The Russian Soviet Republic Speaks to President Wilson

Note of Soviet Commissaire of Foreign Affairs, transmitted October 24, 1918.

Mr. President, you declared, demands the evacuation of Russian territory without any cause and without a declaration of war, the occupation of Russian cities and villages, executions of Soviet officials and all in the conspiracy, which was organized on the French frontier. The Czecho-Slovaks, who invaded their territory, were using all their energy to organize the defense of their territory against German and Austrian counter-revolution, which had already become a corpse, attempts to restore by force its bloody domination over the Russian people—which be the experience of the Russian people, instead of co-operation for the unembarrassed expression of the will, which is daily promised them, Mr. President, in your declarations.

You also have, Mr. President, promised to the Russian people to assist them in their struggle for independence. Actually this is what has occurred: while the Russian people were fighting on the Southern front against the counter-revolution, which betrayed them to German Imperialism and was threatening Germany's independence, while they were using all their energy to organize the defense of their territory against German and Austrian counter-revolution, they were forced to move their troops to the East to oppose the Czecho-Slovaks who were bringing them slavery and oppression, and to the North—against your Allies and your own troops which had invaded their territory, and against the counter-revolution by these troops.

Mr. President, the acid test of the relations between the United States and Russia gave quite different results from those that might have been expected according to your recent proposals. But we have reason not to be altogether dissatisfied with even these results, since the outrages of the counter-revolution in the East and North have shown the workers and soldiers of Russia in the Russian counter-revolution, and of its foreign supporters, thereby creating among the Russian people an iron will to defend their liberty and the conquests of the revolution, to defend the land that it has given to the peasants and the factories that it has given to the workers. The fall of Kazan, Syrsk, Syrer and Sanara should make clear to you, Mr. President, what were the consequences for us of the actions which followed your promises of January 4th. Our trials helped us to create a strongly united and disciplined Red Army, which is daily growing stronger and more powerful, and which is learning to defend the Revolution. The attitude of our Government is publicly displayed by your Government and by your Allies, could not depreciate us; on the contrary, we are now stronger than we were a few months ago, and your present proposal of international negotiations for a general peace finds no basis in the sphere of our negotiations or in the conditions of German and Austrian counter-revolution.

We ask you, Mr. President, to conclude an armistice on these conditions, and we ask you, Mr. President, to conclude an armistice on these conditions, and we ask you, Mr. President, to conclude an armistice with the mighty Soviet Russia, to submit to the rule of the oppressing and exploiting classes, whose dominion was overthrown by the workers and peasants of Russia in November, and to the North—against your Allies and your own troops which had invaded their territory, and against the counter-revolution by these troops.
They Are Still There!  

A dispatch to the New York Times from Irkutsk of December 9, refers to General Janin, head of the French army in Siberia, as believing that the Bolsheviks are the paid agents of Germany. Apparently the worthy general has not heard of the recent changes that have taken place in Berlin and is laboring under the delusion that the people of the Allied countries are still swallowing this old story.

It is very necessary that generals should be informed of just what is transpiring, and what story is being circulated for general consumption, as they are trained to get the hang of a thing by just such alibis as this one of General Janin’s. Doubtless the French government will correct this mistake and the next time we hear from the general he will have the correct reason for their presence in Russia—such as preventing the slaughter of the bourgeoisie by the Bolsheviks or whatever is the current excuse.

Anyhow things are not going so well in Russia. It would appear that the various governments are not bringing about the satisfaction to the people, that was at first reported. Even the Czecho-Slovaks, in whose interest the forces of democracy have invaded the territory of a country with whom they are not at war, have turned ingrates and refuse to support Admiral Kolchak’s government, while at Vladivostok, the situation is becoming tense owing to the activities of some of these “generals” who have sprung into such prominence since the landing of the Allied troops.

What is the real object of the Allies in Russia? Whom do they wish to set up as the governments of Russia in place of the Bolsheviks? If the Bolsheviks are not representatives of the people of Russia how is it that the Allied troops, in conjunction with the major part of the governments, are supporting these few usurpers, who, if we are to believe all reports, represent nobody?

Another dispatch chronicles the meeting of the “free and independent nations” in Russia “at Paris for the purpose of having representation for ‘Russia’ at the Peace Conference. Bolshevik, Makkoloff, Stakhovich, and Glor—tour am-bassadors of the counter-revolution who dare not appear in Russia—meet in Paris ‘regarding the Peace Conference.’ But there is no peace in Russia, there is no peace for the workers and peasants who have thrown off their chains. Alien troops are still in Archangel and Vladivostok.

The Red Flag

The Red Flag

Sunday, December 1, 1918

**The Revolutionary Age**

A Chronicle and Interpretation of Events in Europe.

**Louis F. Biana** Editor

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Saturday, December 1, 1918

**The New Move by Labor**

The Moscow Central Labor Union at its last meeting voted to instruct its secretary to write to the American Living Wage Labor and other interested international unions, asking their support in an endeavor to induce the workers of the country to prepare for a one-day general strike to protest against the writing of a prohibition amendment into the Federal Constitution. This is a step forward for labor, an awakening to the consciousness of their power to create a better government. If the government of this country, it is a step towards the creation of a workers’ government. It would however be foolish to suppose that any of the workers responsible for this action were conscious of its import. They would be the first to indignantly refuse the suggestion that they were practicing a form of Bolshevism, as a matter of fact it is evident that the suggestion came from the reactionary forces, probably from some under the influence of the Ebert-Haake government. It memory serves us rightly this very body voted against a one-day general strike in the Mooney case. However reactionary these central labor unions may be, the fact that they have awakened to the utility of direct action on the industrial field as a means of influencing legislation, is a distinct step forward and it is certain that once the average unionist becomes accustomed to this method of enforcing his desires he will not always confine his efforts to the petty affairs of life. It is a singular commentary on American labor to think that its first direct line of attack, the attempt to pith its economic might to problems hitherto commonly supposed to be purely political, should spring from the desire of the worker to protect his beer and we are forced to admit that this action is typical of the narrow, the petty-minded A. F. of L. delegate. When thousands of workers lie in jail all over the country, when repressive measures are being passed against the spokesmen of the masses, the clearly-defined section of the working class, the United States Supreme Court can nullify legislation restricting the employment of child labor, this delegaded body of organized labor can only think of its beer. Nevertheless this action places within reach of the progressive section of the A. F. of L. a weapon which may be used for very different ends than those who fashion it ever dreamed of, and in the not far distant future. The Washington meeting gave the Red flag labor, unconscious though it may be of the significance of its action, threatens to move to bar Congress.

**The White Terror**

On no other page we print an account of conditions in Finland where, for a time the bourgeoisie have succeeded in gaining the upper hand. Even in the most exaggerated stories of the Red Terror of the French Revolution, Madam Guillotine never drank so deep nor so often of the blood of the aristocrats, as to do the insatiable bourgeoisie drink of the blood of the working class. In one prison camp alone a letter tells that the average daily toll is nearly seventy victims, nor are these victims mercilessly killed, the scending stroke of the knife does not end their tortures, they die the victims of slow disease brought on by the physical torture of the despised members of the earlier martyrs.

And not one word of protest is heard from the eminents of the world, not a voice is lifted to this vicious slaughter that has no end, or to protest the sacrifice of a nation to the essere of the Red Terror. But there is no peace in Russia, there are out revolutionaries at Vladivostok, the palace of the provisional government, Kerensky’s government, the Russian government, the government that has not heard of the Bolsheviks—meet and are not disposed to be a party to the peace that may not see what it knows exists, after this debauch of the Finnish bourgeoisie.

The stiffer the workers are in their demands of the present system of society and so the world holds its peace.

"Our salvation will come," heads one brave letter: "It lies in the lap of the world revolution." And: "We must be simple. Send our greeting to the proletariat of the world and convey to it that within us a fighting spirit is not dead. Long live the Zimmerwald International!" Alone, unfriendied, these Finnish workers ever keep their faith in the men a women of their own class in the countries of the world. Can the workers be false to this faith? The blood of the forefathers, their present daily sweat in the agony industry, the cries of their hungry children, demand that the workers of all lands stand by their Finnish brethren.

Speak, workers of the world, and demand that you governments cry hail to the Calvary of Finland! **The Passing of Ebert**

With the fall of the Ebert Government, Kerensky starts the stage of the German revolution has passed. With the example and the advice of the Bolsheviks, Russia is molding a government, and the German Socialists have accomplished in six weeks what took Russian brothers six months. The Congress of the Women’s and Soldier’s delegates, which was to save the tottering conglomeration of moderate Socialists, Bolsheviks and a few aristocrats known as the Ebert government, has vindicated its revolutionary integrity and that government is no more.

It is significant that the fall of the right Socialists was brought about over the very means was providing for its own perpetuation—the retention of the army in its old form, more or less and its old privilege of the stinking privilege, the suppression of the will of the workers. All through the proclamations of the bourgeois-Socialist government, the desire to banish the stink of the “loyal” troops from “appare,” and was as a result of the charges of Georges Lieboulo and Richard Barth, that the feudal of the government to demobilize the army inspired by counter-revolution desires, that Congress bolted the measure. That the Ebert-Ha Scheidemann government could not last for a length of time was a foregone conclusion, it was neither the bourgeoisie nor the workers that remain in power only to see the sparring for the opening which naturally takes place during that period when the alignment of forces is still indistinct, fall subsequent to only a few verbal attacks quarters that have not as yet proven to be within of the left wing, merely shows its inherent weakness the absolute lack of confidence reposed in it by the moderate section of the masses.

Whether the Congress of the workers that will rise on its ashes will be definitely Bolshevist it is hard at moment to say, but it is easy to see that the Bolsi or Spartacus group, as they are known in the German Socialists, the independent Socialists are in the nature of known quantity. Their actions, when they broke from the majority Socialists in early 1916, were of moderate Socialism as opposed to the r
of bourgeois liberalism. All through the war worked for reforms rather than revolution, and the outbreak of the revolution they showed an anxiety to环节 the workers. Not only did the "official representatives" of organized labor getting anxious but even the upper classes are beginning to be solicitous about the "welfare" of the workers—Schwab, Redfield, Caldwell and similar captains of industry and leaders of the reactionary Civic Federation. All round, there is a feeling of uncertainty which arises from any scruples of conscience, but from fear.

The "civil peace" between capital and labor, properly by Gompers, is after all an entrance into the war, is over. It is true that this peace was sometimes violated by one side or the other, but the main fact is that the sections of the workers affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, band and foot. The War Labor Board, which was established by the government for the purpose of preventing strikes, is now to play an important role in the economy of the country. Gompers and Co. saw to it that they dig remain quiet, but the war was their great aid in this respect, preventing the bosses from squeezing the workers too tight while keeping the employers from asserting themselves from general motives, besides supplying them with plenty of work and "fabulous" wages.

With the war's end, however, capital again began to insist upon "its right to noise of the peace celebration had hardly subsided when a prominent representative of capital forgot to be discreet and it is reported that the time for the abolition of the eight-hour day of work, and a return to pre-war wage standards. Gompers, of course, had to appeal to a public which is under the impression that he has done his best to keep the workers to work.

But breakers are ahead. Unemployment is approaching—wages are dropping. The suspension of war contracts has already thrown thousands on the market, and the haphazard demobilization of the troops at present being carried out is still further swelling the ranks of the unemployed. The vice-Chairman of the unemployed Bureau of the Labor Department in commenting on the situation offers the fact that the War Department, for reasons unknown, has found it necessary to begin demobilization of the army without considering whether or not the soldiers are needed in industry. He points to the fact that among the discharged soldiers there is a large number ofagrarian workers to be found, who at this season of the year will be unable to find work on the farms and will necessarily have to turn to the industrial centers for work. If they are successful in obtaining employment it will be hard to withdraw them in the spring when they will be needed on the farms.

The soldiers are being demobilized, after a few days notice with only enough money in their pockets to enable them to reach their destinations and keep them at most, a few weeks. In many cities the discharged soldiers are already found without a cent and it is coming increasingly clear that unless urgent measures are taken to forestall immediate the bread line, the vast throngs of shelterless, moneyless men and women, the results of unemployment, will become general thought throughout the country, as they were in Russia. Only one thing is sure—unemployment will not be the panacea, beeth unknoonh mong of 1914. This army of unemployed will be men, and women who have become accustomed to the idea of work and little of Socialism in Europe."

It is now fairly clear that the Bolsheviki were not German agents, but that not a few Germans were Bolsheviki agents—very much to the discomfiture of the German Junkers.

Says Arthur Brisbane, the well-known prohibitionist: "The mob (of Russians) that enjoyed murdering helpless Jews under the Czar discovers that it needs something more than the vague word 'freedom' and the leadership of an East Side New York sweat-shop worker to solve its problems."

Of course if Russia was under the leadership of a sweat-shop owner everything would be alright, it wouldn't even matter whether he came from New York or not. Though the men now executing the orders of the Russian people never worked in a New York sweat-shop, they seem to have a vague idea that sweat-shops do flourish in democracies.

Anyways it is easily seen that Arthur is determined to be displeased with Russia's methods. He didn't like it when the Jews were being slaughtered, although he was feeling a little BIT of Socialism in Europe."

Mayor Hylan of New York wants all alien agitators deported. We suppose that what has happened to 'the other members of the trinity, Hearst, Hylan, and Hubbsenauer, is removing the worst mayor."

The Republicans have become converted to the idea of a" capital of Nations, as have Lord Robert Cecil, his looks as if the whole affair was going to end in an international Trust company.
The Russian Soviet Republic Speaks to President Wilson

Continued from Page 1

American capital, which has not at all suffered from this war. They have rather drawn profit out of it, will do its part to help these peoples. But the League of Nations should not only liquidate the present war, but also make impossible any wars in the future. The President, in his address to the American capitalists of your country are planning to apply in the future to use the power of the League of Nations and of super­

profits in China and Siberia and that, fearing competition from Japanese capitalists, they are preparing a military force to overcome the resistance that remains alive, when they call to account the criminals who caused the war.

However, Mr. President, since we do not at all de­

mand to be taxed to wage war against the United States, even though your Government has not yet been replaced by a Council of People's Commissaries and your present Government will be unable to pay to the French bankers the tribute for the billions that were used by the Czars’ Government. We urge you to ask a new Government not to waste any money on a new war.

Do your French Allies demand that a part of our tribute be paid in installments, and if so—what for and do they anticipate that their claims will result in similar claims by other creditors of the infam­

ous government of the Czar which has been overthrown by the Russian people? We can hardly think t’s government and your other are without a real answer, when your and their troops are trying to vance on our territory and the evident object seting and enslaving our country. The Russian peo­

ple through the People's Red Army are guarding th territory and are bravely fighting against your inva­

sion and against the attacks of your Allies. B your Government and the Government of the other two of the Entente countries will have well­

pared plans, for the sake of which you are shed.

We have, however, been disappointed, should you fail to draw the only possible conclusion—that we are free to establish our government and governments of your Allies desire to get from Russian people a tribute both in money and in military real resources. We will tell this to the Russian people as v fulfilling people, because of the Russian way in such ques­

tions and because it is in Russian customs. We will state your demands very clearly and definitely. Show us, however, that we are to be left out of your plans, and we will draw the only possible conclusion—that we are the only keys to your government and governments of your Allies to get from Russian people a tribute both in money and in military real resources.

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The White Terror in Finland

Petrograd, August 8th.

Every day Finnish Socialists arrive here who have succeeded in escaping from prison camps in Finland. They confine, one and all without exception, the most horrible reports about the White Terror, about hunger and death from starvation. It has, however, come to the knowledge of the prisoners that the Socialists of other countries are protesting energetically, and this, although it has not, as yet, had any result in the treatment they receive, has nevertheless awakened joy and new hope. Your correspondent received yesterday a letter from one of his Finnish friends who, at present confined in the prison camp at Ekenas, managed to smuggle this letter through the lines. It contained among other things:

"What is this prisoners’ camp but an antechamber of death?

"Here human shadows are wailing about until they expire from exhaustion and hunger. The death rate increases day by day. At first the number of deaths per day announced to us was 30. Today, after the number of prisoners has been reduced by several thousand, and now amounts in all to about 5,000, the mortality rate has risen to 64 per day.

"One becomes so accustomed to this close proximity of death that one almost can’t think of eating their breakfast in a ghastly scene with an enormous corpse right beside them. It haunts one that a corpse will lie for hours on a cot, or in the corridor, or outside on the sand—wherever it may have happened to fall. The sand attracts the bodies of prisoners who have died ever since we heard of the prisoners that the military has buried outside. Many die while in the latrines, and never, come to the knowledge of the prisoners that the military has buried outside. Many die while in the latrines, and never, come to the knowledge of the prisoners that the military has buried them.

"One day the bodies of two men from Prahetaly were found near a water fountain. About fifty prisoners waded in to save water and all passed by the two men, not even noticing that they never got up again, not even noticing that they never got up again.

"Another day prisoners and guards were seen to be eating—some of the food that was brought in. They were covered with sores, others because they never receive any food from the outside. The oat bread and the milk done iodine, and the guards themselves were so weak and exhausted from so much suffering that they are unable to eat.

"This morning, as I came out of my door, I found three very old men. Many die while in the latrines, and it is only that they never come to the knowledge of the prisoners that the military has buried outside. Many die while in the latrines, and never, come to the knowledge of the prisoners that the military has buried them.

"One day a teacher, Riku Piisula, and his wife were shot, but they three-year-old little son was saved! After we had been censored, on April 20, we did not receive any for four days. Since then our food has consisted of four herrings and of herring soup on two occasions. They gave us bread and now and then, about 30 grammes, but not regularly. We had to weep on the cement floor of the old Russian barracks. Our daily labor consisted of ridding ourself of vermin. We were over-run with vermin. Every day we had to carry those comrades who had died to the morgue. "Acute stomach catarrh," that was the White Terror.

"On Sunday, May 12, we were all in the courtyard of the prison. All was quiet and peaceful. At all once we heard the well-known reverie of a machine-gun. What was the matter? All around us men dropped. Four were killed on the spot. Seven were wounded and had to be carried to the hospital and of these two died soon thereafter. And why was the machine-gun turned on us? Evidently because the director, Wikander, had taken too stiff a dose of whiskey for an eye-opener and had then gone forth to test the gun. In the papers this was afterwards referred to as a 'little mishap.' That same director wished to pet the prisoners with stoves.

"There is now much work to be done by our 'Ju­gement' comrades. We have done our share during the revolution and shall continue to do so in the future. These brave young comrades are the heroes of the revolution.

"The next day we read all the trashy 'literature' that the 'Whites' are trying to feed us with. But they fail to convince me that any of them have the faith in the present catastrophe lies with the Finnish workers. The bourgeois are merely and they feel and know it. That is proved by the treatment of us, all their terrorist attempts to "eliminate all traces of their presence." It is in the line of the world revolution. And for that we live. We need our present to the terrorist of the world and combined, that within us faith and fighting spirit are not dead.

"One live the Zimmernadel International!"

From another source I learn that the general conditions in Finland are very bad. The Finnish government is making work. The unemployed are despairing. In many thousand families, where the break-through has either been made or is in the making, bread and children are starving to death. The authorities are doing nothing and barely even can do anything. The revolu­tionaries parties are disintegrating and finding each other and in one case turning to the working class. Everywhere there is disorder and misery. A splendid result of the 'war of liberation'.

Written by Ferdinand Feslignath in 1848.

The Revolution

She sings a song, that makes you spring horrified from your chair.

That makes your heart—your cowardly heart—your false heart—

Shake in your body.

No songs of sorrow.

No song of tears.

No song of lamenting for those who fell

And even last—of mockery

At that object interlude.

The beggar opera—which at present

You now act as chemist;

How much eaten your Emmits?

How rotten also is your purple?

Oh no, what she sings to the water;

It is not the pain,

Not the ignominy,

It is a song of victory,

A song of triumph,

A song of the Great day of the future.

The future, which is no longer distant—

She speaks with bold prophesying,

As in your God created short time since—

'Yes—and I shall be.'

I shall be, and once again

I will go on ahead of the peoples.

On your necks, your heads,

On your crowns I shall stand

Deliverer—Avenger—Judge.
Capitally Undeveloped Countries and Socialism

By M. Altschuler

SOME of the so-called Marxists are fond of laboring under the delusion that Socialism is not possible in any country which has not undergone a thoroughgoing process of capitalist development. They are also on the alert to quote disconnected phrases from Marx and Engels tending to prove the substanti­ality of their thesis. But upon careful examination of the arguments we are bound to come to the con­clusion that both their arguments and the quotations torn from the original context are deceptive.

Marx and Engels have never, either in verbal or written form, committed themselves to the idea that Socialism is not possible in a doctrinally undevel­oped country. What Marx and Engles insisted from Marx and Engels tending to prove from the original context are deceptive.

Of course, backward savage tribes like the Hot­tentots or Bushmen are, not suitable material for a co-operative form of government (although good enough for capitalist exploitation), as first, the con­dition of their brains has not reached the level of thinking rationally and universally, prerequisite men­tal conditions for a complex form of government, and second, their situation in these regions has protected them from civilizing influences and traditions. But a country which is situated on the very edge of Civilization possesses from the potentiality of being developed and transformed into a form of govern­ment that is widely prevalent in the adjacent countries.

Karl Marx has established a fundamental truth, equal in its importance to the doctrinal origin of the species as formulated by Darwin; that society is going through a process of historical stages, as Savagery, Barbarism, Feudalism, Capitalism, Capital­ism, and that the latest is Socialism. Upon analyzing the history of the human race we are bound to realize the validity of this almost axiomatic truth, as we find that almost every great modern nation has undergone this process of development or is in a state of such development. However, this process is to be understood as a general, and not as an individual, one affecting every country under the sun. This process is strikingly noticeable in the primordial, primitive societies which, owing to peculiar geographic and climatic forces, were driven to abandon the rude, rustic notions, ideas and imple­ments and seek better, more cultivated means of pro­duction. Likewise, in the modern era, it is these countries that are at first overwhelmed with a spirit of restlessness and activity, imbued with the desire to overthrow the antiquarian shackles of thinking and years for a happier future, which are situated in most favorable climatic and geographic regions.

Having this view in mind we come to understand why the races which occupy the most distant portions of the globe, although they are still in a state of culture characteristic of the era of Barbarism, why the Spanish people are still lagging behind the normal course of Civilization, why the Chinese are just mere­ly on the eve of it, and the Negro on the brink of helplessness which riveted them for centuries.

Hence it is geographic, climatic, and like funda­mental conditions which are instrumental in either accelerating or impeding progress.

Therefore, this historical process of evolution of which Marx and Engels were sponsors, is affecting those nations and countries which are most favorable to further progression. The era of Feudalism or Capitalism is merely a parenthesis, a symbol indicating the general process of human progress; it simply points out how far humanity has evolved.

Feudalism was an inevitable state in the history of the human race, Capitalism was an unavoidable phase in the chain of human progression, but neither of these stages are essential to the perpetuation of every nation forming a component member of the feudal­istic or capitalist state. Feudalism is merely a sym­bol of a particular era, likewise, Capitalism is a sym­bol of another historical era, but an era may be capi­talist historically and yet the era as an entity may not be entirely capitalistic.

In other words, although the capitalistic mode of production and distribution may characterize the gen­eral nature of the present epoch, yet it does not pre­clude the fact that some nations and countries may have undergone the same era from their nature, are either characteristic of antiquarian times or of a system of society distinguished by its ad­vanced co-operation and economic harmony.

And this is precisely the quietness of Marxism and of the Marxian Socialist conception of His­tory. What Marx attempted to prove is that the human race, and not a specific nation, is bound to one or another stage of economic development. This process of historic epochs each of which is distinguished by its peculiar modes of production and distribution of the means of livelihood.

Having this historical outlook, we are able to un­derstand the socio-capitalist, i.e., "the undeveloped link" history which so much perturbed and stupefied many a thinker and so-called Marxist.

Utilizing this historical compass in our valuation of history, we are enabled to see the causes that made possible the occurrence of the phenomenal Rus­sian Revolution which in its later phase has assumed the nature of Social Revolution.

How is it possible for a feudal, semi-capitalized coun­try like Russia to leap over Capitalism and establish Socialism? How is it feasible for an illiterate, semi-barbaric nursel to rise up to such a height of moral and mental development, essential to the process of pro­gress, i.e., economic revolution, that is, the socio­capitalist heresy? How is it conceivable for the Russian nation to manage a Social Revolution, and perturb so many a thinking, socialist and pseudo-Marxists? And they eagerly prophecy that the initial Socialistic Revolution is bound to fail, offering the Paris Communists as their favorable illustration. Poor, so­phisticated Marxists!

True, Russia has been governed by a feudal, mili­taristic regime, so reactionary in its nature that it even impeded the normal growth of capitalist indus­tries. The Capitalists, or the Bourgeoisie, of Russia were revolting against the dannable, reactionary poli­cies of the Czar, just as the oppressed and the down­trodden peasants and workers did. And it is pre­cisely because Capitalism was impeded in Russia, that the power of the capitalist class was abortive, that the downfall of Czarism and the ultimate triumph of the oppressed was possible.

Russia may not be entirely ready for Socialism in an economic sense, but she was certainly ready for it morally and mentally even in the 19th century. Being on the very edge of European civilization, she has al­ways been the foremost in oriental thought and ideals. The works of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Kautsky, Lassal, Bebel, and of other revolutionary luminaries have always found an enthusiastic response on the part of the "semi-capitalistic" Russians; in fact, revolutionary literature was more widely read in "the land of the knout" than in classical England, the home of the "civilized, class-conscious" worker; and the pinnacle of capitalist development.

The Russian worker and peasant, denied all pub­lic education, have been yearning for light; under­ground, in cellars, in basements, in stable, the wor­kers of Russia assembled and were instructed in the highest social sciences and imbued with intellectu­alism and ideals by the returned European exile. The intelligential of Russia have been systematically organizing campaigns of education, despite all op­position and suppression—and this remarkable ou­tburst on the part of the so-called Marxists is a logical sequence of the underground propaganda and agitation carried on unceasingly by the cultured idealists for the last 50 years.

No other workers of Europe, with the exception of the German, have been trained in the fundamental tenets of Socialism and other kindred sciences as in Russian "monuks;", the despotic character in eyes of the "superior" Europe.

The Russian Revolution is a complete success, it initial Socialist Republic is a positive triumph, but from an economic and a moral standpoint—provide the Russians are free to rule their own destiny and the advanced "proletariat" of the developed cap­italic countries will assist the Russians by supply­ing them with material means and food.

The Russian Revolution, if it fails—though why the so-called Marxists and Communists have to become an accomplished fact it is hardly possible that it will fail—will fail either because of foreign interventi­on or the denial of economic help on the part of neighbors.

There is a bright star on the bitherto cloud­ed horizon: the workers of Europe are rising; one era already on the upward trend of the awakened giant, the proletariat of Europe. Stirred by the clarion call of the magnificent Russian Socialist Republic, the workers of Europe are taking possession of the economic func­tions of their countries thus ascertaining their own rights and assuring the successes of the Russian or German Republics.

Socialism is the symbol of the future, and the country which is most susceptible by its peculiar en­vironment to receive revolutionary principles an­other to make the epoch-making task of establishing the initial Co-operative Commonwealth.

The German working class was long ready for the Social Revolution, but owing to the insomnium of the 9th Congress it is not to be, with, on the other hand, with powerful bureaucratic, militaristic regime, on the other hand, which has the military power under its command. Hence the German working class was long ready for the Social Revolution— the main obstacle in the way being the colossal, incom­petent hierarchy of Czarism, and once that bar­rier of reaction was crushed—the road was left clear for the masses.

The elements of opposition in Russia are very in­significant in numbers, and even their combined force can be easily kept in check by the proletariat, while has the military power under its command.

Capitalism, therefore, although an inevitable in the process of human society, is not neces­ary an essential condition to every country form­ing component member of the Capitalist era.

The Russian proletariat and peasantry, although subject to universal capitalist oppression, have, the­oretics, learned the bitter lessons of Capitalism, by the experience at home and abroad, and by the lesions training acquired, the Russian worker cannot bumble a people whose intellect and have seen a grander and more harmonious era.

It would appear that the peace Conference is a non-essential industry. The "New York Times" tells us in a headline "Roosevelt drafts League of Nations," so we may consider the matter closed.
The Bureau of Misinformation

By Gregory Weinstein

T H E R E V O L U T I O N A R Y AGE

December 21, 1918

The Bureau of Misinformation

A M I N E N T American journalist some time ago expressed his belief that the American Bureau on Public Information, headed by the rather well-known Mr. Creel, was established, and is functioning essentially as the "propaganda bureau" of the name of President Wilson. This statement has a certain amount of foundation, in fact. The Committee on Public Information never loses a chance to write in glowing terms of this or that "wise" step taken by President Wilson and his government. But it generally executes this in such a spirit of ignorance and so clumsily that even an American journalist badgered to all sorts of vicissitudes in life, while reading the official utterances of the Bureau experiences a suffocated feeling, to such an extent does that wriggly, sweet odor of the court-kitchen emanate therefrom! It is a well-established fact that court scribblers very often

The doctrines of the kaiser Socialists Liebknecht come to the same thing as far as war-making is concerned. Both have the autocratic spirit, and it is difficult to see how an American can approve of either.

The contemptible chauvinism of this reply merely furnishes another instance of the methods to which Capitalism and its apologists are driven by the march of events. When the war was on, Liebknecht was the one heretic figure in Germany, Schiedemann was anathema. In America the men who, like Debs, took the Liebknecht stand were denounced as Schiademans, and those who assumed the craven attitude of Schiedemann, such as Spargo, Walling, Benson, Simons, Russell, et al., were hailed as the spiritual kin of Liebknecht. Now that the people of the Central Empires are awakened to the enormities of the crime of international capital, and are endeavoring, in their efforts to abolish Capitalism, to attain for their error in being a party to that crime, the Schiedemanns of Germany are attempting to hold them in check and perpetuate Capitalism, dressed in the gaudy finery of bourgeois democracy, amid the plaudits of the bourgeoisie everywhere.

The Committee on Public Information has finally given the lie to the organization's claim to the name of President Wilson. This statement has a certain amount of foundation, in fact. The Committee on Public Information never loses a chance to write in glowing terms of this or that "wise" step taken by President Wilson and his government. But it generally executes this in such a spirit of ignorance and so clumsily that even an American journalist badgered to all sorts of vicissitudes in life, while reading the official utterances of the Bureau experiences a suffocated feeling, to such an extent does that wriggly, sweet odor of the court-kitchen emanate therefrom! It is a well-established fact that court scribblers very often

"Liebknecht Autocracy"

 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

RUSSEIAN DEPARTMENT.

6 West 48th Street, New York.

November 1.

Dear Doctor—In a few days I shall send out a circular letter in which I solicit literary participation in our Bureau. Since that circular letter was also intended for you, I am taking the opportunity of writing this letter, in order to explain the nature of our general request. My task is to explain events as the Russian in America. It is my duty to distribute articles to the Russian and American press, pointing out that it is the expressed desire of the Russians to uphold the policy of the American government. For the present, I would kindly ask you to write an article for our Bureau in which you should express approximately the aspirations of the entire Russian colony, or the major part of it, to the effect that President Wilson's policy towards the Bolsheviki has been just, and that the whole Russian"most loyal in America has faith in the President as the true representative of its interests and is capable of defending its rights in a proper manner at the Peace Conference. Should such an article prove of any special interest it will be forwarded to the American press with which we have connections.

In accordance with the established rule of our Bureau, this article will be written in the same voice to which we are accustomed.

This document tells its own tale. The Committee on Public Information authorizes a certain doctor to state in the name of the Russian colony in America that the latter approves the President's policy towards Soviet Russia, and that the colonists intrust to him the defense of their interests at the Peace Conference. In other words, the Committee on Public Information undoubtedly spurs an individual to fraudulent action. Fine "educational" activity—it is not?

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, to a certain doctor in Chicago:

"Revolt! Revolt!" and they rose, timely, half-fearful of themselves, only to be beaten back. But still the cry echoed louder and clearer with each passing phase, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder and clearer, as yet, but growning louder 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The International Movement

Russia Greets the German Proletariat

THE last Soviet Congress, after reviewing the progress of events in Germany and the line of different forces sent the following resolution by wireless to the Council of Workers, Soldiers' and Sailors' Delegates.

"Soldiers, Sailors and Workers: Do not drop the weapons from your hands. The safety of the revolution demands that weans in hand voting the power and form a Workers', Soldiers' and Sailors' government under the leadership of Liebknecht and Eshkol. Do not be betrayed by promises of a Constitutional Assemble.

Rosa Luxembourg's Program

Rosa Luxembourg, in an article published in Die Rote Fahne, the organ of the Spartacus Group, advocated the following program:

The re-building and re-election of the local Workers' and Soldiers' Councils.

The immediate cc vocation of a state parliament of workers and soldiers for the purpose of organizing them as a class; in this class the rural proletariat must be immediately organized, not as peasants, who as a group have so far shown themselves incapable of revolution, but as the rural section of the proletariat.

The formation of a Red Guard of the proletariat for the protection of the revolution and also the creation of a Workers' militia, in order to prevent the intervention of the landed estates, as a provisional first step in securing the land, for the little nation that is the Socialists who will found the Republics that will rise at Berlin and Vienna will surely desire the epithet "Socialist", for it is the Socialists who will found them. Those men are wrong, who still believe that a political change can take place in the world without being accompanied by a social upheaval. Henceforth, kings and emperors will not fall without the proper阶级 being involved in their overthrow, and this is a conclusion of which certain people do not seize the finer points.

The Trend in Italy

In its issue of September 28, "L'Avanti," the organ of the Italian Socialist Party, comments on the Longuet resolution, which comes out "Unfavorably towards Allied intervention in Russia," pointing out the uselessness of such a resolution. Our militarists will trouble themselves mightily about one "dis-approval" more or less! They have their press, a real weapon with which to crush any liberal ideas, and can quickly neutralize our "disapproval." What, after all, is this program? A "dis-approval," an honest declaration. As regards action, nothing, less than nothing. A mantra to go in time of, or, if you like, a narcotic program.

In its issue of September 25, the same paper criticizes the resolutions of the Inter-American Labor Conference and calls it "essentially collaborationist, purely Jewish and an absolute negation of Socialism.

Activities in France

In its issue of October 15, "Populaire," the organ of the Centre Socialists, now the French majority party, reports that at a late meeting held in Paris, Jean Longuet, leader of the Centerists, finished his address by sending the salutations of French Socialism to all those who are suffering in the cause of international Socialism. Each of the names he mentioned was greeted with tremendous applause: "Lazareff and Serrallat, in Italy; Eugène V. Debs, in America; Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, in Germany, and Friedrich Adler, in Austria."

"To this glorious list," said Longuet, "I must add the heroic combatants of the Russian Revolution." Protracted acclaiming, mingled with cries of "Long live the Soviet Republic," greeted the mention of Russia.

Morgart, the Italian Socialist Deputy, speaking at the same meeting on the question of Alacca-Loirano, said: "Bismarck took it away from you, having stabbed you with the murderer's knife. Do not imitate him, but set the people by an appeal to justice."

In the same issue of "Populaire," we find the following editorial comment on the situation as it was then:

"The fall of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties is now predicted, but if so, the Republics that will rise at Berlin and Vienna will surely deserve the epithet "Socialist," for it is the Socialists who will found them. Those men are wrong, who still believe that a political change can take place in the world without being accompanied by a social upheaval. Henceforth, kings and emperors will not fall without the proper classes being involved in their overthrow, and this is a conclusion of which certain people do not seize the finer points."

Mass Meeting

under the auspices of the Russian Workers' Council of BOSTON

Sunday, December 22

at 2 P. M.

in Liberty Hall

2181 WASHINGTON STREET

New England Street Station

Speakers:

Nicholas I. Hourwich
Assistant Editor of "Novy Mir"

Louis C. Fraina

ADMISSION FREE

This memorandum, it continues, "speaks in the name of the Socialists who have accepted the Union Sacré, who still defend their country, as anxious to save the eggs in the baskets of its representative bourgeoisie. It is the Sidney Webbe speech, sent by the Socialists of Oc­

Industrial Unionism in Australia

At the congress of Victorian unionists held to discuss the formation of One-Bun Union, the proposal to a firm majority of one year for the whole coun­

One Aspect of American Labor

The following resolution was passed by the Congress of Labor Committee at New York City:--

Whereas, on Nov. 15, 1918, at the Pan-American Labor Conference held at La Reole, Texas, a resoluti

About the New Unionism

Whereas, according to the New York Times' report of the proceedings which appeared on page 2, col.

Whereas, in its issue of October 15, "Populaire," the organ of the Centre Socialists, now the French majority party, reports that at a late meeting held in Paris, Jean Longuet, leader of the Centerists, finished his address by sending the salutations of French Socialism to all those who are suffering in the cause of international Socialism.