ulrich's Hall, **Chicago**, EG attended first convention of Eugene Debs's Social Democracy, held 7–10 June, and labeled the event a "fiasco." At the end of the conference a large group of members walked out, including Eugene Debs and Victor Berger, who proceeded to form the Social Democratic Party.

JUNE 20

Firebrand case dismissed by United States District Court in Portland, Oregon.

JUNE 29

Michael Schwab died.

JULY

EG returned to **New York**. Supported textile strike in Summit, New Jersey, with Salvatore Pallavencini and other Italian anarchists.

SEPTEMBER 10

Empress Elizabeth of Austria stabbed to death by Luigi Luccheni.

SEPTEMBER 18

EG lectured in Boston on "Charity."

SEPTEMBER 20

EG lectured in Lynn, Massachusetts, on "Authority vs. Liberty."

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

With Justus Schwab and Brady, EG sought

Andrew Carnegie's influence in granting AB a pardon. They approached Benjamin Tucker to act as intermediary but withdrew their request after reading Tucker's proposed letter to Carnegie; plan was eventually abandoned.

NOVEMBER 24 - DECEMBER 21

International Anti-Anarchist Conference convened in Rome by the Italian government under international pressure after the assassination of the Austrian empress by Luigi Luccheni. Organized to coordinate international efforts to police and punish anarchist activity, the conference was attended by diplomats, ambassadors, and law enforcement agents. The delegates represented twenty-one countries, including all of Europe as well as Russia and Turkey. Among the items discussed at the conference were methods for identifying anarchists (including the portrait parlé, a system based on criminal anthropometry), and extradition and deportation tactics, including the deportation of anarchists to their countries of origin. The network of international police communication created during the conference contributed to the development of the International Criminal Police Organization, or Interpol.

DECEMBER 10

President McKinley signed peace treaty with Spain. As part of the treaty, United States acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines; Spain relinquished claim to Cuba.

DECEMBER 21

EG scheduled to lecture at Lear's Hall, 61 E. 4th Street, **New York**, on "The Power of the Idea."

1899

JANUARY

EG ended relationship with Edward Brady. JANUARY 5

Spoke at a large meeting at Cooper Union, New York, protesting the Anti-Anarchist Conference in Rome. Other speakers included George Brown, J. H. Cook, Pedro Esteve, and Saul Yanovsky.

LATE JANUARY-SEPTEMBER

EG conducted nine-month lecture tour of eleven states, beginning in **Barre**, Vermont, where she was hosted by Salvatore Pallavencini. Met Luigi Galleani.

JANUARY 21

Gave lecture in **Barre** on "Authority v. Liberty" at Tomasis Hall, Mairs Street.

JANUARY 25

Gave another lecture in Tomasis Hall, **Barre**, on "Trades Unionism—What It Is and What It Ought To Be."

JANUARY 28

Third lecture at Tomasis Hall, **Barre**; spoke on "The New Woman."

JANUARY 31

Final lecture in **Barre** at Tomasis Hall, on "Authority vs. Liberty" suppressed by police. Local anarchists printed and distributed copies of the speech she was to deliver.

FEBRUARY 4

Insurgent forces began rebellion against rule of United States in Philippines.

FEBRUARY 6

Congress approved treaty with Spain by onevote margin, after Senate opposition.

MID-FEBRUARY

EG delivered lectures in German and English in **Philadelphia**; spoke before Friendship Liberal League, Ladies' Liberal League, Fellowship for Ethical Research, Knights of Liberty, and Radikaler Arbeiter-Bund.

LATE FEBRUARY

Spoke in **Cleveland**.

MARCH 13

EG scheduled to speak in **Detroit** at 224 Randolph Street on "The Dying Republic."

MARCH 14

EG scheduled to speak in **Detroit** at the Trade Council Hall on "Trade Unionism: What It Is and What It Should Be." MARCH 16

EG scheduled to speak in **Detroit** at Turner Hall, Sherman Street, in German.

LATE MARCH

In Cincinnati spoke on trade unionism before the Ohio Liberal Society; in St. Louis gave ten lectures, including one before the Bricklayers' Union; two lectures in the nearby mining town of Mount Olive, including "The Eight-Hour Struggle and the Condition of the Miners of the Whole World."

APRIL-MAY

Spent over a month in **Chicago**; delivered about twenty-five lectures in German and English; topics included "Religion," "Women's Emancipation," "Origins of Evil," and "Politics and Its Corrupting Influence on Man." Aided by Max Baginski and other German comrades, spoke before trade unions, philosophical and social societies, and women's clubs; English lectures included "Trade-Unionism and What It Should Be." Her address before the conservative Amalgamated Wood Workers Union was the first by an anarchist.

MAY

EG spent a few days visiting miners in **Spring Valley**, Illinois.

Sturmvogel ceased publication.

MAY 20

In Tacoma, Washington, debated "Socialism versus Anarchism." Spiritualist temple was offered to EG free of charge for her lecture series, but offer withdrawn when she proposed to lecture on "Free Love."

MAY 28

Lectured at the Germania Hall in **Seattle**, Washington, on "Anarchism: Its Philosophy and Ideas."

MAY 29

Lectured at the Germania Hall in **Seattle** on "Politics and its Corrupting Effects."

JUNE

Visited the anarchist Home Colony, near **Lakebay**, Washington.

JUNE 5

French Court of Appeal overturned the 1894 sentence of Alfred Dreyfus.

JUNE 10-17

Supported by Henry Addis, lectured in **Portland**, Oregon, and in the farming town of **Scio** met Gertie Vose, Donald Vose's mother, where town marshal offered her use of city hall.

JUNE 22

Arrived in San Francisco; began seven-week lecture series in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, and Stockton, California. Topics included "Why I Am an Anarchist Communist," "The Aim of Humanity," "The Development of Trades-Unionism," and "Charity." Socialists were antagonistic to her on several occasions. "Sex Problems" talk stirred debate.

JULY 14

Lectured on "The Aim of Humanity" at Grand Army Hall, **Oakland.**

AUGUST 7

Second trial of Alfred Dreyfus began before a French court martial.

MID- TO LATE AUGUST

EG delivered three lectures arranged by William Holmes in **Ouray**, Colorado; in **Denver**, lectures included "The Power of the Idea," "Education," and an open air meeting on "Patriotism." Traveled to the farming town of **Caplinger Mills**, Missouri, as the guest of Kate and Sam Austin; delivered three lectures, including "Patriotism."

SEPTEMBER 4

In the mining town of **Spring Valley**, Illinois, headed a Labor Day procession. Afterwards spoke in defiance of the mayor's injunction at a meeting arranged by the miners' union.

SEPTEMBER 7

Spoke in Pittsburgh.

SEPTEMBER 8

Spoke in Fayette City, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 9

Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of treason once

again, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to ten years' detention.

SEPTEMBER 10

Spoke in Pittsburgh.

SEPTEMBER 19

Alfred Dreyfus formally pardoned.

SEPTEMBER 23

Spoke in West Newton, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 24

Spoke in Collinsburg, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 26

Spoke in Hope Church, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 28

Spoke in Lawrenceville, Pa.

FΔII

EG arranged for work to begin on AB's escape tunnel.

OCTOBER 3-4

Spoke in McDonald, Pa.

OCTOBER 9

Spoke in Roscoe, Pa.

OCTOBER 11

Anglo-Boer War began.

MID-OCTOBER

Returned to **New York**. With Saul Yanovsky and others, raised money for AB's escape tunnel under the guise of pursuing new legal action on AB's behalf.

NOVEMBER 3

Traveled with Mary Isaak to Europe via London with the intention of attending the 1900 International Revolutionary Congress of the Working People in Paris, and then to study medicine in Zurich, Switzerland. Also planned to meet AB in Europe after his escape from prison.

NOVEMBER 13-DECEMBER 9

In London stayed with Harry Kelly and family; lectured in English and German. Topics included "America: The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," "Strikes and Their Effect on the American Worker," and "Marriage." Visited Peter Kropotkin at his home in Bromley, met Nicholas Chaikovsky. Argued with Kropotkin over political significance of

"the sex problem." Met Hippolyte Havel; met German anarchist Rudolf Rocker, editor of the Yiddish anarchist *Arbeter Fraint*.

DECEMBER 9

Spoke with Louise Michel, Kropotkin, Varlaam Cherkesov, Tom Mann, and Tarrida del Mármol at a **London** meeting on behalf of victims of Italian political repression.

DECEMBER 10

Traveled to Leeds to deliver several lectures. Scheduled to remain until the 23rd, she left after a week, returning with pleuritis to **London** where she was confined to bed for two weeks.

1900

Freie Gesellschaft ceases publication.

EARLY JANUARY

EG attended a Russian New Year party in **London**; met Russian revolutionary exiles.

Cherkezov, Chaikovsky, and Kropotkin present. See *LML*, p. 262.

MID TO LATE JANUARY

Scheduled to lecture in **Glasgow**, **Dundee**, and **Edinburgh**, where she met anarchist Thomas Bell.

JANUARY 19

Lectured in Glasgow.

JANUARY 21

Gave two lectures in **Dundee**. The afternoon lecture was entitled "Authority vs. Liberty"; the evening lecture was entitled "The Aim of Humanity."

FEBRUARY 20

Back in **London**, spoke out against the Anglo-Boer War in "The Effect of War on the Workers" at a meeting of the Freedom Discussion Group in the Club and Institute Hall, Clerkenwell. Other speakers include Harry Kelly, Samuel Mainwaring, Tom Mann, and Lothrop Withington.

FEBRUARY 26

Honored at a farewell concert and ball; Peter Kropotkin and Louise Michel spoke.

MARCH

With Havel, traveled to **Paris** to prepare for

the International Revolutionary Congress of the Working People, scheduled to begin 19 September. Decided against pursuing medicine to concentrate on political activity. Addressed organizing committee of the Paris congress on the state of the American movement.

EG presented papers on behalf of Lizzie Holmes and William Holmes, Abe Isaak, Susan Patton, Kate Austin, and others.

MAY 17

EG lectured at the Libertarian Library, 26 rue Titon, Paris.

MAY 19

EG spoke on women's emancipation at the Harmonie Hall, 94 rue Angoulême, **Paris.**JUNE 14

French police surveillance noted presence of EG and Havel at a women's congress in **Paris**.

JULY 9

SDP and Hillquit's section of the Socialist Labor Party merged to form SDP based in Springfield, Massachusetts. There remained another SDP that disfavored the union being headquartered in Chicago. They decided to form tacit truce in order to present a unified campaign in upcoming presidential elections.

JULY 26

AB's escape tunnel discovered. Shortly thereafter, Eric Morton left for Paris.

JULY 29

King Umberto of Italy assassinated by Gaetano Bresci to avenge the victims of Fatti di Maggio, 5–8 May 1898.

AUGUST 4-6

International Conference of Neo-Malthusians held in Paris. Representatives attended from Holland, England, France, and Germany. EG obtained birth control literature and contraceptives to take back to the United States and informed participants on the illegal status of birth control dissemination in America.

SEPTEMBER 6

Der arme Teufel ceased publication.

SEPTEMBER 18

The primarily anarchist International Revolutionary Congress of the Working People, scheduled to begin the following day, was prohibited by the French Council of Ministers. That evening a protest meeting was prevented by the police.

OCTOBER 8

EG attended two secret meetings held by anarchists at 26 rue Vitou in **Paris** regarding the barred International Revolutionary Congress of the Working People.

NOVEMBER

The socialist ticket of Debs and Job Harriman as president and vice president, respectively, gains 96,978 votes.

NOVEMBER 1

EG reported by French police as departing Paris for **Boulogne** with Havel and John Leroy (Eric B. Morton), en route back to the United States.

EARLY DECEMBER

Arrived in **New York** with Havel and Eric Morton.

DECEMBER 11

EG addressed Social Science meeting at Everett Hall in **New York**. Owner threatened to "turn out lights" if meeting took anarchistic turn. Pedro Esteve addressed meeting in Spanish. DECEMBER 23

Spoke to the Italian group of **New London**, Connecticut. Pedro Esteve also spoke.

1901

JANUARY-MARCH

Worked as a nurse; re-established friendship with Ed Brady. See *LML*, pp. 283, 288.

JANUARY 15

Dutch anarchist Douwe Boersma charged EG as the instigator of slanders against Most in Domela Nieuwenhuis's paper, *De Vrije Socialist*, prompting debate about EG's character and her role in the anarchist movement.

JANUARY 20

Salvatore Pallavencini died in Paris.

FEBRUARY

Free Society moved to Chicago from San Francisco.

FEBRUARY-MAY

Kropotkin's second U.S. tour. EG helped with arrangements.

MARCH 4

McKinley inaugurated for second term.

MARCH 8

EG lectured at the Manhattan Liberal Club in **New York** at 8:00 p.m. on "What Will Lessen Vice."

APRIL 2-JUNE 13

Spoke in Lynn, Massachusetts; Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Spring Valley, Illinois. Topics included "Anarchism and Trade Unionism," "The Cause of Vice," and "Cooperation a Factor in the Industrial Struggle."

APRIL 6

A letter in defense of EG (with regard to attacks on her character and charges that she has unfairly incited attacks against Johann Most), dated 30 March, appears in *De Vrije Socialist*. Letter signed by Victor Dave, Christiaan and Lily Cornelissen, Tárrida del Marmol, Max Nettlau, Albert Zibelin, Marie Goldsmith, Marc Pierrot, and Léon Rémy.

APRIL 7

EG in Philadelphia. She gave one lecture in the afternoon under the auspices of the Workingmen's Cooperative Association on the subject "The Necessity of Cooperation among Labor Organizations." A second lecture under the auspices of the Social Science Club was prohibited by the police.

APRIL 9

EG forcibly prevented from speaking on "Trade Unionism" at Standard Hall in **Philadelphia**. The meeting was sponsored by the Shirt Makers Union, and EG was accompanied by Natasha Notkin before being barred entry by the police.

APRIL 11

EG spoke to an audience of 200 at the Single Tax Society of **Philadelphia** at Mercantile Library Hall. The police were unaware of the meeting until it ended.

APRIL 14

Spoke at the Social Science Club in **Philadel-phia** with Voltairine de Cleyre and others before 2,000 people at the Industrial Art Hall; Social Science Club passes a resolution protesting the violation of her right to free speech. The police did not attempt to stop EG from speaking on this occasion.

APRIL 17

Lectured with Voltairine de Cleyre at Bricklayer's Hall, **Philadelphia**, sponsored by United Labor League.

APRIL 26-MAY 4

Spoke in **Pittsburgh**; gave four lectures: "Modern Phases of Anarchism," "Anarchism and Trades Unionism," "The Causes of Vice," and "Cooperation a Factor in the Industrial Struggle." She also gave a lecture in **Cecil**, Pennsylvania, during this time.

MAY 4

Delivered eulogy in **Pittsburgh** at the funeral of a young Italian anarchist who had committed suicide.

MAY 5

Lectured on "The Modern Phase of Anarchy" before the Liberty Association of the Franklin Liberal Club in Cleveland. Leon Czolgosz in attendance. EG later recognized Czolgosz as the young man who approached her at the intermission and asked her recommendation for books to read. Later that evening EG spoke on the "Cause and Effect of Vice."

MAY 11

Pennsylvania's Commutation Act of 1901 passed. The act allowed for the reduction of prison sentences for good behavior and shortened AB's sentence to just five more years.

MAY 19

Czolgosz visited Cleveland anarchist Emil

Schilling to ask for suggested readings and information on "secret" anarchist societies. He visited Schilling three more times by early August.

MAY 21

The brothers Jesús and Ricardo Flores Magón arrested in Mexico City office of *Regeneración*, charged with writing an inflammatory article, sentenced to eleven months.

EG spoke in **Chicago** to the Scandinavian Painters Union on "Cooperation an Important Factor in the Industrial Struggle."

MAY 23

Bresci died in prison, reportedly by suicide.

MAY 2

Spoke before the Blacksmith Helpers Union in **Chicago** on "Trade Unionism from an Anarchist Standpoint."

MAY 26

Spoke before the Anthropological Society in **Chicago** at 3:00 p.m. on "Modern Phases of Anarchism."

MAY 30

EG delivered address at Decoration Day gathering in **Chicago**'s Waldheim Cemetery.

JUNE 22

Spoke in German on "Trades Unionism from an Anarchist Standpoint" in front of the Brewers' and Malters' Union at 122 West Lake Street, Chicago.

JUNE 25

Spoke to the *Lucifer* Circle in **Chicago**, 500 Fulton Street, on "Failure of So-called Free Unions."

JULY 2

Spoke in German before the German Painters Union in Lauterbach's Hall in **Chicago**. Lecture entitled "Cooperation an Important Factor in the Industrial Struggle."

JULY 11

Czolgosz left Cleveland for Chicago.

JULY 12

Czolgosz attempted to visit office of *Free Society* in Chicago, came back later the same day

and introduced himself as Mr. Nieman from Cleveland. Havel, Max Baginski, and others from the office were leaving for the train station to see EG off to **Buffalo** and **Rochester**. Czolgosz joined them. After EG left Chicago, her comrades became suspicious of Nieman's repeated references to acts of violence. A letter (from Emil Schilling) later arrived at the *Free Society* office from Cleveland warning that "Nieman" was an assumed name and that Czolgosz was probably a spy. JULY 15

EG left Buffalo for **Rochester**, where she stayed for the next five weeks. During her stay with her sister, she took short trips to **Niagara Falls** and **New York**. While in Rochester, EG learned that AB's sentence had been commuted by two and one-half years and he was permitted to receive visitors.

JULY 29

At the Socialist Unity Convention in Indianapolis, in what was the largest gathering of socialists in the United States at that time, the two SDPs voted to unite and the Socialist Party was created, based in St. Louis and led by Eugene Debs and Victor Berger.

AUGUST 15

EG left Rochester for Buffalo.

AUGUST 18

EG visited Pan American Exposition in **Buffalo** with Marie Isaak, Abe Isaak's sixteenyear-old daughter.

AUGUST 19

EG went to **Pittsburgh** to work as a traveling saleswoman for a New York firm (Ed Brady's stationery and office supply company). During her stay in Pittsburgh she visits AB for the first time in nine years at the Western Penitentiary, **Allegheny City**.

AUGUST 24

EG left Pittsburgh for **Cincinnati**, Ohio. LATE AUGUST

In Chicago, Czolgosz read in the paper that President McKinley would be visiting the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. He immediately bought a train ticket for Buffalo, although he was not yet planning to kill the president. AUGUST 31

Czolgosz called on his friend Walter Nowak and asked to stay with him. Began visiting the exposition grounds a few times each day.

SEPTEMBER 1

EG in Cincinnati. Left that night for St. Louis. Abe Isaak's *Free Society* carried a notice warning people against an agent provocateur who is "soliciting aid for acts of contemplated violence." This is Leon Czolgosz.

SEPTEMBER 2

EG arrived in **St. Louis**, where she worked for Ed Brady's firm until after Czolgosz shot McKinley.

SEPTEMBER 3-5

Czolgosz followed McKinley around to public appearances, waiting for a chance to shoot him.

SEPTEMBER 6

Czolgosz waited in line for the president at the Temple of Music during the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. He shot and severely wounded McKinley. Czolgosz was arrested immediately and later confessed to the crime. EG was canvassing stores in **St. Louis** for Ed Brady's firm when she first heard of the McKinley shooting.

Czolgosz signed a statement at 10:20 p.m. saying that the last public speaker he had heard was EG, but that she had never told him to kill the president.

Secret Service officers in Buffalo sent a telegram to Chicago officials, asking them to investigate and find the location of *Free Society*'s headquarters. Abe Isaak, Abe Isaak, Jr., Hippolyte Havel, Enrico Travagilo, Clemens Pfeutzner, Julia Mechanic, Mary Isaak, Mary Isaak, Jr., and Alfred Schneider were arrested and charged as accomplices in the plot to assassinate the president. The men were subjected to all-night interrogations and held without bail; the women were released three days later.

SEPTEMBER 7

EG left St. Louis for **Chicago** to help Isaak, Havel, and the other anarchists arrested after McKinley's assassination.

Secret Service launched a search for any anarchists implicated in the assassination attempt. Police ransacked *Free Society*'s headquarters again and arrested Jay Fox, Martin Rasnick, and Michael Roz.

Czolgosz admitted in a statement that he had met EG in Chicago, but insisted that EG had not spoken to him.

"Murder against Murder," an old article by Karl Heinzen praising tyrannicide, appeared in *Freiheit* No. 36, ironically used as a space filler by Most, who was short of copy.

SEPTEMBER 8

EG arrived in **Chicago**, was met by Max Baginski, and went into hiding at the home of Charles Norris. According to the *Chicago Tribune*, she registered in a hotel under a fictitious name before going to Norris's home. The *Chicago Tribune* let it be known it was prepared to give EG \$5,000 for an exclusive interview; she however needed to stay in hiding long enough to secure the money for the defense of the *Free Society* anarchists. Czolgosz named EG and another free-love

SEPTEMBER 9

proponent as influential to him.

The *Buffalo Commercial* reported that "according to the law as construed by the Illinois supreme court in the case of the Chicago anarchists involved in the Haymarket riot some years ago, Emma Goldman and all the other anarchists who belonged to the anarchistic society with which Czolgosz was affiliated, or whose addresses or writings in any way might tend to induce Czolgosz to shoot the President, are equally guilty with him."

Cleveland police issued an official statement to the Associated Press regarding the alleged anarchist plot to kill the president: they found no definitive proof of a plot. Harry Gordon and Carl Nold arrested in Pittsburgh.

Hearing for *Free Society* arrestees. Women allowed \$3,000 bail and released later in the day at the prosecution's request. Case postponed to the 17th and then to the 23rd. Secret Service men in Paterson, New Jersey, searched office of *La Questione Sociale* and questioned editor Pedro Esteve, trying to determine if anarchists there were involved in the plot to kill the president.

SEPTEMBER 10

Warrant issued for EG's arrest. Police go to Norris's house where EG was hiding; she posed as Swedish maid to evade them but eventually gave herself up. She was subjected to intensive interrogation. Though initially denied, bail was set at \$20,000.

Cases against *Free Society* women (Julia Mechanic, Mary Isaak, and daughter Mary Isaak, Jr.) dropped for lack of evidence.

The National Association of Merchants and Travelers, a Chicago group, adopted resolutions to prevent anarchists from entering the United States. Representative Metcalf of California proposed an anti-anarchist immigration law.

New York police commissioner ordered a "careful census" of all anarchists in the city to be compiled and turned over to the detective bureau to "make conditions disagreeable" for those named.

SEPTEMBER 11

EG arraigned in **Chicago**, denied bail and hearing date set for the 19th.

Gordon and Nold released for lack of evidence. SEPTEMBER 12

Buffalo district attorney announced he had no evidence to warrant EG's extradition.

Johann Most arrested for publication of Heinzen's article on political violence in *Freiheit*.

Despite past differences, EG later supported Most and helped raise funds for his defense.

SEPTEMBER 13

Managers of the musical comedy The New

Yorkers announced they had to rewrite the comic opera, omitting the three anarchist characters because of bitter public sentiment against anarchists.

Most was arraigned and his bail set at \$1,000. He was sent to the Tombs in default of bail.

SEPTEMBER 14

President McKinley died from gangrenous infection stemming from his wounds.

SEPTEMBER 15

EG received wire in jail from Ed Brady promising the backing of his firm. In the evening she was questioned by Chief O'Neill, whom she claimed in *Living My Life* (p. 302) said he believed her innocent.

Offices of *Freie Arbeiter Stimme* attacked by mob.

Anarchist settlement Guffey Hollow, Pennsylvania, raided and 25 anarchist families forced to leave the area.

SEPTEMBER 16

Article appeared in *New York Journal* suggesting EG had been a tsarist spy since 1891. Johann Most arraigned and released on bail. Czolgosz arraigned.

Gaetano Bresci's widow asked to leave Cliffside Park, New Jersey, by mayor.

SEPTEMBER 17

Wife of Bresci's alleged co-conspirator, Quintevallo, forced to leave Union Hill, New Jersey.

SEPTEMBER 18

EG's bail set at \$20,000, and her hearing for the 24th.

SEPTEMBER 19

McKinley's funeral held.

SEPTEMBER 23

EG transferred to **Chicago**'s Cook County Jail, claimed she was struck by a guard and lost a tooth.

Czolgosz's trial began in Buffalo Supreme Court. He was charged with first degree murder.

Free Society arrestees discharged by judge.
SEPTEMBER 24

EG released after a two-week incarceration:

case dropped for lack of evidence. She was never officially charged with a crime.

Czolgosz found guilty of first-degree murder.

James E. Larkin, Charles L. Govan, G. Morong, and James W. Adams, all connected to the anarchist paper *Discontent*, charged with using the mail to distribute obscene literature.

Czolgosz sentenced to death.

SEPTEMBER 27

SEPTEMBER 26

Czolgosz moved from Buffalo to Auburn prison. When his train arrived at 3:10 a.m., he was brutally dragged from the train through a crowd of several hundred.

AB locked up again in solitary confinement in aftermath of McKinley's assassination.

OCTOBER 3

EG scheduled but prevented from delivering the same lecture that allegedly inspired Czolgosz.

OCTOBER 6

EG's "The Tragedy at Buffalo" appeared in Free Society.

OCTOBER 6-29

Finding it difficult to secure an apartment or job, EG adopted the pseudonym "E. G. Smith."

OCTOBER 8

EG spoke at the Manhattan Liberal Club, New York.

OCTOBER 13

Free Society printed statement of apology to Czolgosz, retracting previous accusation of his being a spy.

OCTOBER 14

Most convicted for publication of "Murder against Murder." Sentenced to one year for violating section 675 of New York penal code.

OCTOBER 29

0010BEN 20

Czolgosz executed.

Most released pending appeal.

NOVEMBER 18

Berkman appealed to Pittsburgh Superior Court for release. His appeal was based upon the argument that his lesser indictments, including entering Frick's office, carrying concealed weapons, and carrying firearms, should have been merged under the greater indictment of felonious assault, that he should have been sentenced to ten years not twenty-one, and that under the new commutation law passed in Pennsylvania his time should expire on 2 December 1901. Although

the appeal was in Berkman's name, it was carried out without his permission.

DECEMBER 9

EG spoke at meeting of Social Science Club in Civic Hall, **New York**; Rudolph Grossman also spoke on "Anarchism and Communism." DECEMBER 18

Discontent publishers discovered six issues had been held by Tacoma post office.