Open the Prison Gates!

President V. L. Berger, one of the five men in question, has been again indicted since the case.

In this country the hysteria of war was used to enforce measures for punishing those who refused to subscribe to the prevailing ideology, and the legal proceedings of men and women are undergoing long terms of imprisonment for "offences" which the majority of the people do not recognize as offences in normal times. The very arguments by which these people were convicted—that whatever their rights might be under ordinary circumstances they were subservient to the general welfare of the people as a whole in the face of a great emergency—are the strongest advocates of their immediate release, from the bourgeois viewpoint, now that the emergency has passed.

But by far the vast majority of these prisoners were not convicted and sentenced because they were a danger to the welfare of the whole people in view of the national crisis, but because they were a danger to Capitalism, and the national emergency furnished a means whereby the people could be made to acquiesce in their incarceration. The war, the men who stood for the freedom of the individual, the liberals, were imprisoned for criticizing the existing state of society, and the government for attempting to gain better living conditions for that section of the people who constitute a large proportion of the population of the country, the unskilled workers, and with him in Leavenworth jail are over a hundred of his associates, while all over the country others are being sentenced daily to long terms of penal servitude for the same "crimes."

William D. Haywood faces what to a man of his position and circumstance is the greatest contrast between the suspicions which have been thrown against those who dare to reveal Capitalism in its hideous nakedness continue. Eugene V. Debs, a man who for over half a century has born an unblemished reputation as a fearless fighter in the cause of the world's oppressed, and who, though the various prosecutors have been by themselves. By the time the next session of Congress is convened, thousands of men and women languish in jail for political offenses as the result of an act of Congress aimed at, and almost exclusively executed against, political heretics, the existence of political prisoners is not officially recognized, even though the act providing punishment for political offenses is still in operation.

The more familiar name of the political offenders "politicals", because autocracy is government from the top, and anyone who questions the sanctity of the laws of the Supreme Court, the General Government and the state governments, is accused of being a "criminal." Democracy is theoretically the rule of the people, by the people, for the people. Under democracy the questioning of the laws or acts of those chosen to administer the government becomes not only a right, but a duty. Hence a democracy, theoretically and by its very nature, cannot punish those who question the political wisdom of its acts or laws. Thus when Capitalism finds it necessary to enact inside the fiction of democracy as its acts, it enacts them, not in the theory of democracy, but as a simple expedient of refusing to recognize the existence of the victims of those acts, in the same manner as those military and naval power of the enemy has been broken, yet the prosecutions against those who dare to reveal Capitalism in its hideous nakedness continue. Eugene V. Debs, a man who for over half a century has borne an unblemished character is the refusal to recognize the existence of conditions which it cannot successfully defend. Thus although at the present time thousands of men and women languish in jail for political offenses as the result of an act of Congress aimed at, and almost exclusively executed against, political heretics, the existence of political prisoners is not officially recognized, even though the act providing punishment for political offenses is still in operation.
The Revolutionary Age

December 1

Reconstruction in Germany

The problem of power in Germany, with the decisive problem of the Revolutionary Age, is essentially a problem of reconstruction. What is the basic problem? Is it the problem of the Socialist proletariat, or the Nationalist one, or the bourgeois one? Shall it proceed on the basis of Socialism? Germany, much more than any other nation except Russia, has special reasons for regarding the "marvellous organisation" of the government of a great belligerent state as the best means for counteracting the factors of disintegration. The financial system is verging on collapse; industry is in process of decay; the credit of the country is in ruins; the markets now in the control of rivals, Imperialism and bolshevism, are an instrument of disorganisation; twisted and compelled to adapt itself! Imperialism on the one hand, with the desire to profit by the German collapse; the proletariat will have to pay tribute to the German capitalist class! with its shamelessness, reconstruction becomes hopeless, complicated. Without indemnities, reconstruction in Germany is impossible. And to pay indemnities, the German proletariat must unite with the Russian proletariat and the blocade of Russia, the socialists of Russia, the people of the capitalists, and together determine their destiny in their own way.

The Russian Socialists were travelling in Germany every day, since now that German bayonets are withdrawn, help to crush Socialism. But the majority of the people and who united with the reactionary government, who represent the counter-revolution, who represent the bourgeoisie Socialism, opposed the Socialism of the Bolsheviks, and interpreted it in the sense of a fact. After the war against the Entente was a fact, the war between the Allies and between the Allies was a fact. Responsible ministers of the Revolutionary Age included among the Allies. But the British Minister of Foreign Affairs Balfour declared: this is not a fact. Responsible ministers of the Revolutionary Age included among the Allies. But the British Minister of Foreign Affairs Balfour declared: this is not a fact. Responsible ministers of the Revolutionary Age included among the Allies. But the British Minister of Foreign Affairs Balfour declared: this is not a fact. 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The REVOLUTIONARY AGE

December 14, 1918

Bernstein, Independent Socialist member of the Ministry of Finance, who says: "These are serious times, of course. They can only be carried out gradually, but it is bound to come, for the peoples are now sovereign. Our immediate task is to reform, which is now a fact. It will completely reconstruct society and profoundly lead to state control of important industries."

The issue is whether the situation in Germany is due to the capitulation of immediate capitalist measures of reconstruction. That is a false presentation of the problems. That Socialist measures cannot now be introduced in Germany is clear, since Capitalism still richly rewards the ruling classes of the country. The issue is whether the proletariat shall use the revolutionary situation for the conquest of power, or allow the revolutionary crisis to die away in a restoration of the "normal" conditions of capital supremacy and petty bourgeois parliamentary "reconstruction."

Herr Bernstein ("majority" and "centre" Socialist) party is right: Socialism is to change, but not overnight. The introduction of Socialism, but the introduction of Capitalism. This miserable attitude towards the bourgeoisie and Communism and the gradual abolition of the political expropriation of the proletariat. The whole tendency in the press at the present day is toward the bourgeoisie and labor will result in conditions satisfactory to all, and will prevent the breaking out of disorders such as make some of the European countries "hells on earth." The call to walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly, "you are the prettiest little parlor that ever you did see.""

And then we run right into this: "They have some forward looking people out in Flint, Michigan. The business men out there are fighting a battle to save their businesses. But at the end of the day, they may be saved, but not the people. The price of shoes by ten cents, the price of oil by three to five percent. Oh, yes, they've heard of the Bolsheviki in Flint."

The English delegates to the Peace Conference have been conspicuous in their support of the petty bourgeoisie; Bonar Law, representing business; Balfour, representing the aristocracy; Lloyd-George, representing the labor oligarchy; and Asquith, representing the "centre" So-

Finding that The League to Enforce Peace has become somewhat of a farce. Mr. Taft becomes very bloodthirsty. Speaking to a group of bankers in Atlantic City, the other day, he is reported as having said, "The man who supports the Bolsheviki is to kill them." It's a good job for the uffire that he didn't get that baseball bat out of his hand.

Phil Scheidemann is quoted as advocating the establishment of a State tribunal to try all persons responsible for the war. Which seems to us to be an extreme step. Mr. Taft was afraid that he was too lenient, and the Bolsheviki is to kill them." It's a good job for the uffire that he didn't get that baseball bat out of his hand.

The whole tendency in the press at the present time seems to be towards a rapprochement between the labor movement and the lion and the lamb. The only difference being that apparently the lamb is to do all the lying down and trust everything to the lion as to what the lion may decide to do."

Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander of the Russian Imperial army, has been reported dead quite a number of times, but it now appears that he is the commander of a troop of Cossacks in southern Russia. It is assumed in responsible quarters that the Grand Duke had often wished that he was dead in the last few months and that some enterprising correspondent overheard his wish translated it into fact.

Russian ex-nobility seem to have put the cats quite in the shade.

A new Russian "government" has been formed—at Stockholm. It is reported that at least two former ministers of the old Russian government are to be the new government by wireless and that General Semenenoff has repudiated it by postal card.

One enterprising person is insisting on the desirability of an international affair at one of the universities. The choice of the university to be well provided with telephonic connections if it aspires to be within at least two governments of the actual government functioning, every time it makes a pronouncement.
On the Eve of Disaster

By N. I. Hourwich

MORE and more often, and more and more insistently, the question of the toilers of Siberia, in the name of all industry and resolute protest and of the toilers of Siberia, in the name of all the productive capacity of the world, they have been faced with the demand to make their productive forces, to their aid British, French, and Japanese troops have been rushed, once more they are preparing to occupy Siberia with their troops, and protest against the actions of the Soviet government in Siberia.

We declare that all the provocative information concerning the occupation of the territory, the seizure of the property of the toilers of Siberia, the shooting, the breaking of windows, and the general anarchy will be a crime against Socialist Russia and the Allies to intervene in Siberian affairs.

We declare that Allied intervention in Siberia is the result of strengthening German influence in Russia against the will of the toilers of Russia, and thus such an action would be an affirmative admission of the facts of the toilers of Russia and Siberia between the Allies and Germany.

We declare that the plottings of the Russian counter-revolutionaries against Allied intervention provokes the wrath and indignation of the toilers of Siberia, and all the productive forces of the toilers of Russia and Siberia and the Allies will develop the struggle, on an international scale.

The story of intervention is a story that reveals the sinister character of Capitalism, it reveals the fact that the same motives and the same methods and the same end that are used against the toilers of Siberia and the Allies will be used against the toilers of all the productive forces of the world. It is clear that there is no place for Democracy and the armies of international Capitalism and Imperialism against the toilers of Siberia and the Allies.

The Siberian Soviets Protest Against Intervention

THE Central Executive Committee of the All-Siberian Soviets appeals to the toilers of the whole world and in the name of millions of the toilers of Siberia, in the name of all workers, peasants and Cossacks declares its indignation and resolute protest against the plans of seizure of Siberia, which is the aim of the imperialistic governments of Japan, France, England and America.

The Central Executive Committee of the Siberian Soviets, appeals to the toilers of the world, and the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of Workmen, Peasants, Cossacks and Red Guard Defenders of All Siberia.

were forced to offer armed resistance against these troops. But, evidently, the Czech-Slovak forces were too weak for the carrying out of military task they had on hand; to their aid British, French and Japanese troops have been rushed, once more they are preparing to occupy Siberia with their troops.

forced to call up new productive forces, awakened to life by the very existence of Socialism, and which are now arising to take its place. And capitalist society faces the fatal questions: how to act, what to do? How return to its old methods? How without a doubt, however, to the new conditions which have been created and provoked by the war? How to succeed in solving this all-absorbing question?

Even a superficial analysis forces a negative reply.

It must not be forgotten, immediately following the conclusion of peace, capitalist society will have to face the problem of how to ease the conditions of the Industry and society and the demands for productive labor has increased to gigantic proportions.

While the summary of millions of workers have been torn away from the benches and machines—torn away from participation in productive life, and sent to the battlefields for work the very antithesis of productive, the work of mutual killing and destruction has become a consuming passion and the productive capacity of the world has increased to gigantic proportions. While the summary of millions of workers have been torn away from the benches and machines—torn away from participation in productive life, and sent to the battlefields for work, the very antithesis of productive, the work of mutual killing and destruction has become a consuming passion and the productive capacity of the world has increased to gigantic proportions.

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Ireland and the Peace Conference

By Eamonn MacAlpine

GREAT hopes that Ireland's case will be satisfactorily settled at the Peace Conference. President Wilson's advocacy of Ireland's rights, and President John Hope's, are being manifested just now by that section of the Irish people who are thoroughly satisfied that the "real" issue for Ireland is the question of the ownership of Ireland. The mass meeting of the Irish people in Dublin, the "Dominion" Irish-Americans, are now busily at work, endeavoring to have the Irish question placed on the agenda of the Peace Conference. The Irish Trade Union Congress at its last session declared for the establishment of a Workers' Republic, and it was by means of a general strike, demonstrating their economic power, that the Irish people restated the imposition of self-determination. The Irish working class twice in the past two years has demonstrated its power and indications, such as the reception accorded to Maxim Litvinoff, the ambassador to England of the Russian Soviet Republic, during his visit to Dublin, show that the general sweep of revolutionary ideas in Europe has not left Ireland unmoved. There is no doubt that Ireland has progressed beyond the stage where she is willing to shed the blood of her sons merely to exchange the form of tyranny for another, where she will send her sons to death mere to change from the domination of the English government to the domination of the Martin Murphy, the Guinesses, the Barbours, the Harland and Wolffs, and the Bursness of Irish Capitalism.

For the past two years has a general strike, which has included the tangle of the Irish question. .. Their position has nothing to fear from the effort of President Wilson to get Ireland into a Home Rule government, for which the previous President has publicly and not the coercion of the north-east portion of Ulster, whose arms supported the proclamation were the men who are "a full and complete settlement of the Irish question." Since that time things have changed in Ireland. In Easter Week 1916, the Irish question will be settled.

The President has, on more than one occasion, declared that the problem of Ireland is one affecting the purely internal affairs of the British Empire; and he has said that the Irish people are to blame for their own troubles. The recent proposals also embraces this view. The "Christian Science Monitor" of Boston, in its editorial, "Efforts Seen to Confuse Issues at Peace," states that the President is endeavoring to place the question of Ireland into the Peace Conference as at present constituted must merely mean an outward change in the form of government, and not in the situation at present opposing the Irish working class, and even this change will only result from the action of the Irish people themselves. The British Trade Union Congress at its last session showed a deplorable lack of understanding of the situation, and when President Wilson on record as favoring Home Rule for Ireland, clearly proving that he lies with the Irish workers, it is not improbable that the hope can be entertained from the present leadership of the British government, either by the Irish or the British workers.

Ireland has long been a burning question, and to those who are striving for a new Ireland and the establishment of a Republic, it is the Irish freedom that is in the cards for the Irish people, who have been occupying the time of the world. The Irish people have been fighting for their liberty for many years, and they have achieved a great deal. The workers of Ireland have taken the lead, and they have shown that they are ready to fight for their rights. The Irish workers have shown that they are determined to achieve their goal, and they have achieved a great deal.

Since the Easter Week of 1916, the Irish workers have been fighting for their rights, and they have achieved a great deal. The Irish workers have shown that they are ready to fight for their rights. The Irish workers have shown that they are determined to achieve their goal, and they have achieved a great deal.

The Workers' Union and Labor Candidate for Dublin, in the Coming General Election

Eamonn MacAlpine

ADMISSION FREE

Mass Meeting

IN THE

Grand Opera House
Cor. Dover and Washington Streets, Boston

Sunday, December 15
at 2 P. M.

under the auspices of the

James Connolly Literaty Society

SPEAKERS:

Jim Larkin
General Secretary of the Irish Transport Workers' Union and Labor Candidate for Dublin, in the Coming General Election

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ADMISSION FREE
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Chapters from My Diary

By Leon Trotsky

M. MINISTER: Before I leave the soil of France, I have the honor to inform you of the wish of the Russian people, who personify the liberties in whose defense you were appointed to the national mission. They wish you to remember what you would say to me a few thoughts, not in the vain hope that they may contain the seeds of good, but in the sincere and useful and of value against you. When my expulsion from France was threatened by the Minister of Justice, did not the courage to tell me the reasons for this measure? Nor did the other of your colleagues, the Minister of War, consider it proper to enlarge the causes that led to the suppression of the Russian newspaper "Nashe Slovo" (Our Word), of which I was the editor, and which, for two long years, suffered continually the trials of censorship, under the watchful eye and strict care of that same Minister.

Still I need not conceal from you the fact that the reasons that led to my expulsion are no secret to me. You feel the need of adopting repressive measures against an international Socialist, against one of those who refuse to accept the role of defender or voluntary slave of this imperialist war.

Moreover, even though the reasons for this action against me have not been communicated to me, you know that my papers have been seized, that I have been threatened with immediate expulsion, and that I have been charged with treason.

In Marseille last August a number of Russian mutineers killed their colonel. A court investiga­
tion has been made, at which all these mutineers have been examined. The charges have been stated by Mr. Briand to the deput­
ates in France.

In view of the presence of Russian soldiers in France, it is necessary to weep out the "Nashe Slovo" and to banish its editors from the soil of the Republic. For a So­cialist newspaper that refuses to spread illusions and lies may, according to the memorable doc­
time of Mr. Renaudet, open the eyes of the Rus­
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Unfortunately, M. Briand, this explana­
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press. To be sure, M. Briand did not possess the audacity to claim that the "Nashe Slovo," which was subjected to his own censorship, was directly responsible for the killing of the officer. It is quite possible that along the following lines. In view of the presence of Russian soldiers in France, it is necessary to weep out the "Nashe Slovo" and to banish its editors from the soil of the Republic. For a So­cialist newspaper that refuses to spread illusions and lies may, according to the memorable doc­ntime of Mr. Renaudet, open the eyes of the Rus­ssian soldiers to hypocrisies and lead them into dangerous paths of reflection and action.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

December 14, 1917

The British Fleet and the Baltic Provinces

By J. Klawa

The maritime imperialist press states that England and France are determined to prevent Bolshevik anarchy in the Baltic provinces and also that the provinces are calling for assistance.

An examination of the facts should reveal the truth. A delusion has been spread that the Baltic provinces are in a state of anarchy. What is the situation in the Baltic provinces? Briefly, the principal facts are:

1. The Baltic provinces are not in a state of anarchy. The populace is willing to obey and support the government.
2. The government is able to maintain order and suppress any uprising.
3. The local authorities are working to restore peace and order.

Despite these facts, there has been a wave of Bolshevik propaganda spread by the British and French press. This propaganda is aimed at causing panic and confusion among the population of the Baltic provinces.

The British and French press have been stating that the Baltic provinces are in a state of anarchy. This is false. The provinces are struggling to maintain order and restore peace.

The situation in the Baltic provinces is complex. The government is facing challenges from various groups and individuals, but it is working to maintain order and stability.

In conclusion, the Baltic provinces are not in a state of anarchy. The government is working to restore peace and order, and the populace is willing to support the government.

Chapters from My Diary

(Continued from Page Six)

Of the court madams of Potsdam, as occurred so repeatedly in Tsarist Russia.

All the bonalsities of present-day speeches and articles would again be unimportant. Mr. Renan would have to change his old story of the total Kadettens, under the direction of the priests, in order to preserve his faith.

There is no need to turn to the general history of Government and the landowners to find the truth. The old Russian landlords furnish the answer and at the same time reveal the true character of those who call for aid when the existing conditions change.

Although lately the Baltic Provinces have been officially under the Russian government, the real governors were the German landlords. They are now in control of the land, disposing of their own land as they please without being bound by any national or democratic laws.

The Landtag (landlords' political institution) during the rule of the ex-Czar had no legal title to exist and secretly it was the real political machine in the provinces.

A rough estimate of the number of these two provinces will be illustrated. In Livonia there are 740 estates, of which 600 are owned by 261 landowners. These 700 estates retain 95 per cent of the land. Count von Wolff alone owns 26 estates (12,000,000 deynastia (1 deynastia is about 2½ acres).

In Courland there are 640 estates comprising about 25 per cent of the land and held by priests; there are 30,000 farms averaging 42 deynastia (1,800,000 deynastia) to 25 deynastia (1,800 soldiers') homes. Two-fifths of all the princes in the service of the German landlords.

Practically the whole population is entirely dependent on the landlord lands and the land held by priests — there are 30,000 farms averaging 42 deynastia (1,800,000 deynastia) to 25 deynastia (1,800 soldiers') homes.

They control the establishment of industries but in addition to all this the common people bear all the expenses such as repairing the roads, building of the schools, the upkeep of the schools, etc., the barons pay nothing towards the upkeep of the provinces. In addition to the estates enumerated there are large tracts of land belonging to the priests, the barons' estates and the priests' estates.

Besides watching out for the souls of the peasants, the chief duty of the priests is to keep the people obedient to the barons. For example, in the case of the church houses of the clergy the Consistory—the highest church council—appears the following:

"To obey my masters with all my heart. And to the best of my ability To magnify their wealth."

Thus we express the program of the church in the Baltic.

In 1905 the people, under the banner of Socialism, to applaud a Liebknecht, a Mehring, a Hohenzollerns, dare you deny that they are ours.

During the days of revolution there will remain the outspoken, sworn enemies of German's rulers that we are today, for we hate German reaction with the same revolutionary hatred that we have sworn against Czarism and against the French money aristocracy.

When you dare, you and your newspapers can arrest hundreds of thousands more to wipe out for ever the domination of the Baltic barons. But the British fleet is on the Baltic today.

The struggle waged in the Baltic today is not, as some nationalists are saying, a struggle for an independent state.

The Baltic Provinces were to remain part of the Russian Socialist Republic, as a result of the Peace Congress in April, 1917, and a great cultural and political revolution was to be carried through.

The British fleet cannot intervene in the Baltic under the direction of the priests. The Baltic provinces are the loyal subjects of the Russian government and the Russian nation.

The Baltic provinces are not in a state of anarchy. The people are working to maintain order and restore peace. The British fleet is on the Baltic today.

Neither anarchy nor chaos reigns now in the Baltic. The people are working to maintain order and restore peace.

The physical strength of the peasant, his high moral character, his patience, when he is, as he has been, mingled with the working class, are the basis of the stability of the provinces.

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Withdraw from Russia!

The story of intervention in Russia is the story of the world. It is a story that has been determined upon because of the people of this nation determined to organize a new Socialist society.

The story of intervention is the story of the determination of international Capitalism to crush the Socialist Soviet government. Capitalism recognized no distinction between war upon its people, in order to crush international Socialism.

The story of war was a war between two rival groups of belligerents, determined to crush each other and secure all power. Each group plotted itself upon being superior to the other. Each group, however, was an enemy of humanity; yet both groups acted in precisely the same way against revolutionary Soviet Russia, waged war upon Soviet Russia, used the terrible suffering of the Russian people to accomplish retribution upon their own. The form of expression varied, the fundamental purposes were identical: preserve Capitalism against Socialism.

Let us then the story of intervention in Russia. In an address to Congress, January 4, 1918. President Wilson said:

"The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their distinguish from their own interests, and of their intelligent and wholesome mind.

Golden words, and true. The character of each nation and its ideals have been tried by revolutionary Russia: Each and every bourgeois nation has acted against revolutionary Russia. The Bolsheviks have worked to bring the reactionary elements, to bring the bourgeoisie, back to power, and placed a counter-revolutionary force in power—the right of peoples to self-government!

The Allies, at first, itated to crush revolutionary Russia. The Allies did not test the Russian people. The Allies repudiated the Bolsheviki formula. The counter-revolution in Russia, that was tested. The counter-revolution invited the Bolsheviki to enter Russia, and the Allies, in the form of a note to the American people:

"We request you to inform your Government and press that the action of the Bolsheviks has been one of the most prominent acts of violence being committed against the Allies, the world, and the American people, and that the members of the Allied countries and the Allies have attacked the Russian people and their government, and that they have declared war against the Russian people and their government.

We, who represent the poor, are no barbarians like the Russian Bolsheviks, who have committed atrocities against the Russian people, who have violated the agreements of the Allies, who have violated the agreements of the United States, who have violated the agreements of the British, French, and other nations.

The British, French, and other nations have been put in the position of being the enemies of the Russian people, who have been put in the position of being the enemies of the Allies, who have been put in the position of being the enemies of the United States.

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