The Revolutionary Age
A Chronicle and Interpretation of Events in Europe
Vol. I, No. 2
Wednesday, November 20, 1918
Price, 2 Cents

The Trend Of Socialism in Europe

The decision of the German government to put off the Constituent Assembly until February 3, and the fact that the left wing Socialists are the purchasers would point to the possibility of an armed demonstration along the lines of the Bolshevik precedent. The report that the present government is attempting to exclude the Russian delegates or ambassadors would tend to strengthen this belief as it is only when these propagandists are achieving success that such measures become necessary. The capture of the censorship by the Soldier's Councils is further evidence that the Soviet idea is spreading as this means that the councils will now control the agency of propaganda.

Such news as comes from Austria would indicate that all is not well with the bourgeoisie there; the failure of the last sitting of the Austrian Council of the Empire, the storming of the parliament building in Vienna by the Socialists, and the subsequent hoisting of the red flag together with the capture by the Socialists of the Main News Press would indicate that people have no intention of allowing their wills to be thwarted.

The Revolution in Germany has an ally in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Russia, and it is developing new allies among the proletariat of the other European nations.

In Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Spain strikes, riots and demonstrations are sweeping onward, symptomatic of a developing revolutionary struggle everywhere in Europe against Capitalism and Imperialism. Bolshevism in Austria seems to be sweeping onward almost as rapidly as in Germany.

While these governments of Europe are intrigu ing against the Soviet Republic, eager to crush Bolshevism in Russia, the European proletariat is accepting the revolutionary Socialist struggle against Imperialism.

In Switzerland strikes and riots are raging, while the Bolshevik Legation has been expelled. A general railway strike has been declared, strikers and troops have clashed in Zurich, and trade and industry is paralyzed. The Swiss revolutionary Socialists have acted as purveyors of information between the Socialists of the belligerent nations, and to the neutral world. They have partially rendered service in spreading information about Soviet Russia. They are now turning to action.

Denmark is seething. Strikes and riots have broken out in Denmark. Independent Socialists in Sweden have issued a manifesto urging the formation of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils in order to establish a Socialist Republic. General demobilization of the army and an eight-hour working day are demanded. The Socialist paper "Politiken" urges the convocation of a Constituent Assembly elected by general suffrage.

A demonstration against the crown and the dynasty was held Monday in Copenhagen.

The Social-Democratic Party of Holland, representing the revolutionary group, has issued a manifesto in favor of a Soviet government, and pledging its solidarity with Bolshevik Russia. The Dutch government has declared the demonstration illegal, and has ordered all of the Bolshevik forces to be put under military control.

The Social-Democratic Party, the party of Anton Pannekoek, Henriette Roland-Holst, Herman Gorter and J. Wynkoop is completely Bolshevist, and one year ago was designated by the Soviet Government as its agent to secure news from neutral and belligerent nations.

A few days ago, Wynkoop made a speech in the second chamber of the Dutch parliament demanding the abolition of the Queen. He urged that the troops under demobilization should refuse to surrender their arms and called on the workers to declare a general strike. Following the refusal of the Queen to abdicate a demonstration was staged in Amsterdam that resulted in an armed clash between the soldiers and the revolutionists in which several persons were killed and wounded. The street fighting lasted for several hours.

Wynkoop is the editor of the Socialist left wing daily The Tribune which is published in Amsterdam.

Apparently, the Russian, Austrian and German Revolution may develop into a general European revolution—a revolution against Capitalism and Imperialism.

In Italy, no recent news is at hand, but the Socialist Party there, the majority party, is completely Bolshevist. It opposed Italy's entry into war and acted against the government during the war. After the military disaster at Caporetto, the Socialist Party declared that, in spite of the invasion of Italian territory, it would not cease its propaganda against the war. In December 1917, the Socialist deputy in the parliament, Morgari, declared that the Socialists wanted peace, not only on the Bolshevik terms, by Bolshevist methods. Some months ago, at a convention of the party, the extreme Bolshevik forces secured control.

The report that Turati, one of the Socialist centers in the Italian parliament, had gone over to the government and was shortly to leave Italy on a governmental mission has been denied.

In France, the Socialist Party is becoming more and more radical. The reactionary Socialists, led by Albert Thomas and Marcel Cachin, have lost all influence. The party is now transforming itself, the Bolshevist forces represented by Lorid and Waldeck more and more powerful. Last year there were serious revolutionary disturbances in France, in the army and in the cities.

The British proletariat is restive. The miners, led by Robert Smillie, have been aggressively all through the war. Shortly after the start of the great German offensive in March, Smillie, at a tremendous meeting bitterly denounced the war. In an article in the "Metropolitan" for August, Arthur Gleason declared that common unorganized labor—the overwhelming majority of the workers—had caught fire from Bolshevism and that the working class had seized the social system.

The decision of the British Labor Party to withdraw from the government would support this contention. There are at present several labor men members of the coalition government but it is authoritatively stated that if they insist on remaining within the government ranks they will not be allowed to stand for re-election at the forthcoming general election as members of the British Labor Party. This decision of the Labor Party while not very radical in itself, may cause a breach through which may emerge more aggressive mass action.

The general election in Ireland is expected to practically end the career of the ill-fated Irish Party, and to introduce as a factor in Irish politics the Irish Labor Party. The laborites will contest four seats in the city of Dublin, and about fifteen other constituencies throughout the country. Jim Larkin, the general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, who is at present in this country and is prohibited from landing in any part of the British Empire, has been nominated for the strongest seat in Dublin and is expected to carry the election in spite of his exile. All over the island strikes are in progress, the Teachers Union declaring a one day general strike in which 95% of the teachers joined as a demonstration of their power in case their demands are not complied with. The Irish Socialist and labor movement is in complete sympathy with the most forward elements of the English, Scotch, and Welsh movements according to the Voice of Labor, the official organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union.

In Norway, the Socialist Party is now completely Bolshevist, the revolutionary Socialists having secured control at the party convention 8 months ago, their program being revolutionary mass action, organization of Soviets and proletarian dictatorship.

According to a dispatch in the New York Times the trouble in Brussels was not entirely due to the presence of the German troops but had in it the purpose of securing certain reforms under the monarchy. A delegation of Belgian Socialists visited the king at Ghent and laid their demands before him.

Europe is seething. Europe is a-flare. Should the European governments attempt the desperate task of crushing the German Revolution, they may have their own proletariat to deal with!
Counter-Revolutionary Plots In Russia

(Translated from the Russian by Andre Tridon)

From the People's Commissaries for Foreign Affairs Tihonov in the Russian Foreign Diplomacy in Berlin.

September 3, 1918:

A Bolshevik delegation was set up to-day which had been engaged by foreign diplomats led by the head of the English mission, Mr. Lockhart, the French, Connul-General and others. They had been sent to the capital of the Soviet Troops, to overthrow the Council of the People's Commissaries for Foreign Affairs, and to demand the resignation of the Bolshevik diploma.

The 2-3: This conference was intended to lead to the councils to the effect that if the result of the conference was not successful, the English and other diplomats would have to leave the hands it is not sufficiently established of the Proletarian in Moscow.

Several copies of the documents were already at last an accomplished fact; that it was not sufficiently established of the Proletarian of the people of the day. It was announced to be published, and also formed copies of treaties, whereby a new action of the to put the soviets against Germany. The plotters took advantage of their diplomatic immunity and were protected by certificates purposely forged for this purpose. 

"The Plotters Were Planning to Do"—From the Moscow "Pravda," September 3, 1918.

Lockhart arrived at the Embassy at five o'clock in the afternoon. The investigation commission was met for the first time at a private house on August 4th. They discussed the impossibility of arranging an uprising against the Soviet authority, which would be exactly as short-lived as the English troops would be advancing in the Iermag region. It was not an important fact that in the Gestapo and Trotsky, who are dissatisfied. There were more than 500,000 people in Russia. Mr. Lockhart was to attend a meeting of the People's Commissaries on that day. There were no telephones, Central Telephone Exchange and the Telegraph station. A military dictatorship was to be established and all meetings prohibited pending the arrival of the English troops. Mr. Lockhart learned that the sum of twelve to rats be able to prepare the uprising. He then saw another conference at which he returned another 200,000 rats and at which plans were elaborated for seizing all the papers in Lenin's and Trotsky's offices. 

The first Russian officer received another 200,000 rats and it is agreed that he should go to Petrograd and enter into the discard for ever.

The threads of the entire conspiracy converged in the British ministry. The second was mentioned to be in France, where they would shortly be published, and they received important information on the relations existing between various counter-revolutionary organizations and the representatives of that nation.

Hiller, a member of the commission, was authorized to inform the British informing them that he could make arrests if necessary. 

According to Countess Poliakoff and his assistant, Hiller arrived at the Embassy at five o'clock in the afternoon. They were building a garrison and gained access to the ground floor. But when they proceeded up the way the stairs were locked from there. Strangely enough, one of the Commissar's assistants fell with a wound in his chest. 

Thus, a scoundrel, trotskist and Trotsky, who have been clearly identified, are still in the building.

Altogether the Bolsheviks have been driven out of the government. The press is now free to publish its speeches and its appeals have been answered by the Bolsheviks.

THE REVOLUTION—RUSSIAN AND GERMAN

HEN in March 1917 the Russians overthrew the Czar, both the Social Democrats and the Bolsheviks professed themselves friends of peace and freedom. The Social Democrats and Socialist press in proving that the Social Revolution is the only possible solution of the pacific and socialist question, was a dream which formed the outside world scarcely believed in the new government's ever having happened. They in the action in moves up apace and the march is ever for ban.

The quick changes of government, nevertheless, were not directly caused by the war, but were the result of the revolution, and especially of the policies of the crowned heads of Russia.

That is why there was no war. It is because they were outside the war.

The Kerensky regime was this last line of defense in Russia and aid may be judged by the fact as it was overthrown by telephone and with the less of lives than it took to reform the guns laws in England. To reform, house, and the Spencerian group. As in Russia the moderates are arranged to form the new government under the Tzar. In Germany, the Executive Committee of the Soviet's was to form the Plebean and National Assembly, and the White Guards.

The actions of the Kaiser and the various plotters will take up his able to do much more for the German cause as well as for the interests of the Allies. We are told that the German government is to be formed on a basis of peace and justice, and that the Germans are determined to carry on the war.

The papers who a short time ago so joyfully approved of the lynching of Frank Little, and openly called the Bispej depositions and similar outrages against the American workers, were now called for the opportunity to join in the counter-revolutionaries against the Bolsheviks. The language of the revolutionaries was that when the Kaiser returned in Russia against the Bolsheviks by moderate Socialism; it is characteristic of the movement. The Kaiser, who has always been the center of the movement, is more and more devoting to the Socialism. 

The workers of Mr. Creel's bureau for distributing useful information among un informed Europeans and Americans is urged to continue its good work.

This Bolshevik propaganda is in character says one of these editors. 

Their appeal is to the people who are disillusioned. There are millions of such people in Europe. Our own country is not free from them. 

We are fighting against ideas. We can overcome those ideas only by sending better ideas against them. There is work, therefore, for Mr. Creel. 

Those who remember what Mr. Creel's bureau did about the Slavon documents will agree that there is work for Mr. Creel's bureau to do right inside the bureau, with a brown.
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THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

TWO STRUGGLES

GERMANY is in the throes of a revolutionary convolution—
that is the one definite impression conveyed by the
magazine and contemporary news of events. Revol­
utionaries are in a state of feverish activity, aspiring for supremacy.
One must tread his way through the unbroken reports of
events by means of Socialist theory, and the social
and political ferment created by Notgeld and currency
inflation. The correspondents are quite clearly hypnotized by the
activity of the provisional governments, three or four of
which have been organized since the Revolution of March 18.
Organizing provisional governments appears to be the
primary industry of the bourgeoisie liberals and the
petty bourgeois Socialists in Germany, as in Russia. These
provisional governments are organized at the behest of
capitalists, by a group of capitalists organized by
dispensers of the Reichstag—dispersed; the Reichstag
having disappeared; what power they possess is
due to the fact that things have not come to a head, and
they rely upon the power of the appeal to people
being revolutionized by events.

The news of the "All-Socialist" Provisional Government
recently was greeted enthusiastically by the radical
and glumly by the conservatifs. But this government was
Socialist only in name; it included the utterly reactionary Ebert,
Scheidemann & Co., together with Haase, Liebknecht and
Dittenmaier, or the "Spartacists," revolutionary Socialist Karl Marx.
This government arose out of some obscure expression of compulsion,
and was clearly a transitionary. But the status of this
government itself is still more uncertain, since the news of
the Provisional Government (the "Socialist")
arrived from Dr. Dittman,
asserting that an appeal of the bourgeoisie.
This is an expression of a definite counter-revolutionary
activity, and one that is the exploitation and treasuries of
Scheidemann & Co. Socialists of revolutionary persuasion
will not assume responsibility for such a government,
all the more so, since proclaiming itself a "Socialist
government," the Ebert is, through the wordings of the "Spartacists,"
cannot continue his battle.

The democratic republic is inevitable and is represented
on the scene of reality, and not reality itself. The actual destiny
of the revolution is being decided by election of the
masses, and not by government, represented by Karl Marx,
Kurt Liebknecht, Otto Ruhle, Rolf Luxemburg and Franz Mehring.
But surely any news is transmitted of these
elections comes as a shock to the masses, of the movement and tenden­
cies represented by Leon Trotsky, and their\ơn power.

A revolution is made by the action of the masses. It is
this action that mass socialism aims at; against the oppor­
tunity of the moderates and the government, that casts aside
hopes and disillusion, tops the incoming tendency to
enact legislation and initiative of the people against the old order and
the concept of power. This tendency characterizes all revolu­
tions. Another characteristic is that the immediate revolution­
ary task accomplished, bourgeois representatives and the self­
forged moderate opposition come into office and act against
the revolutionary masses—precisely as the "Socialist"
Ebert is now doing by discouraging the onward march
of the revolution through cajolery and threats of "anarchy"
and disaster should new revolutionary action develop. But
this new revolutionary action is absolutely indispensable to
accomplish the real task of the Revolution. The struggle
of the masses now becomes a struggle against their own
moderate representatives. This circumstance proves to dis­
miss the masses, to dishearten any new revolutionary action, to
limit the revolution within the deadening bounds of the
bourgeois parliament state as a purely political revolution
and not one that is fundamentally organ­
ized to develop definitively into a social and economic revolution.

This alignment characterizes not only the proletarian
revolution in Russia and Germany, but in lesser force character­
ized previous revolutions, the bourgeois democratic revolu­
tion.

The French Revolution, historically and in accomplishments
a bourgeois revolution, was made by the dynamic mass action
of the masses. The January and February revolutions in Paris
the bourgeoisie under the impulsion of the revolutionary
energy and initiative of the masses. But
the two tendencies, the two struggles. By the recent
up through the National Assembly and the Constituent Assembly—representing
a purely political tendency, devising no fundamental change, just
supporting the monarchy and against a democratic republic. It was the action
of the millions of the masses that would change the political conditions, that
annihilated the monarchy; and the struggle between the masses and the middle class liberals was bitter; instead, for
the development of this great struggle: the masses initiatively and
aggressively aimed to broaden and deepen the revolution, a powerful
bourgeois movement developing in favor of a social and economic revolution. This fundamental tendency
was the violent and unceasing struggle between monarchy
and democracy. The masses through the mass-revolution of the February 26 (the Revolution, even) conquered temporarily; but they could not retain power, being dispersed by the counter-reversal
movement and crushed by Nadir Pasha and co.

These two struggles were apparent, in a minor expression,
in the abortive Rio Revolution in Germany and the abortive upheavals in Russia.
In a Socialist expression, these two struggles determined the
outlook of the Revolution, which developed defini­
tively into a proletarian revolution initiating the construc­
tion of a society on a communist Socialist basis—against
the domination of the bourgeoisie liberals and the petty bourgeoisie,
Socialism.

These two struggles, these two irremovable conceptions of
the masses, make it impossible to standardize or
transform from the old autocracy into a democratic parliamentary
republic. The regime of Kaisserism has been shattered by the revolutionary
impulse of a revolution and the demonstration of democracy.
The death of the autocratic Russian people starved enough they
have been starving the Russian Revolution—out of which arises the order of a new society and a
socialist state.

The two tendencies, the two struggles, are there, actively counter-revolutionary and actively revolutionary.
The one seeks to preserve the power of the autocratic government and the
authority and the threat of a restoration of autocracy; the
other seeks to annihilate the capitalism, start the process of inter­
ducing Socialism, and in that way cleave the magnificent achievements of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

The German people starved enough they
have been starving the Russian Revolution—out of which arises the order of a new society and a
socialist state.

The democratic republic is achieved in Germany; therefore, on
with the revolutionary struggle against Capitalism
and for Socialism—is this the general policy of the revolutionary Socialist, of the economic and social tendency
of the proletarian masses. The work of the masses during the revolution,
the conqueror in Russia, is to create the proletarian revolution and
the struggle against Capitalism and Imperialism. The Revolu­
tion must become definitely a proletarian revolution: upon the destiny of the masses in Germany.
The two tendencies, the two struggles. The proletarian revolution exists for a new state of society.
the socialists, and the financier, of the sweater of labor.
with Haase, and others, forming the portfolio of
directors of the state.

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844 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

2 STRUGGLES

GERMANY is in the throes of a revolutionary convulsion that is the one definite impression conveyed by the papers and other contemporary news of events. Revolutions are not new; but, in a sense, the story of this one must be told. One must trace his way through the uncertain reports of events by means of Socialist theory, and the social and political situation of the country

The correspondents are quite clearly hypnotized by the activity of the provincial governments, three or four of which have been organized since the Revolution marched on to its conclusion. Organizing provincial governments seems to be the favorite industry of the bourgeois liberals and the petty bourgeois Socialists in Germany, as in Russia. These provincial governments, it is evident, are organized by diplomatic and tzaghtist circumstances; they have disposed of the Reichstag having disappeared; what power they possess is due to the fact that things have not come to a head, and therefore the power of the appeal to a people being revolutionized by evolution.

The news of the "All-Socialist" Provisional Government recently was greeted enthusiastically by the radical and gloomily by the conservative. But this government was Socialist only in name; it included the utterly reactionary Ebert, Scheidemann & Co., together with Haase, Lodesher and Dittman the Independent Socialists, and the " Spartacists" revolutionary Socialist Barth, who for some reason accepted the portfolio of "social policy." Barth's statute in the government is a most peculiar one. The "All-Socialist" government arose out of some measure of compromise and was clearly a temporary shift. But the status of this government itself is still more uncertain, since the news of the acceptance of the "departmental" portfolio, including Dr. Dernburg and other untenable influences of the bourgeoisie. Is this an expression of a definite counter-revolutionary tendency, or, on the other hand, of a spurious and treacherous treachery of Scheidemann & Co.? Socialism of revolutionary persuasion will not assume responsibility for such a government, all the more so that you have the " All-Socialist" socialist himself, Ebert, is using the threat of "anarchy" to discourage the revolutionary masses. The revolutionary Socialists can only fight this government.

But the government itself represents the appearance of reality, and not reality itself. The actual destiny of the revolution is being decided by election of the assembly, and it is supported by Karl Liebknecht, Otto Ruhle, Rosa Luxembourg and Franz Mehring. But anarchy or any news of transmitted of these real events being made by the masses of the tendency and movement of the revolutionary proletarian—precisely as in Russia, during the period of Livor, Kereyren & Co., scarcely any news came of the action of the masses, of the movement and tendency of Vereinigung, of the Reichstag, that they were going to condition.

The new revolutionary action is absolutely indispensable to accomplish the real task of the Revolution. The struggle of the masses grows a struggle against their own mechanical tendency. These same revolutionary people may try to do the reverse. They may desire to accomplish their new revolutionary action, to limit the revolution in the widening bounds of the parthev and bourgeois dictatorship state a purely political revolution and not a revolution from developing fundamentally into a social and economic revolution.

This alignment characteristic not only the proletarian revolution in Russia and Germany, but in lesser force characteristic previous revolutions, the bourgeoisie revolutionary masses.

The French Revolution, historically and in accomplishments a bourgeoisie revolution, was made by the dynamic mass action for the radical bourgeois development of political conditions; the bourgeoisie made the revolution under the impulse of the revolutionary energy and initiative of the masses. But now, we are in a class struggle under the leadership of the National Assembly and the Constituent Assembly—representing a purely political tendency, desiring no fundamental change in the constitution, and opposing simultaneously with the monarchy and against a democratic republic. It was the action of the bourgeoisie alone that completed the political change, that annihilated the monarchy; and the struggle between the masses and the middle class liberals was bitter; lastly, that political phase of this great struggle: the masses initiatively and aggressively aimed to broaden and deepen the revolution, a powerful, the social and economic revolution. This fundamental tendency was the violent and事件 of the bourgeois revolution. The masses through the much maligned Terror and the guillotine, through the revolution, even conquered temporarily, but they could not retain power, being dispersed by the counter-revolutionary class andCremony of the Bourgeoisie.

These two struggles were apparent, in a minor expression, during the abortive 1862 Revolution in Germany and the earlier disturbances in the German Revolution in 1848.

A Socialist expression, these two struggles determined the future development of the German social democratic party, which developed definitely into a proletarian revolution, aiming at the construction of a revolutionary republic on a socialist democratic basis, against bourgeois socialism, bourgeois liberalism and the petty bourgeois Socialism. These two struggles, these two irreconcilable conceptions of the matter, are for the work of revolution, the political struggle in Germany. The issue is clear, but the strength of the struggle for the Socialists in the coming revolution is in the decisive destructive struggle in Germany. The issue is clear, but the strength of the struggle for the Socialists in the coming revolution is in the decisive destructive struggle in Germany. The issue is clear, but the strength of the struggle for the Socialists in the coming revolution is in the decisive destructive struggle in Germany. 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It once, therefore, such districts regardless the maintenance of the distinctions at the upper party i. broken.

1. The present state of the Russian Revolution is such (since all the workers and the great majority of the peasants are in favor of putting all power into the hands of the Soviet Government) that the success of the Social Revolution in Russia is assured.

2. Meanwhile, the civil war brought about by the desperate resistance of the possessing classes, who are well aware that this is the only way left for them to prevent the triumph of the revolution by the method of private ownership of land and of the means of production of the peasants. In this connection the victory of the Soviets in certain, but for some time our intense efforts will still be required. A period of disarmament is imminent, that is the case for a war. There is no need for a civil war—at least, not now so in a civil war—before the resistance of the bourgeoisie is broken.

3. This resistance takes the form chiefly of passive manifestations, not of a military force: of sabotage, belhery of the army, and of the German army’s capturing the railroad centers. There is no doubt that revolution must and shall break out in the same way as it is based on this conviction, on this delusion. We support the peasants, i.e., the German army, will take place within a few months. As prediction is here absolutely impossible, all efforts in this direction will be a mere gamble.

4. The negotiation of the Bren Littov Treaty has now (January 7, 1918) shown that the military party has gained the upper hand in the German Government, and that this party has its own way with its allies in the Council of Four. The military party in the German army, already has actually sent an ultimatum to Russia, to the effect that the German Government, in the first place, the place of the German war is an independent peace, and shall be a mere gamble. But it will be a great error to base the tactics of the socialists on the prospects of this war, in which, for the maintenance of prisoners of nearly three milliards, to be paid in a few years.

5. The Russian Government therefore has this pressing problem to solve: Must this annexation be accepted at once, in order to have a peace, or must it be delayed until the districts occupied by them, while we must give up the districts occupied by troops, and in an indemnity will be paid for the upkeep of prisoners. The German Government, which is disadvantageous for a weak people and advantageous for the capitalists of one group, at a moment when the war is already lost. If the war is lost, no middle path in this question. The solution cannot be postponed, as we have already done all in our power to gain time and draw the thing out.

6. Among the arguments made use of to show that revolutionary warfare must be waged is the fact that in the first place, the place of the German war is an independent peace, and shall be a mere gamble. But it will be a great error to base the tactics of the socialists on the prospects of this war, in which, for the maintenance of prisoners of nearly three milliards, to be paid in a few years.

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