

The Revolutionary Age

A Chronicle and Interpretation of Events in Europe

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Withdraw From Russia!

THE world is preparing for peace, and the world is happy. The terrible agony of death, of a world devoting its energy and its finest instincts to the tasks of death, is at an end.

Peace—and the problems of making a new world. Peace—and the joy of devoting one's self to life, and not death. Peace—and the opportunity of securing out of the horror that is ended the impulse and the will to make peace splendid and everlasting.

But this peace is not, as yet, universal. The nations that granted armistice and peace to Germany, Austria and Bulgaria refuse to grant armistice and peace to Russia. The Russian people, 5,000,000 of whom died in the war, who have suffered more than any other people, are refused an armistice, are refused peace, are still in the clutch of war.

French and British, American and Japanese troops, are still in Archangel, still in Vladivostok. Fighting is reported as proceeding between Soviet troops and the Anglo-French troops.

Russia was formerly associated with the Allies; yet the Allies grant peace to their former enemy, and refuse it to their former associate.

Why this discrimination? If blood is the price of peace, the Russian people have paid the price in full, an infinitely heavier price than that of any other nation at war.

Our people are happy at the coming of peace, but the Russian people are threatened with a new war, they cannot devote themselves fully and confidently to the tasks of peace and life. Alien troops apparently still threaten the Russian people, in whom is an overwhelming love of peace and the simple joys of life.

Is this Soviet Russia's fault? The facts are the most convincing answer:

The Soviet Government recently, through Commissaire of Foreign Affairs Tchicherin, proposed an armistice to the Allies. Absolutely no answer was given to this proposal—and alien troops are still in Archangel and Vladivostok.

According to declarations of President Wilson and the State Department, the purpose of the Allies was to get the Czechoslovaks out of Russia, not to re-establish an "eastern front" or to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people. The Soviet Government has declared and emphasized its readiness to negotiate with the allies concerning the Czechoslovaks and to facilitate their departure from Russia. These official proposals to the Allies have produced absolutely no response . . . Alien troops are still in Archangel and Vladivostok.

To negotiate with the Soviet Government, it is said, means to recognize the Soviet Government; therefore, there can be no negotiations, because the Soviet Government is an autocracy. But the Allies recognized the bloody autocracy of the Czar, they recognized the murderous autocracy of Turkey, they even recognized the autocracy of the Kaiser! Why discriminate against the Soviet Government? . . . Alien troops are still in Archangel and Vladivostok.

It is not because the Soviet Government is an auto-

cracy. The Soviet Government is a democracy, representing the majority of the people, the workers and peasants. It has existed for more than one year, and is becoming stronger in spite of attacks and counter-revolutionary plots, in spite of starvation. The Russian people, who had the revolutionary energy to overthrow Czarism, to overthrow the government of Lvov, Guchkov & Co., to overthrow Kerensky, would and could overthrow the Soviet Government if they wished to. But they don't, the Soviet Government is their government, the Russian people are the Government. To ask the Russian people to overthrow their government is equivalent to asking a man to cut his own throat.

The Russian people have contributed enormously to the coming of peace; it was their revolutionary ideas and propaganda that produced revolution in Bulgaria, Austria and Germany, and without this revolution the war would still be on. The Russian people have died and starved for one year to bring revolution in Germany, and peace—but there is no peace for them. . . . Alien troops are still in Archangel and Vladivostok

Men and women of the United States, our slogan should be: "The Russian people shall have peace. Withdraw from Russia!"

They said that the Soviet Government was an ally of the Kaiser, was prolonging the war, was aiding Germany to win the war. These were lies, and events have proven them lies; but now even this lying pretext no longer exists—withdraw from Russia!

What government Russia should have is the business of the Russian people. The Allies have officially assented to that; but in practice they have encouraged "governments" in Russia which represent no one but counter-revolutionary conspirators. They have violated the principle of self-determination of nations. They have morally and physically waged war upon the Soviet Government and the Russian people.

And men still die. Men and women in Russia are still being starved. Is it all to crush the great Socialist Republic in Russia, the magnificent pledge of a finer and more human world?

The intentions of the American Government are in doubt, although it has officially declared against intervention. Secret diplomacy is in action. But the newspapers are openly mobilizing public opinion for war against the Soviet Republic, against the Russian people, who have had more soldiers killed in the war than perhaps all the other nations put together. Is their payment a new war?

And in this murderous press campaign, the mask is off. War against the Soviet Government is urged, not because it is "pro-German," but because it is revolutionary and Socialist!

The Russian people have paid the price of peace in blood. Out of the agony and the ruins they are building a new and finer society: let them build in peace!

Alien troops are still in Archangel and Vladivostok: Withdraw from Russia! Withdraw immedi-^{ly}!

The Time For Action Has Come!

WITH the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to grant Mooney a new trial the case now enters its final stage. From a legal standpoint, only by the executive pardon of the governor of the State of California can Mooney be snatched from the gallows, but there is a power stronger than any law ever placed on a statute book that may step forward and cry halt to this murder—the power of the will of the people.

For nearly two and a half years Tom Mooney has suffered under one of society's heaviest penalties; the denial of association with his fellowmen. During this time his every action has been dictated by the will of his jailers, when he shall lie down and when he shall get up, when he shall eat and when he shall remain hungry, when he shall speak and when he shall remain silent, when he must breathe the fetid air of a prison cell and when he may walk in the prison yard and "gaze upon that little tent of blue that prisoners call the sky." Cut off from all intercourse with those dear to him for two and a half years he has paced a narrow cell, counting his steps, listening to the clang of iron gates and the harsh voices of command and waiting...

Now he is told that all these weary months are to culminate in a walk to the gallows, a binding of his arms and feet, a masking of his face, a word of command and a lurch downward... And he draws himself up, his lips curl and he replies "I have nothing to say".

"I have nothing to say"! Mooney knows all the forces that have combined against him, he is aware of all the facts in the case—and with a fine scorn he answers.

But what have you, the workers of this country, to say? Painstakingly each movement demanded by the law has been gone through and each time the machinery has been thrown out of gear, finally the repairing engineers of that machinery—the Supreme Court of the United States—have refused to function.

Some of the highest persons in both the state and the federal executives have declared their belief in Mooney's innocence, others, including one of the judges involved in the case, have expressed doubts that his guilt was proven, while to the ordinary reader, from the evidence presented in the case and the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony conviction was secured, it is clear that not only is Mooney not guilty but that he is the victim of a deliberate "frame up" by the forces of Capitalism. President Wilson has twice urged the governor of California to extend clemency to Mooney. Mooney has not asked for clemency nor does labor ask for it in his behalf. If Mooney is guilty there is no reason why clemency should be extended to him, if he is not guilty then it is he who should decide whether or not he will extend clemency to his would-be murderers. And Mooney is not guilty!

Labor has been patient long. Long has its back been bent to the blows of the master class, but the times are changing. The Mooney case clearly demonstrates that law and justice are not meant for the workers, that the guarantees of the bourgeoisie break down in class conflict, that when the issue is between capital and labor, capital throws of the velvet glove of justice and mercy and reveals the mailed fist of domination and hate. Mooney was a danger

to capitalist interests: therefore away with him, but a with him in such a manner as will not awaken resentment away with him by "lawful" means, let him be hanged a legally constructed gallows—not on a trestle bridge.

The workers of Europe have seen the significance of case. In Russia, Italy, Holland, England and Ireland they have contributed money to the defense fund and have brought pressure to bear on their governments to make them intercede on Mooney's behalf, but with the exception of the committee of investigation appointed by the President and his appeals to the governor of California nothing has been done. The tedious legal line has been followed until it finally led to the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant a new trial and now comes the end unless labor speaks out.

Mooney, condemned to death because he loved his kind, because he hated the distorting of their bodies and minds in the cruel maw of Capitalism—the mills, mines, factories and fields—because he hated the crushing of little children, the flowers of mankind, in the sweatshops, Mooney has "nothing to say" about the dreary days in the death-house. Shall labor also "have nothing to say"? Or will it speak with one voice crying: "Stop this murder, set Mooney free or we will stop the wheels of industry not only in California, not only in the Americas but throughout the entire world"?

Will you speak, will you act, or shall "Labor walk beside the mules"?

The Coming Of The Final Struggle

By Gregory Weinstein

sufficient quantity of combustible material".

And first of all, as was to be expected, the neutral countries have become "contaminated".

The countries of the "Allied cause" at the present moment are wholly given over to the "intoxication of victory", which temporarily has affected the working masses. For them, the moment of bitter disappointment, "counting the wounds", judging and "mature thinking" is yet far away. However, it must be noted, that, even at the present moment, there are indications of the approaching moment of reawakening. It would suffice to mention, for example, the demand made by the French Socialists or the resolution of the British Labor Party concerning the end of "civil peace" and on the recall of "labor ministers" from the Cabinet.

But the war, insofar as the workers of the neutral countries are concerned, has not brought them even the flickering, illusory "victories", that could provoke at least a temporary intoxication. Instead the war has brought them enough of suffering, misery, want and starvation, and even more than enough, more than, according to the "scale", they should have gotten.

Hence it is not surprising, that from all neutral countries come reports "of alarming character" about the growing revolutionary ferment among the working masses.

There was a general strike in Switzerland. In Holland "Socialists—even moderate—appeal to the workers to seize the government".... In Sweden, "the Socialists issued a manifesto calling for the formation of Soviets of workmen's and soldiers' deputies everywhere, in order to establish a Socialist Republic..." In Denmark: "bourgeois and governmental circles are beginning to get alarmed..."

Such are the reports reaching here from neutral countries.

"For the Kaiser is but the vilest flower of a system, and it is the system and the spirit which underlies it that must be the workers in these countries, as compared with the pre-revolutionary relation of forces in Russia, Germany and Austria, is not wholly in favor of the bourgeoisie, that the power of resistance of the bourgeoisie and the governments in these neutral countries is considerably lower than it was in Germany and Austria—governments protected by the armor of militarism—then it becomes clear, that, once the working class in these neutral countries rises it will inevitably become a victor.

And, of course, it goes without saying, that the victory of the workers in these neutral countries—in spite of the fact that they play a secondary role in the family of the bourgeois states—will have deep significance, politically speaking, as to the general result.

That victory, first of all, will strengthen and prolong the universal "great unrest" which was begun by the Russian, Austrian and German revolutions. It will bring new faith, boldness and energy into the ranks of the working class fighting for its emancipation; it will be a new blow and a great sign of the "beginning of the end" of the domination of the bourgeoisie. This victory will increase "the anxieties" among the international bourgeoisie in the task of restoring "order" in the countries contaminated with the "Bolshevist anarchy", thereby considerably decreasing their power. Besides, the attempt of the bourgeoisie to use the working regiments of the Allied countries for "pacifying" the countries contaminated by the revolution—an attempt which this time they will not be able to disguise "for politeness' sake" with beautiful phrases of "fighting for democracy"—may well prove the last drop which will overflow the cup of patience of the workers of Allied countries.

Peace—Where There Is No Peace

IN A remarkable, but misnamed, article entitled "Peace at Last" The Nation takes a stand long wanted in the liberal press of this country. One of the disappointments of America's part in the war was the slavish conformity to the psychology of the mob of the liberal periodicals of the country. When the English, French and belligerent European liberal press generally spoke out against injustice as they saw it the voice of this section of the American people was practically silent. What few papers were started as a reaction to this state of affairs were quickly put out of business without any protest from their contemporaries.

Now The Nation speaks clearly and unequivocally:

"For if the mills of the gods have caught and crushed the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs and the Kings of Bavaria and whatnot, they have still much crushing to do," it says. "Every remaining king, whether well-meaning figure head or despot, should and must go. But these are now few in number. Then we agree with the German Socialists that no man who had anything to do with starting this war should remain in public life. In Russia, in Austria-Hungary, and in Turkey they are gone. We hope and trust that the spirit of revolution abroad will not die until all the makers of secret treaties are cast out, and with them, as among the worst enemies of mankind, the armament manufacturers, the Krupps, the Creu-

sots, the Armstrongs, the Whitworths, and our own lesser armor and gun-makers. We desire no end to revolution abroad until custom-houses everywhere have gone by the board. We wish no end to democratic ferment in Europe until the professional diplomat of the past has been ground flat, and with him those alleged statesmen who believe that the backward or sparsely-inhabited spaces of the earth exists only to be exploited. We wish no end to the revolution until there shall no longer be talk of developing hinterlander, spheres of influence, and colonies, but of some means of holding them in trust by joint international agreement for the benefit of those to whom the soil rightfully belongs. Thus we should have England retire from Egypt and Persia, the Italians from Tripoli, and Japan from Kiao-Chou, France from Cochin-China and Madagascar, and Belgium from the blood stained Congo, while the United States sets the example by retarding from the Philippines, Haiti, San Domingo, and Nicaragua. We wish no limit to the spread of liberalism until the vicious doctrine that a country shall protect by the force of arms its citizens who invest abroad shall be forever discarded. For we are not of those who can see the motto only in the eye of our Allies or enemies. There are those in plenty—men like Taft and Roosevelt, preachers of reaction and hate—in this country for whom the mills of the gods are turning slowly—slowly, but with the terrifying, inescapable

certainty which marks the progress of the glacier that no human agency can stay.

For the Kaiser is but the vilest flower of a system, and it is the system and the spirit which underlie it that must go. The battle against Prussian militarism is not yet won. Its first bloody phase is, thank God, at end. But if this war has proved anything, it is that the spirit of Prussianism exists everywhere, in Paris, in London, in Rome—very strongly—and in Washington. Only in Moscow is it wholly crushed to earth. We shall neither have made this the last of wars nor safeguarded democracy, if we do not extirpate everywhere the spirit that would not only conquer other people's lands as Germany conquered Belgium and Serbia, and Italy conquered Tripoli, but would enslave their souls and bodies as well. As long as it is left to a few men anywhere to decide whether nations shall go to war, as long as there are men abroad like Mr. Taft to say that just when we have crushed German militarism we must war against the Russians and Germans to see to it that the revolutions there result in precisely the kind of Governments that we prefer, just so long is the war to end war merely begun."

This is surely catching the spirit that is abroad in the land waiting to find voice. It is not Socialism, but it is surely the spirit of Americanism as America's great dead: Garrison, Phillips, Brown, Jefferson and the rest felt it.

agonisms and makes the struggle more implacable.

By this agreement, the Provisional Government technically makes itself subject to the Council, but it is still the government, there is still a "democratic" government of all the classes, and not a revolutionary government of the proletariat. Nor does the agreement necessarily mean that the Council will not control the government, since the moderate policy of the Councils may square with the government's and the two come to an "understanding." The agreement is humiliating; but it is not fatal to the Provisional Government—not fatal, that is to say, except as it accelerates the development of antagonisms and the determination of the masses to end all compromise by placing power in the Councils and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By this agreement, the Council may "advise" the government, is co-equal with the government, but it is not the government. The acceptance of "advisory functions"—that is what the agreement actually means—is not an act of revolutionary energy, it is an act of stultification, a paltering with the problems of the Revolution. The policy of the Provisional Government is clearly not satisfactory to the revolutionary masses, it is a policy that evades the problems of the Revolution and would promote a counter-revolution. But the policy of "agreement," of hesitation and compromise will prove equally unsatisfactory to the revolutionary masses—unless they surrender.

Division of power promotes either revolution or counter-revolution; it cannot prevail. It cannot prevent the proletarian revolution; but it can multiply the time and the intensity of the struggle. Division of power, since it means neither power to the bourgeoisie nor to the proletariat, must necessarily mark time, evade all real action, prove incapable of creative accomplishments. Division of power in Russia made the revolutionary path a thorny one and increased the demoralization of the country, complicating enormously the task of Socialist reconstruction. This is equally the tendency in Germany, softened by the fact that the revolutionary explosion may break out much more speedily than in Russia.

Division of power—and the Revolution insisting upon immediate, creative, drastic action. Division of power—and Germany wavering between mercy from the Allies and revolutionary co-operation with Soviet Russia. Division of power—and the international proletarian revolution now depending upon the conquest of power by the revolutionary proletariat in Germany. Division of power—and the problems of reconstruction requiring a dictatorship of the Socialist proletariat. Division of power—and the forces of the oncoming proletarian revolution preparing to annihilate compromise and the representatives of compromise.

But revolutionary Socialism in the Councils is acquiring ascendancy at a positively feverish speed. The Spartacus Socialists are compelling the moderates to make concession after concession to avert disaster—but disaster will come. The government of the "People's Commissaires" is now an "executive organ" of the Councils, but neither Karl Liebknecht nor Rosa Luxemburg are in its personnel. Why? Because they would not accept positions in any but a government of the Councils—a revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. The opposition of the revolutionary Socialists to a Constituent Assembly is not consequent upon the desire to establish certain petty reforms that the Assembly will then be compelled to ratify, as the press reports; but because a Constituent Assembly is the organ of the bourgeois revolution, not of the proletarian revolution; not the Constituent Assembly, but revolutionary mass action is the order of the day; the Constituent Assembly is the negation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

And Scheidemann, lackey of the bourgeoisie, moans in the Berlin "Vorwaerts" that the insecurity of the government is due to the undisturbed activity of the Spartacus Group, "who in their press and meetings are endeavoring to win over the Soldiers to Bolshevism."

The "agreement" is a consequence of the struggle for state power, and is a compromise. But it is a compromise indicating that the centre of power is shifting to the left, to the Councils and revolutionary Socialism. The problem of power will flare up decisively in a final implacable struggle—and all power to the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionary Socialism. The proletarian revolution in Germany will conquer on the day it decrees all power to the Councils of Workmen—the norms of the communist republic of Socialism.

Bolshevikjabs

ONE never knows what those Bolsheviks will do next. Finding their imperial-masters in Germany have been overthrown they immediately get jobs with the German revolutionists. Or can it be that our bourgeois press was wrong in the first place and that Lenin and Trotzky were not the agents of Imperialism after all?

We live in an—age of progress. In other times the common people knew nothing about peace, or peace conferences, until the whole affair was definitely settled. Now things are different, secret diplomacy is an affair of the past—the cards of imperialistic ambition are laid on the international table. Everyone who can read a newspaper has access to all the details, the relative values of the different places the conference might take place are publicly discussed, photos of the various buildings mentioned are openly published so that the common people may decide for themselves whether the momentous proceedings shall take place beneath the vaulted arches of medieval architecture or within the less-impressive halls of the mid-Victorian period, the approximate date of the sittings is common knowledge, even the probable personnel of each country's delegation is openly forecasted and homes have already been broken up over the relative merits of Teddy Roosevelt and Billy Sunday as pacifists.

Yes, secrecy has fled from the realms of international politics.

Some impossible persons are clamouring to have the peace delegates elected by referendum vote, but of course that is impracticable. Anyway to read the papers discuss the probable appointees is almost as good as an election.

How are the mighty fallen—Taft has been asked to direct baseball.

Mr. Lloyd-George has again displayed that deep insight into the affairs of men that has so often marked his public utterances. He declares that the Irish question must be settled; he is not quite clear just how, but he is certain of two ways it must not be settled—neither the complete independence of Ireland nor the coercion of Ulster under any form of Home Rule government is to be considered for a moment. Now the whole affair is made clear.

The Soviet form of government would be quite agreeable to many Irish rebels we know of.

The Bolsheviks have at last pulled off the slaughter of the innocents and on St. Bartholomew's Day! (Russian calendar). Isn't that just like them, and so appropriate too? Such a delicate compliment to the French!

"2,050 Germans are in imminent danger of death in Moscow" says a newspaper dispatch dealing with the massacre. This would, of course, strengthen the reports that the Bolshevik leaders are all pro-German.

The New York Evening Telegram has discovered that the German Socialists are plotting to bring the Kaiser back to the Imperial Throne of Germany. "Warned by Lord Reading, Sir George Cave and others" it says "that the Hun has shown no change of heart and mystified by the sudden flares of Bolshevism in Germany London opinion finds nothing extravagant in the suggestion that the Socialist Reds are providing a handy tool for projects cherished before the armistice was signed..."

So that's why the Kaiser put Liebknecht in jail!

Some of our capitalist contemporaries seem to be in doubt as to who this Herr Spartacus really is. In order to prevent them from jumping to the conclusion that he is the Kaiser incognito we hasten to explain.

Herr Spartacus is a cousin to the Mr. Bolshevik who made so much trouble in Russia. The relationship is a double one, their mothers—the Misses Social-Revolution—were sisters, but there is also a blood tie on the paternal side. The elder Miss Social-Revolution married Russian Working-class, while German Working-class became enamoured of the younger. The Working-class are a well known family and for some years showed signs of becoming very closely united, but a little trouble developed in an equally well known household called Upperclass and the Working-class split as a result. Herr Spartacus and Mr. Bolshevik have, however, re-established ami-

cable relations and it looks as if the entire Working-class family would shortly be in complete accord.

The Spartacus Group

[In the first issue of "The Revolutionary Age," in our editorial "At the Kerensky Stage," we declared that the Social-Democratic Party of Scheidemann & Co. "was not a definitely, uncompromisingly revolutionary party," and that the revolutionary Socialists were "represented by the Spartacus Group and the Group Internationale, the movement of Karl Liebknecht, Otto Ruhle, Rosa Luxemburg and Franz Mehring—the conscious uncompromising Bolsheviks of Germany, representing the tendency of the revolutionary proletariat. . . . These Socialists are in favor of the government of Councils, and have unreservedly and enthusiastically greeted the Russian Soviet Republic." When that was written not a word had appeared in the news concerning the Spartacus Group and its policy. But the news is now justifying our analysis, showing that the Spartacus Group is the centre of the actual revolutionary movement in Germany. We reprint below extracts from a special cable dispatch, appearing in the New York "Times" of November 24, concerning the Spartacus Group.]

IN one large room, from the silk hangings of whose wall a life-size portrait of von Bulow smiled benevolently down on them, sat the delegates from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council waiting for admission to the Cabinet meetings, at which they were to stand up for what they deemed their supreme authority.

In another room I was introduced to Geheimrath von Siemen, who made it quite clear that, although he had previously been attached to Prince Max of Baden's staff, he had the greatest confidence in Ebert and his associates, and declared his conviction that only a strong Socialist Government could safely guide the destinies of the German nation through the present crisis. He said that they feared no reactionary plot by the Kaiser's friends, for nobody believed in the resuscitation of a deceased body politic.

The only danger, he added, was that the present Government might go a bit too far in its toleration of such irresponsibles as the Spartacus Group. This toleration was dictated by the Cabinet's earnest desire to maintain unity, order and law, he asserted, so as not to forfeit the good will of President Wilson, of which the German nation was so pitifully in need at present.

I am informed from other sources that the Spartacus Group is really at the bottom of the present differences between the People's Commissioners [Ebert, Haase & Co.] and the Executive Committee of the Soldier's and Workmen's Council. Although the latter has expressed itself repeatedly in favor of a national convention, it seems that members of the Spartacus Group have persuaded it to protest against an early date for the election, which it was said that the People's Commissioners had decided on without first consulting the Executive Committee of the Council.

Hence the latter's assertion that the People's Commissioners form only its executive organ; hence also this official communication issued today:

"The information published Nov. 17 that registration for the election of a national convention would begin Jan. 2 and that the election would take place Feb. 2 is incorrect, no proposition of that kind having yet been decided upon by the Commissioners."

What the Spartacus Group and certain elements of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council are planning is to delay the national convention until certain radical measures of finance and equally radical assessments of taxes and socializing of certain large industrial enterprises have been accomplished in such a manner that not even the national convention will dare reconsider them. Drastic reform in the inheritance tax as well as restrictions of land ownership are also planned.

All these measures, if perhaps in a more moderate form, are also part of the program of the regular Socialists, but they are willing to submit it to a national convention, trusting that they will elect a majority.

The bourgeois parties fear that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, aided by the Spartacus and similar groups, will succeed in wresting the supreme power from the People's Commissioners and that the next few days will see a change in the Government unless the Commissioners alter their extremely tolerant attitude. It is more than doubtful that even in Berlin and a few other large cities the Spartacus and kindred elements possess anything like a majority.

The Origins of Worker's Control of Industry In Russia

By John Reed

THE capitalist press has diligently spread abroad all sorts of stories about the foolish conduct of the Russian industrial workers during the Revolution; of their extravagant demands, their ignorance, and the brutality with which they have treated manufacturers and technical experts. The outside world has received the impression that the Russian workingman gets enormous wages, refuses to work, and that in short he has ruined Russian industry.

It is true that in Russia industry is at a low ebb. In the first place, coal was impossible to procure for a long time, because Kaledine and his Cossacks had control of the Donets Basin, and after them the Germans; machinery has deteriorated, owing to the fact that no new parts have come from abroad for two long years and more, and the technical experts, engineers, etc., faithful to the capitalist class, at first refused to submit to the direction of the workmen's committees; and last of all, the working class itself has been too hotly absorbed in politics, and in fighting the enemies of the Revolution—from Kornilov to Kerensky, Kaledine, the Ukrainian Rada, Germany, the Czechoslovaks and the Allies. But on the technical side, if Russian industry is ruined, it is the manufacturers and owners who are to blame—they who tried to starve the Revolution by shutting down the factories and mines, by ruining organization, wrecking the railroads, deliberately destroying the machinery of industry, and flooding the mines.

Many of the tales about extravagant labor demands, of workmen's control committees which broke down, etc., are of course true. But the important thing is that till the November Revolution, the Russian workmen as a whole were still over-worked, underpaid, (except in certain special factories), and that at the same time there was growing up all over Russia a spontaneous industrial organization capable of being at least the promising frame-work of a new industrial order.

The three cardinal demands of the November Revolution were, Peace, Land to the Peasants, and Workers' Control of Industry, and of these three the last point of Workers' Control was perhaps the most important, because the tendency of new Russia is more and more toward the abolition of the political state, and the evolution of industrial democracy.

The history of labor organization in Russia is very brief. Before the 1905 Revolution no labor unions, in the strict sense of the word, existed. The only recognized workmen's representation was the election of a starosta, or "elder", much as the starostas are elected in Russian villages, and even in Russian prisons, and with about as much power. In 1905, some 200,000 workmen joined the unions. Stolypin suppressed them. Some little unions persisted, but they were finally crushed, their funds seized, their leaders sent to Siberia. After that the unions existed half-secretly, with a membership over all Russia of about 10,000. During the war, however, all attempts at labor organization were ruthlessly stamped out, and workmen discovered in any connection with labor organizations were sent to the front.

The Revolution released the workers partly from this bondage, and pushed toward rapid organization. After four months of the Revolution the first conference of the Professional Unions of All-Russia was held—200 delegates representing more than 1,400,000 workers. Two months later the membership was calculated at more than 3,000,000, according to the report of Riazanov; it is now more than double that number.

Now these Professional Unions (Professionalne Soyuse) were modelled on the French syndicats, with the addition of government co-operation suggested by the German labor-union system. They were mainly concerned with the fight for shorter hours, higher wages—in short, the routine business of labor-unions everywhere. For instance, they established a system of Conciliation Chambers for the hearing of industrial disputes—for industrial arbitration under government supervision. But their important work was the organization of all the workers into great industrial unions, in the dissolution of all the petty craft organizations, merging them into the big unions. Thus in the Government gun-factory at Sestroretsk, for example, all those who worked upon the manufacture of rifles—the men who forged barrels, the machinists who fitted the mechanism, the carpenters who made the stock—all were members of the Metal-Workers' Union.

But the Professional Unions, in spite of their importance, occupied a secondary position in the workers' minds. In the first place, the Soviets, half-political, half-economic, absorbed their energies; in the second place, those unique organizations, spontaneously created by the Russian Revolution, the Factory Shop Committees (Fabrichnoe Zavodski Comitet) required their attention. These latter are the real foundation of the Workers' Control of Industry.

The Factory Committees originated in the government munitions factories. At the outbreak of the Revolution, most of the administrators of the government factories, chiefly military officers who brutalized the workers with

The following article was written when Reed arrived in Sweden in February last, on his way from Russia, in answer to false stories being circulated by the capitalist press about the management of Russian industries. Owing to a variety of circumstances it has not hitherto been published and now appears for the first time.

all the privilege of military law, ran away. Unlike the private manufacturers, these government officials had no interest in the business. The workers, in order to prevent the closing down of the factory, had to take charge of the administration. In some places, as at Sestroretsk, this meant taking charge of the town also. And these government plants were run with such inefficiency, so much corruption, that the Workers' Committee, although it raised wages, shortened hours, and hired more hands, actually increased production and reduced expenses—at the same time completing new buildings begun by dishonest contractors, constructing a fine new hospital, and giving the town its first sewerage system. With these government plants the Factory Shop Committees had a comparatively easy time. For a long time after the Revolution there was no authority to question the authority of the workers, and finally when the Kerensky government began to interfere, the workers had complete control. Working as they were on munitions, with standing orders, there was no excuse for closing down, and in fuel and raw materials the government itself supplied them. Although many times under the inefficient Kerensky government the government shops were in danger of closing down, and the Shop Committees had to send their delegates to Baku to buy oil, to Kharkov for coal, and to Siberia for iron.

From Sestroretsk the Shop Committee spread like wildfire to other government shops—then to private establish-

ing country, and then with the railroad employees' union they had to pay with cloth for the transportation of the cotton. So with fuel from the coal mines of the Don.

In the great private industries which remained open, the Factory Shop Committees appointed delegates to confer with the administration about getting fuel, raw material, and even orders. They had to keep account of all that came into the factory, and all that went out. They made a valuation of the entire plant, so as to find out how much the factory was worth, how much stock was held, what the profits were. Everywhere the workers' greatest difficulty was with the owners, who concealed profits, refused orders, and tried in every way to destroy the efficiency of the plant, so as to discredit the workers' organizations. All counter-revolutionary or anti-democratic engineers, clerks, foremen, etc. were discharged by the Factory Shop Committees, nor could they enter any other factory without the recommendation of the Factory Shop Committee of their preceding place of employment. Workers were required to join the union before they were hired, and the Factory Shop Committee supervised the carrying out of all union scales and regulations.

The fight by the capitalists against these Factory Shop Committees was extremely bitter. Their work was hindered at every step. The most extravagant lies have been published in the capitalist press about "lazy workmen" who spent all their time in talking when they should be working—while as a matter of fact the Factory Shop Committees usually had to work eighteen hours a day; about the enormous size of the Committees—while for example at Putilov Works, the largest factory in Petrograd, employing about 40,000 men, the Central Factory Shop Committee, representing eleven departments and 46 shops, consisted of twenty-two men. Even Skobelev, "Socialist" Minister of Labor under the Kerensky government, issued an order in the first part of September that the Factory Shop Committees should only meet "after working-hours", and no longer receive wages for their time on Committee business. As a matter of fact, the Factory Shop Committees were all that kept Russian industry from complete disintegration during the days of the Coalition government. Thus the new Russian industrial order was born of necessity.

Each Factory Shop Committee has five departments: Production and Distribution, Fuel, Raw Materials, Technical Organization of the Industry, and Demobilization (or changing from a war to a peace basis). In each district, all the factories of one industry combined to send two delegates to a district council, and each district council sent one delegate to the city council—which in turn had its delegates in the All-Russian Council, in the Central Committee of the Professional Unions and in the Soviet.

Not all workmen are union workmen in Russia; but every factory worker must be represented in the Factory Shop Committee. And the Factory Shop Committee supplements and completes the work of the Professional Unions, and absolutely controls production at its very source.

This method of controlling production by the workers, sprung spontaneously from the Russian revolution, has just been legalized by the new Workmen's and Peasants' Government of the Russian Republic. Also it has become possible, through the power of the government, for the workmen themselves to take over and operate all plants whose owners cannot keep them open. With unlimited credit behind them, and the huge, organized force of the government, there is no reason why the workers cannot hire engineers and technical staff, or why, with such training, they may not be able, in a few years, to take over the greater part of Russian industrial enterprise. With the control of the means of production and distribution in the hands of the popular government, the main obstacle to the achievement of industrial democracy has vanished.

If Elihu Root's activities in the reorganization of the National Security League into the Predatory Interests Security League will keep him so busy that he will be unable to attend the Peace Conference the continuance of that body may well prove to be a blessing in disguise.

George Bernard Shaw will doubtless feel grateful to the American press for its efforts to make his prediction, that the side that came out on top in this war would skin the other side alive, come true.

While all this talk about reconstruction is going on it might be well to appoint a committee to reconstruct the so-called "Public Libraries" that volunteer public censors have looted in the name of patriotism.

A MISTAKE MADE BY BOLSHEVIKI

(From The Boston Traveler, November 21, 1918)

One of the big mistakes made by the Bolsheviks in Russia, was their failure after they got in power to keep managing brains in charge of businesses.

They assumed that ownership of properties conferred upon them special magical powers which would enable them to operate businesses efficiently,

If we may believe the dark reports that come from Russia, and there seems to be reason for doubting them, business has been paralyzed, factories are closed down and workers are everywhere down and workers are everywhere idle.

The new rulers would have done better had they tried to save what they could of the old industrial machine, and had used it for their own purposes. Instead, they turned the former owners out, scrapped the managing brains, and all the wheels stopped.

Killing the persons who possessed the knowledge which enabled them to compel the geese to lay golden eggs has proved to be bad.

Power without specialized knowledge and disciplined workers is practically useless.

ments working on government orders, then to private industries, and finally to the factories which were closed down at the beginning of the Revolution. First the movement was confined to Petrograd, but soon it began to spread over all Russia, and just before the November revolution took place the first All-Russian Congress of Factory Shop Committees. At the present time, representatives of the Factory Shop Committees and representatives of the Professional Unions make up the Department of Labor of the new government, and compose the Council of Workers' Control.

The first Committees in the private factories were vainly engaged in keeping the industry going, in the face of lack of coal, of raw materials, and especially, the sabotage of the owners and the administrative force, who wanted to shut down. It was a question of life and death to the workers. The newly-formed Shop Committees were forced to find out how many orders the factory had, how much fuel and raw material were on hand, what was the income from the business—in order to determine the wages that could be paid—and to control itself discipline of the workers, and the hiring and discharging of men. In factories which the owners insisted could not keep open, the workers were forced to take charge themselves, and run the business as well as they could.

Some of the experiments were very interesting. For example, there was a cotton factory in Novgorod which was abandoned by its owners. The workers—inexperienced in administration—took charge. The first thing they did was to manufacture enough cloth for their own needs, and then for the needs of the other workers in Novgorod. After that the Shop Committee sent men out to factories in other cities, offering to exchange cotton cloth for other articles they needed—shoes, implements; they exchanged cloth for bread with the peasants; and finally they began to take orders from commercial houses. For their raw material they had to send men south to the cotton-grow-