The Second Congress of the International Agricultural Workers' Federation.

The character of the second congress in Vienna of the I.A.W.F. (9th to 1st of August) is clearly defined by the resolutions issued by the various organizations affiliated with the I.A.W.F. Among others the congress will discuss a resolution by the 1st British Trades Union Congress demanding a minimum daily wage, a vacation of ten days, and a regulation of night work for women and child labor in industry. The congress, by its resolution, also expresses its approval of the eight weeks holiday with full pay for women before and after pregnancy. The congress declares that in all branches of agriculture the agricultural workers mobilize the trade-unions on behalf of the small farmers. It also supports the demand of the farmers. The congress also requests the governments to concern itself with the employment of night work for women and child labor in industry.

The leaders of the German union, brought forward a resolution demanding that the decisions and agreements regarding the protection of workers in industry and trade be immediately put into effect. The resolution is to be submitted to the I.A.W.F. in order to be discussed on the agenda of the international congress. The congress is not against the idea of a union of all agricultural workers, but the leaders of the congress in Vienna will endeavor to establish a program for the growth of the union and the attainment of the aims of the congress.

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Apology for the International Agricultural Week of the Russian workers

Workers of all parties,

Friends of Peace with Russia

With today the Russian famine relief work completing its first year of activity. And not without success. The Berlin conference of all relief organizations in Russia, which met on July 29th, 1922, and was participated in by the workers of the Relief, the All-Russian Farm Relief Committees, the Food Supply Committee, the Jewish Relief Committees, the Red Cross organizations, the Quakers, the children's Relief, etc., has been able to testify that the extension of the catastrophe has been effectively reduced. The aid, though extended to the peasants at more remote and isolated villages, and given when the energy is saved an unprecedented large area. The danger which a great and heroic people of 350 million people has been able to discern, and that the food of our country has been saved in time, and that it is now safe to look forward to a better, a more prosperous future. Russia has been rich. Her “black soil” under modern conditions has produced the richest crops in Europe, her petroleum and her forests, her gold and her platinum are the envy of the world. This government has proved that it is the more capable of solving the problems of a great country, and that it will work for the benefit of its people. Russia lacks the will to work for the benefit of its people.

For in truth: Russia, this year, in spite of favorable weather conditions, will produce a crop not much less than in 1921, due to the lack of plans for the future. The future of Russia is in the hands of her people. The future of Russia is in the hands of her people.

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The labor movement

Five Years of Trade Union Activity

By V. Kostor (Moscow)

During the five years which follow the formation of its central union movement has grown and strengthened. The greatest revolution in 5 years in the history of the world's trade unionism was the formation of the All-Russian trade union movement. This is what has caused the Russian trade union movement to reach such a high level of development.

The first step in the organization of the All-Russian trade unions was the Conference of Trade Unions, on June 17th, 1917. In July of that year the All-Russian trade union movement was established against the opposition of bourgeois, Socialistic, and revolutionary forces. The third congress of the Russian trade union federation was held in 1919.

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attractions appeared at that time to regulate the details of trade union unionism in various cities and districts. The unionism appears to have begun with the formation of the Hong Kong Unionists' League, which was formed in 1919, with a membership of over 10,000. It was followed by several other unions in various cities, such as the Shanghai Unionists' League, formed in 1920, with a membership of over 20,000. The unions were formed to protect the rights of workers and to promote their interests.

In May 1923, the Chinese government had come into existence after the fall of the Manchu dynasty. The government was founded on the principle of national unity and the promotion of social welfare. The government was formed by Li Yuanhong, who was a member of the Nationalist Party. The government was based on the principle of the Three Principles of the People, which were nationalism, democracy, and people's livelihood.

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The Cooperative Movements of 1922.

By Karl Böltz (Eislingen).

This year’s conventions of the cooperatives in the various countries have shown that the predominance of opposition is growing. The differences between the parties, which are the basis of the consumer’s cooperatives, and the leaders, acting purely on business principles, appear more and more clearly.

While the proprietorial opposition has spoken for the cooperatives an organ of the class struggle which would support the party and the working classes, the leaders hold on to the assumed definition of "political neutrality," and believe that the cooperatives will serve under any conditions. In the meantime, the opposition has become more and more effective.

The convention of English Cooperative Societies at Brighton, in the beginning of April, was considered to be the most important meeting of the year. It was the present of a great number of women delegates who attended the meeting. For the first time, the convention was presided over by a woman, Miss Glencoe, the president of the British Women’s Cooperative Society. Her opening address pointed the course which the cooperative movement should take, as she felt it more fit to fulfill its task in relation to capitalism. She spoke very much in the name of the General Secretary, Comrade May, who spoke for the Cooperative International. He mentioned his thanks for his defense of the movement in the current campaign.

The most interesting questions raised at the English Convention were in order to answer the request of the trade unions of the country. The Break-up of the Cooperative International at the beginning of the year left the English and German trade unions without a reconstruction. The conference of Tauton was passed to create a cooperative daily newspaper. Most remarkable of this, was the appointment of a committee of experts, presented by Party of the Cooperative Party, demanding the revision of the Cooperative Treaties. It is important to note that the conference further recommended that, in order to secure peace, any government accepted by a people should be given due consideration, which we believe bears direct reference to Russia.

Among the economic news from which the Swiss has the following advantages: it is centrally suited; the composition of its population gives it a sort of cosmopolitan policy; its capital tax is lower than the average; its greatest advantage, however, is its railway system, which has secret is, excellent; its government is still strong and enough to resist any foreign influences at its command. The Swiss has been able to attract foreign capital on a large scale, which is due to the Swiss banking establishment. It is not only the largest and most important of the world’s two great banks, the United States and the United Kingdom, but the Swiss capital itself has always been more stable than the capital of any other country.

The United States has an estimated population of 300,000,000, which makes the United States a very large country. The Swiss has 8,000,000,000, which makes the United States a very small country.

The Swiss crisis is not over. It has assumed a chronic, lingering character. The bourgeois press adopted a line an attack on the cooperatives. The International Conference, and the continued depreciation of the German mark, the depression in the wholesale and retail trade, and the general incapability of bringing any relief. It adopts methods that attempt to solve the problem of the laboring class, but the way out of this is not to be found in social stabilization, but in the decreased currency, a considerable increase in the cost of living, and the growth of the industrial movement as a field for export. And this is not to be expected in the near future.

In Switzerland, the crisis is not over. The land has been ruined, capital becomes more centralized, and the people of Switzerland is becoming a mere tool for European capital.

The Economic Crisis in Switzerland

The Cooperative Conventions of 1922.

By Rolf Herring (Tübingen).

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The Old Man Kaulsky

By E. Ludwig (Berlin).

During the last months, Kaulsky, who was a member of the Communist International and who was preparing its program, all its writings dealing with the immediate problems of the workers, and who had been a constant advocate of Socialism in the workers' movement, has been a target of attack from the Communist International. His views were considered controversial, and he was accused of being a rightist and a collaborator with the bourgeoisie.

The appeal to the French and German proletariat

Workers and Comrades!

The London Conference of the Fourth International, on the 13th of June, has passed a resolution in which it declared the workers of France and Germany to be "the class most conscious of its class interests and most capable of organizing them in their own interest." This resolution is a recognition of the class struggle, and it is a call for the workers of France and Germany to unite in the fight against the bourgeoisie.

The struggle for the United Front against the

The appeal to the French and German proletariat is not just a call for a united front against the bourgeoisie. It is a call for a united front against the imperialist states, against the capitalist class, and against the working class.

The appeal to the French and German proletariat is a call for the workers of these two countries to join forces in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, against the capitalist class, and against the imperialist states.

The appeal to the French and German proletariat is a call for the workers of these two countries to unite in the struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system and for the establishment of a socialist society.