

RISE OF BOLSHIEVY BRINGS REVOLUTION

Kerensky Betrayed by Cadets
Whose Cause He Had Es-
poused in Parliament.

FATAL BLUNDER IS MADE

First Attempt in Pre-Parliament to
Establish Democratic Power in
Russia Fails—Revolutionary
Soviets Come to Front.

BY LOUISE BRYANT.
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VIII.
The first meeting of the Preparliament took place in the shabby old town hall of the Petrograd city Duma on September 21, and showed that the moderate Socialist machine was still in control by the election of Tchekidze as president. Another indication of the drift toward the right wing was the decision to discuss the question of the constitution of government in secret session in face of the combined protest of the Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, internationalists and the left wing of the Social Revolutionists.

During the secret session Tzarevich arrived from the Winter Palace with a report of the alliance, hastily concluded, between the moderate Socialists and the bourgeoisie, announcing the bourgeoisie would enter the Preparliament in the proportion of 100 members to each 125 democratic members; that a coalition government would be formed, and that the government would not be responsible to the Preparliament. Then, coalition being a fact, everybody entered into violent debates upon the subject, which were terminated by "Babushka"—Katherine Kravchynskaya, announcing in a trembling voice at 2 o'clock in the morning that coalition was rejected because human life itself is based on the principle of coalition.

Heated Debate Follows.
The next day a heated debate took place upon the question of the death penalty in the army, followed by passionate addresses by every one of the members of the Duma, peace, the threatening railroad strike and the land question, which ended in the resolution of the Social Revolutionists indicating that the first task of the new government should be the immediate placing of the land under the authority of the general peasant land committee.

At one time such pandemonium reigned that a violent discussion between Trotsky and Tchekidze ended because neither one could hear what the other was saying. In the full that followed Babushka rebuked the delegates, saying that they had come together to save Russia and that not a single step had been taken.

At last, at that time president of the Peasants' Soviets, but now completely out of the picture, declared that the land amendment had anything to do with endangering coalition the Social Revolutionists would retire. The whole matter was finally disposed of by the representative of the land committee himself, who got up and remarked bitterly that the whole business was utter absurdity and that the peasants' land committees would have nothing to do with it, whereupon the resolution was rejected. At 6 o'clock in the morning the delegates went wearily home.

The next morning Tzarevich announced that the official name of the Preparliament was "Council of the Russian Republic," and that it would meet in the Marinsky Palace after a few days.

Thus ended the first attempt to establish absolute democratic power in Russia.

Trotsky Hurts Verbal Bomb.
Ever since the split of the Democratic forces over coalition with the bourgeoisie which first definitely manifested itself at the Democratic Congress, a new revolution, deeper and in every way more significant than the first, hung like a thundercloud over Russia.

For weeks the Council of the Russian Republic held futile sessions. On the very first evening the Bolsheviks, through their spokesman, Trotsky, hurled a bomb into the gathering, from which it never recovered. They accused the Social Revolutionists of being a class of being represented out of all proportion to their numbers, as shown from the elections held all over the country and charged them with the deliberate intention of ruining the revolution; appealing to the soldiers, workers and peasants of all Russia to be on their guard, the Bolsheviks left the council never to return.

After that the council sat day after day, a hostile, diverse assembly, unable to carry out a single measure. The Mensheviks, Menshevik Internationalists, Right and Left Social Revolutionists, sat on one side, the Cadets on the other, and the vote on every important measure was a tie. Orators from the right got up and heaped recriminations on the left, while the left heaped recriminations on the right. And all this time the mass of the people left their old parties and joined the ranks of the Bolsheviks on the left.

Down with politics; all power to the Soviets!
Kerensky Received Coldly.
Every few days Kerensky would appear and make impassioned addresses without any effect whatever. He would be received coldly and listened to with indifference; the Cadets often choosing this particular time to read their papers.

During one of the last speeches he made in the Marinsky Palace, begging them to forget their differences and somehow pull together until the Constituent Assembly he was so overcome with the hopelessness of the situation that he rushed from the platform and having gained his seat, wept openly before the whole assembly.

All those who understood the condition of Russia at that time knew that Kerensky was the symbol of a fictitious union of parties, but how long he could remain so no one could tell. He was ill and tired and carrying the weight of all Russia on his frail shoulders.

Moreover, he was betrayed by the cadets—the cadets that he worked so hard to keep in the government. The Bolsheviks were offering a definite programme containing the wishes nearest to the hearts of the people and the people were going over to the Bolsheviks.

GERMAN RAU GOES BEYOND KUCHE, KIRCHE AND KINDER

Kaiser's Prescription for Women's Activities Lost to Sight and They
Drudge in All Sorts of Ways While Their Men Make War.

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.
In front of a building in the German Imperial capital I saw a man standing up in a coal cart and shovelling coal into baskets brought him by a squad of Germany's wartime coal-heavers. From a little distance you would have noted their long trousers, clumsy wooden shoes, and coal black faces, and thought them men. They were not.

I wish that the Kaiser might have seen them, as it was he who prescribed for Germany the three K's—"Kuche, Kirche, kinder"—and bade his wife and show her off in German outside the kitchen, the church, and the nursery. Today they drudge on the railways. They dig. They work on buildings. They drive trucks, taxis, and trolleys. They keep shops.

They drudge on the railways. Back of the lines they dig trenches, release men for action. Everywhere women herded that still has much to do with life is worth to secure a house maid.

Women Worship Their Men.
At first this wholesale invasion of masculine pursuits seemed rather a lark. Women jumped at the high wages—not so high as men's, but higher than had ever before been paid to women in Germany. They enjoyed their release from the three K's. As for the physical strain, they stood it remarkably well. And O, the thrill of joyous pride at finding themselves actually doing the things formerly reserved for their lords and masters! It was wonderful. Only people who have lived in Germany and seen how German women worship their men can understand it.

Women Weak From Overwork.
So when German women took men's jobs their elation was nothing to be envied. However, it has faded perceptibly. An old story now—in the fourth year of the war—masculine employment retains little of its early excitement. As the food problem grows steadily more grave, and as bodies grow steadily weaker from overwork and underfeeding, the whole attitude of German women toward their employment is changing.

Those in positions of authority still relish the chance to scold and bully their victims. Female conductors, for example, are still having the time of their lives treating passengers with a severity hardly ever displayed by men. But in general the women one sees working at men's jobs in Germany have sad faces now, and betray a nervous irascibility, and seem always on the verge of tears. What began as a hilarious adventure has become a terrible, grim burden, not only to the body but to the mind, for women look ahead.

Just there, as it seems to me, lies the greatest danger about in women's life in Germany. Thought has set in. No longer content to live day by day, as they did before the war, German women are thinking of the future. They ask themselves, "What will become of us?" and far more bitterly, "What will become of our children?"

Advertising for Husbands.
One very impressive sign of alarm and anxiety among German women is the astonishing increase in matrimonial advertisements. Girls who would normally expect somehow to purchase a husband have their doubts. Men, on the other hand, are advertised for in the same way. Gretchen tends shop, or drives her trolley car, or swings a pickaxe in Berlin's new subway, or heaves coal, she wonders if perhaps she is in for a whole lifetime of such drudgery. Hence those telltale advertisements. Now and then one reveals a state of mind bordering on despera-

fighting. "The Constitutional Assembly must be the deciding factor one way or the other," he said. He hoped that he could hold the country together until then, but I do not think for a moment he thought he could hold it any longer than that.

Kerensky Makes Fatal Blunder.
On the 21st of October the meeting of the All-Russian Soviets was due to be held in Petrograd. That that tremendously powerful body would demand immediate action on all the burning issues there was no doubt and that if the provisional government refused those demands they would take over the power there was also no doubt. Kerensky believed that he ought to prevent this meeting by any means possible, even by force of arms. It was a fatal blunder.

Kerensky knew that the Petrograd garrison was composed largely of Bolsheviks and so, on the 14th of October, he ordered this garrison to be replaced by troops from the Bolsheviks. Naturally the Petrograd garrison protested and appealed to the Petrograd Soviet. The Petrograd Soviet appointed a commission to confer with the front and confer with General Tcheromossow and demand of him that if he did send a regiment to replace the Petrograd garrison, the Petrograd Soviet should be allowed to choose it. This General Tcheromossow flatly refused, saying that he was the commander-in-chief of the army and that his orders should be obeyed.

Petrograd Garrison Revolts.
In the meantime members of the Petrograd garrison held a meeting and elected the new-famous military revolutionary committee and demanded that a representative of the committee be allowed in the general staff of the Petrograd district. This proposition the Petrograd staff refused to consider. In reply the Petrograd garrison declared that it would take no orders from anybody unless countersigned by the military revolutionary committee; as the garrison maintained that the general staff was secretly taking measures to violently dispose of the meeting of the All-Russian Soviets.

On the 23d of October Kerensky announced before the Council of the Republic that an order had been issued for the arrest of the Military Revolutionary Committee. The next night several of the members of the Pavlovsk regiment secreted themselves in the office of the general staff and discovered plans were being made to seize the city with the aid of the Junker regiments and forcibly prevent the meeting of the All-Russian Soviets on the following day. That night Kerensky ordered all the extreme radical papers and the extreme conservative papers suppressed. But any action by the provisional government was too late at this time; it was like sweeping back the sea with a broom. Soviets had become the ultimate political expression of the popular will and the Bolsheviks were the champions of the Soviet.

After the Pavlovsk regiment discovered the plans of the provisional government, Kerensky fled from the city. The Bolsheviks entered the city and the Provisional Government was overthrown.

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In Germany the wife is the husband's willing slave. Or, no, "willing" fails to express it. She glories in her bondage and serves her demigod with gladness of heart. It has never entered her head that her husband should treat her as American wives are treated by American husbands. Over here a man will go shabby in order to dress up his wife and show her off; in Germany the wife goes shabby and shows off her husband.

tion. Gretchen writes that the lack of an arm or leg should not dishearten applicants.

As for the mothers of families, they quake when they remember the little folks at home. It is a common thing now for a small urchin to be left in charge of numerous urchins still smaller. Food gets worse as the war drags on, and the special favors vouchsafed to children by the food administration—little extras to offset the lack of milk—are dimly inadequate. And war has affected the schools vastly to their hurt. Women frequently replace men as teachers and the women have had to learn teaching or are in the process of learning. Standards drop in consequence. Many schools are short of teachers and make up for their shortage by putting two or three classes together.

Coal is scarce. To meet the situation part of the schoolrooms are closed and the rest overcrowded. At home children deprived of paternal discipline because the father is at the front and of maternal care because the mother is at work, suffer in about the proportion that might be expected.

Kaiser Opposes Woman Suffrage.
Do the German women look forward to a general emancipation of their sex when peace comes and it is as much as you can get to think of it. But it is clear that the general emancipation of their sex is in process already. Woman suffrage may be slow to arrive; the Kaiser came down like a falling bomb on the first timid movement toward the enfranchisement of women, and women in Germany have never been taught to think politically—or, for that matter, to think at all. But it is clear that German women have won a place in industry, and a place in commerce, and the most astonishing and revolutionary place of some dignity in their own homes. They will be slow to relinquish it.

I remember a woman in a huge coat driving a trolley car. What "sobriety"? What huge self-importance? What a mannish pose! The whole aspect of that blustering, swaggering creature expressed independence, not to say downright arrogance. Will she meekly accept the three K's as the boundaries of her existence after the war and bow her head to her husband's bear a dozen children at his bidding? Not if I know her. And this was not by any means an uncommon case.

Women's employment at men's work in Germany put on all the masculine strut they can muster.

Women Becoming Important.
A nation of men until August, 1914, Germany became all of a sudden a nation of men and women. For the first time in German history, women, sisters and daughters became important. Their opinions began to count. Their opinions have and more and more disturbingly ever since. They influence men. They will continue to influence men. And the women of the masses in Germany hate Prussiaism.

What do you suppose the female coalheaver says when she returns home tonight, weary, sore, out of temper, half sick from underfeeding, black from head to foot, and finds that the man is back on leave from the front. Does she say, with a fine, broad smile overspreading her coal-black face, "Ah, the dear you let your wife know you are in magnificent and glorious and righteous" Hardy! And what can the man reply to her tirade against auto work, how thin the children are, and what outrageous young scamps they have become?

It seems amazing at first to hear a soldier declare, "I hope we lose the war; the government will then get what it deserves," but suppose he is thinking less of himself than of his wife. Suppose he has talked him over. Suppose (in many an instance you would not be assuming too much) that while he is up to his knees in trench mud he knows that the mother of his neglected children piles a shovel in Berlin's new subway, or wearing trousers and wooden shoes carries coal on her back all day. German husbands are human. German fathers are, and the things that befall wives and children steadily undermine men's love for the government that willed the war and can end it only by unconditional surrender.

(Miss Slocum's next article, "Prisoners of War in Germany," will appear tomorrow.)

ered the plans of the provisional government it set sentries and began to arrest all persons entering or leaving the general staff. Before this time the Junkers had begun to seize automobiles and take them to the Winter Palace. They also seized the editorial offices and the printing shops of the Bolshevik papers. During all this confusion a meeting of the old executive committee was composed largely of Mensheviks and Social Revolutionists, and the new delegates were almost solidly Bolshevik.

There was nothing left to do but speedily elect a new central executive committee.

The next afternoon I carried out as usual to attend the regular session of the Council of the Russian Republic. One glance around the square before the Marinsky Palace assured me that the long-looked-for storm of civil war had come. Soldiers and sailors were guarding the little bridges over the Molska, a great crowd of sailors were at the door of the palace and the dracards were being hastily constructed. Word flew around that they were arresting the Council of the Republic. As a matter of fact, no one thought the Council of the Republic was important enough to arrest. What really happened was tragically funny. A big Cronstadt sailor marched into the great elaborate red and gold room where the council sat and announced in a loud voice, "No more Council! Go along home!" And the Council went disappearing forever as an influence in the political life of Russia.

Continued Tomorrow.)

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Two Papers That Are
Printed at Seattle.

WEINBERG TO BE TAKEN

Warrant Issued for Head of Missouri Branch of German-American Alliance—Seditious Utterances Alleged.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 13.—Censorship rules appearing in today's Official Gazette prohibit the entry into Canada of the Weekly Industrial Worker and the Lumberjack Bulletin, both published by the Industrial Workers of the World at Seattle.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—A warrant was issued this afternoon under the Federal espionage act against Dr. Charles W. Weinberg, of St. Louis, president of the Missouri branch of the German Alliance.

The action was based on an alleged declaration by Dr. Weinberg in a newspaper interview that the war will end in six months with Germany the victor.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., April 13.—Dr. E. E. Cole, superintendent of the school at Appleton, near here, was taken from his home last night by three men, who applied a coat of grease and feathers and warned him to leave the community.

Dr. Cole is widely known in Colorado educational circles. He is alleged to have made a pro-German talk in chapel.

His assailants are said to have been armed with shotguns.

"If you don't leave this community in 36 hours, we'll hang you to the nearest telephone pole," the leader told him. Cole denied pro-German statements, citing numerous proofs of his loyalty.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Government prosecutors today completed their plans for the reopening of the trial of the members of the I. W. W. before Judge Landis Monday.

With the 112 defendants already before the court, it was announced by Frank K. Nebeker, special assistant to the Attorney General, that three other men, who had been arrested in other cities, probably would be brought to Chicago in time to be added to the list. One man was arrested in Cleveland, another in Spokane and the third in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The delay of a week followed the excusing of the entire venire by Judge Landis on charges that they had been tampered with.

EL PASO, Tex., April 13.—Mrs. Catherine Schmid, arrested here on a charge of espionage, was indicted on the same charge by the United States District Court grand jury today.

She was alleged to have attempted to obtain military information from American soldiers in border camps. She claims Swiss citizenship and says she has a sister living in Worcester, Mass. She came here from Denver.

FRIENDS ELECT OFFICERS
Fred E. Carter, Newberg, President of Ministerial Association.

NEWBERG, April 13.—(Special.)—At the last meeting of the Ministerial Association of Oregon, yearly meeting of the Friends Church, held at Pacific College, the following officers were elected:

President, Fred E. Carter, of Newberg.
Vice-president, J. Sanger Fox, of Portland.
Secretary-treasurer, Edith M. Minchin, of Springfield.
Programme committee, Lurana K.

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