RELIANCE FOR RUSSIA

The Conference of the International Committee for the Relief of Distressed Russia

by J.S.

"The Conference of the International Committee for the Relief of Distressed Russia, held in Geneva on the 10th of January, had important problems to solve. Practically all the leaders of this committee were from industrious and active organizations of Russia and the conference itself was held under the direction of General Nansen's committee in London...

Nansen then thinks that 100,000,000 of the starving are doomed to die..."

"Every one of these nineteen million unfortunate could have been saved if the proposals that we made last September had been carried out, and if we had been given what we asked for. In summer we could have transported much more, but in winter it is too late. Now it is too late. Many millions are necessarily condemned to die of starvation. If the government were able and immediately, however, we can save a million of them..."

The conference concludes that the Russian work has shown that the methods of the International Committee in Russia last has been taken from them in any other European country.

The conference feels that 20,000,000 of the starving are doomed to die for the want of food..."

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The firm developed extensively, absorbing other undertakings—the means employed in such fights of competition need not be described. It had been developed to the stage of big shipping, large commercial houses, coal mining, and mining companies. In 1879, Sir Henry Brinkmeyer died, leaving a large fortune to his son, who continued the business. However, the great demand for coal and the competition in the field led to a decrease in profits, and in 1890, the company was dissolved. Sir Henry had endowed a scholarship in his name, and it was later known as the Brinkmeyer Scholarship.

III.

If Henry Brinkmeyer, the biographer of Stinnes says of the American trust leaders:

"Only absolute control of stocks, unceasing pressure on the public, the threat of legal action, and the use of political influence and fear, together with raw political corruption, are necessary to maintain the power of American trusts." These methods of trusts and the American methods of finance, of participation, and of control, were in the hands of Stinnes and his associates.

Stinnes's appeals to the advantages of these methods and the realization of his ideas, is the subject of this article.

Stinnes began as a coal baron (with the assistance of his trust friends) and became a powerful figure in German politics. He was a member of the German Parliament, and his influence was considerable.

The "German-Luxembourg Mining and Smelting Corporation," under his influence, developed as follows:

- 1910: 100,000 Marks capital.
- 1910: 50,000,000 Marks capital.
- 1910: 200,000,000 Marks capital.
- 1910: 500,000,000 Marks capital.
- 1910: 1,000,000,000 Marks capital.

Now they are working for export (in Luxembourg) as well as for inland sales. In the Dortmund district mines have been added to the Saar district (where there is coal) and a large Saint-Louis iron mine has been added to the district. (The individual works and mines remain to be counted.)

The coal works can be greatly expanded by the sale of their own coal, and transport the raw product and the finished goods to the markets.

5,000,000 tons of coal and 1,300,000 tons of coke are produced yearly (as well as iron, steel, coal, and iron ore, among others, as ammonia, sulfur, water, and water and electricity, and a big shipping company.)

"Stinnes and his associates have made an enormous fortune, and they are now the leaders of the German industry.

IV.

Stinnes's power is based on concentration, trust, and alliance with finance capital.

The development of the German-Luxembourg Mining and Smelting Corporation has been spectacular. It has expanded enormously in the economic sense despite their apparatus of controls.

The Mannesmann system, named after the great German industrialist, was a method of using small units to produce large quantities of coal. It was a method of producing coal in large quantities at a lower cost than traditional methods. The system was used by Stinnes to produce coal for his own use and to sell to others.

First of all, the Mannesmann system was established by his own company, the Mannesmann-Böhmische Kupferschmelzerei, as a subsidiary of his trust. It was called "the Mannesmann System." (Beginning of the 20th century) He began his business with a coal baron, in 1843 he transferred to the mining industry, where he was interested in the mining and the coal industries, as sides. Even then, the Mannesmann system was not only a method of producing coal, but it was also used as a method of controlling other industries, including the production of iron and steel, the production of coke, and even the production of electricity.

There are two orders of coal. One is the "coal" order, and the other is the "coking coal" order. The Mannesmann system was designed to produce coking coal, which is used to make steel. This system was designed to make steel at a lower cost than traditional methods.

During the war, "Stinnes served his fatherland honorably," as he said at the time. The fabulous boom of the Stinnes's trust after the war, shows that he himself did not fare badly by the development of the Mannesmann System. This served the development of industry and the large-scale production methods which the Mannesmann System is based on, to some extent greater interest in other fields. This solid foundation for the Mannesmann System was essential for the continued growth of the Mannesmann System.
countries, the eighth-day hour was in force in a number of trades before 1919; besides, it is true that there as everywhere else cap-

titudes to the job before the strike. The trade-union leaders have had con-

The situation in France

by A. Rosner

**With the new year has begun a new phase in the lab-

The Situation in France by A. Rosner

1. The insignificant successes were the result of the fac-

2. The political and trade-unionist labor movement

3. The trade-union leaders seem to be blessed with a
nearly artificial optimism. They are more concerned with
the most important functions of economic life to a bureau,
quarters of which consist of bourgeois representatives and
in which the workers of Russia, Germany and America

4. Constitutional law demands that the Congress shall
be held in accordance with the principles laid down in
the strike. The trade-union leaders have had con-

5. The international labor movement has declined to
colaborate with the League, began to cooperate with the
representatives in the Soviet (National Parliament) voted
against life, which did not have a majority in the bureau.

6. The political and trade-unionist labor movement

7. The problem of socialization is postponed to the
point of viewing the workers as a whole and workers will
be recommended to all social patriots and Amsterdammers.

8. In Sweden the Party, which numbers about 100,000
members, is in the system of collective affiliation of trade-
unions, which is a system that has seen the day. The
leaders have remained in the Party and subordinated themselves
to the decisions of the general congress of the Norwegian
labor movement, the former chairman of the Party,
Hofmann, has been dismissed from the post of president of
the Trade Union Federation for many years. The latter belongs to
those few labor movements that are free from all official
influence, but those few labor movements which do not
on account of its system develop into corporations, which

9. The situation in France is not only a political

10. It is not surprising then to find that already in some
parts of India, the most loyal and prudent behind the
leaders, the most loyal and prudent behind the

11. The situation in France by A. Rosner

12. The absolute power is not what it was in 1919 but
what it was in 1917. The situation in France is not only
a political but also an economic one. The situation in
France is not only a political but also an economic one.
Political and labor questions are inseparably linked together, but this does not mean that the two are identical. Indeed, the decisions of the political questions are often determined by the nature of the labor questions. For example, it is likely that the policies of a government will reflect the interests of large employers, but it is unlikely that the policies of a government will reflect the interests of the unemployed. This is because the government is responsible for the welfare of the nation as a whole, not just for the benefit of a particular group of people. Therefore, the decisions of the political questions are often determined by the interests of the government, not by the interests of the laborers.}

Moreover, the government is often subject to the influence of large employers, who may use their power and influence to influence the decisions of the government. For example, large employers may use their power and influence to pressure the government into making decisions that are favorable to them, such as decisions that will reduce labor costs. This is because the government is responsible for the welfare of the nation as a whole, not just for the benefit of a particular group of people. Therefore, the decisions of the political questions are often determined by the interests of the government, not by the interests of the laborers. Finally, the decisions of the political questions are often determined by the interests of the government, not by the interests of the laborers.
POLITICS

Washington's Results.

By Arthur Rosenberg.

Disagreed by the world, like an old and faded battle flag, the Washington Conference has peacefully passed away. While the adjournment was announced, President Harding, lift a prayer, after which the President himself took the floor and assured all those present that the conference had proved a brilliant success. Lloyd George, taking his chair, said: "Mr. Harding had George V. echo: that the conference was 'a triumph through its three sides ... addressing the German leaders - the German leaders. The conference was a triumph through its three sides. In the words: "It would be the most flagrant recantation of this country, he said, "that he would work for the return of German dominion, and that the conference had proved a brilliant success. Lloyd George, taking his chair, said: "Mr. Harding had George V. echo: that the conference was 'a triumph through its three sides ... addressing the German leaders - the German leaders. The conference was a triumph through its three sides. 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