DAWES PLAN IS BRIDGE TO NEW WORLD CONFLICT

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Ninth Article)

The Dawes plan is a bridge to the next world war. The Dawes scheme, heralded far and wide as leading to the crossroads of peace, leads straight to a new imperialist conflict.

All the commercial rivalries, all the struggles for the industrial and financial supremacy which gave rise to the last devastating catastrophe are only intensified by the Dawes proposals.

A thick pall of gloom is already hovering over many British industries which are paralleled in Germany. The fear of a revival of German competition from an economically revitalized Germany is already haunting France.

Germs of New World War.

Then it is obvious that the essential prerequisites for the success of the Dawes proposals demand a lowering of the standards of living of the German working masses. The immediate effect of this assault on the welfare of the working class of Germany will be a lowering of the standards of living among the French, British, and Belgian workers. The continuation of this degrading process is bound to engulf the workers of every country in the world in view of the international character of capitalist production and exchange.

Finally a grave menace confronts the workers of the United States and the other countries in the rise of America as the strongest imperialist power. The investments of the Yan-

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Dawes Plan Is Bridge to New Conflicts

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kee capitalists are the seeds and the haughty American financiers are the sowers of the coming world war which will be waged to maintain and extend the supremacy of our ruling class and the safety of these same investments.

The last imperialist world war grew out of the intense commercial rivalries, out of the fierce struggle for new markets, for greater spheres of investment and influence, for wider areas of the control of the natural resources of economically under developed countries among the leading national capitalist groups. The war was fought to decide issues arising out of these disputes. The war was won by the allied imperialists to crush the German capitalist class as an effective competitor in the international market and in the race for imperialist supremacy. Today, the Dawes plan, proposed as the best scheme to guarantee the fruits of this imperialist victory, has within itself the germs for the undoing of this victory, for the obliteration of the very purpose for which the war was fought by the Entente employing classes.

French Capitalists Fear Competition.

France is looking askance at the return of Germany as an effective competitor in the international market. Yet, the sole chance of success in the operation of the Dawes plan is the ability of the German economic system to produce a sufficient excess of exports.

France will get a maximum of 25 billion francs under the Dawes program. At the same time France owes England and the United States more than thirty billion francs exclusive of another five billion commercial debts. The Dawes proposal will not assure France the payment of interest and amortization on this huge sum.

Under these conditions French capitalists dread a restored Germany. Their government is now busily at work organizing a National Economic Council to help the industrialists and financiers of the Quay d'Orsay meet the keener international commercial competition.

Britain Dreads German Revival.

"The dark cloud of revitalized German competition" is also irritating the British imperialists. Recently Great Britain re-imposed a duty of 26 per cent on German goods, because of the apprehension of the British capitalists of the probable severity of the approaching German competition even in the home market.

The British Colonial Corporation Ltd., one of the biggest banks in England, declared in its weekly circular of September 13, 1924 that it will not subscribe to the Dawes loan because of its fear that the industrial recovery of Germany "might inflict serious hardships on English trading interests."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden has talked of the Dawes' agreement as "a trade menace to Great Britain of a most serious character." Prime Minister MacDonald has even appointed a special committee consisting of the spokesmen of the steel, coal, dyes, textile and pharmaceutical corporations to advise the foreign office of the likely effects of the London agreement on foreign trade. also one of fair Harvard's overseers.

Bitter Conflict Looming.

A source of even greater danger of war than the British fear of German commercial rivalry is the British fear of a Franco-German commercial accord in which France will have a dominating economic position on the continent. Since the world war the British capitalists have shuddered at the probability of a union of German coal with French iron interests as the preparatory step for the organization of the world's most powerful steel corporation. In many quarters it is declared that the formation of such a giant trust would result in the control not only of the Ruhr and Lorraine but many other important sections in Central Europe and along the Danube.

France must have Ruhr coke for her furnaces. Germany must have the Lorraine iron. The leading capitalists of both countries are now working toward an agreement to operate these resources jointly in order to dominate the industrial life of the continent. The British coal and iron interests have great apprehension of such a union which would effectively undermine their hitherto strong position on the continent. Thus, commenting on the concern which this liklihood of a Franco-German accord has already brot to the British ruling class, Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden frankly declared:

"French industrialists, of whom Louis Loucheur is the guiding spirit, have designs on the economic control of certain German industries which they make no effort to conceal. There is a very real danger and political means will be used to advance these aims. The proposed Franco-German commercial agreement is one method by which the project may be advanced."

That accounts for the increasing opinion that the coming struggle will be more a struggle for favorable commercial arrangements with Germany than for the collection of reparations. That explains the great dispatch with which British capitalists recently concluded an Anglo-German electrical trades agreement on a vast scale.

The Dollar Must Be Safe!

Another serious danger of war lies in the increasingly heavy American investments in European industries and resources. These investments are made on the basis of securing handsome profits. Such profits can be secured only thru lowering the wages, lengthening the hours of labor and in general lowering the standards of living among the German and other European masses. These working masses may revolt against such degrading conditions of life and employment. Such a revolt will endanger the security and safety of the American capitalist investments. Herein we have the cause for military and naval invasion of Europe on the heels of the dollar invasion.

This is the full meaning of the difficulty of the American financial interests getting adequate guarantees for their investments. In this light the following declaration was recently made by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank apropos of American participation in the first Dawes loan: "We have taken the precautions that were necessary. It was necessary that the atmosphere should be favorable. Our responsibility is enormous and once we assume direction of the operations we must guarantee success." The fact that the Ruhr, so close to France from a military and economic point of view, holds the bulk of the security of the first German loan is indicative of the especially grave war menace involved in the transaction.

Of course, in view of the extent to which the American government has gone in helping put over the Dawes plan, there is every reason on earth to conclude that the Washington administration will consider the protection of Yankee capitalist investments not only as a legitimate preoccupation but as a matter of paramount duty.

Standards of Living Endangered.

Last but not least we should reckon with the effects of intensified international capitalist competition on the standards of living of the workers of every country. In order to help safeguard their profits against inroads of intensified competition, the various national capitalist groups will resort to wage cuts and lengthening of the hours of labor. The payment of reparations in coal or in any other form of kind is bound to have an unfavorable effect on the workers employed in the industries concerned in the other countries.

This explains why the British Miners' Federation has declared that the Dawes plan is against the welfare of the mine workers. That is why even so reactionary a labor leader as Frank Hodges, civil lord of the admiralty, has been compelled to speak of the Dawes plan in this fashion: "Now that the German workers have succumbed, our own capitalists whine and squeal that the hours of the British worker must be lengthened, and his wages lowered in order that he might successfully compete with the German markets of the world.

"In a very short time from now we shall witness the launching of a great offensive in countries outside Germany against the established conditions of the working class. . . . Such is the implacable logic of reparations."

Unite Against Soviet Russia.

Should the workers of any one country or groups of countries resist effectively, to the point of revolt, these encroachments on their living and employment conditions, such resistance would be a signal for a unified imperialist attack against the working class. The moment the onslaught on the working masses by the capitalists takes on such a form, there will be percipitated another world war. Worse than that. Once the international capitalist imperialists even believe with some degree of sureness that they have succeeded in unifying their ranks, then there is every liklihood of a renewal of the dastardly campaigns of yesterday against Soviet Russia.

But the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, where the working and poor farming masses under the leadership of the Communist Party, have established their own government, will never allow itself to be turned into a coolie colony of the international capitalists.

OWNERS OF GREATEST COTTON MILL CHANGE MINDS ON WAGE REDUCTION

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 16.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing company officials have decided against giving their workers the 10 per cent wage cut which the company union representatives voted to accept recently after two and a half days' arguing.

Whether the change of mind in the directors of the world's greatest cotton mills is due to pre-election strategy or to the Manchester Textile Council's denunciation of the proposed wage cut is uncertain, according to Edgar D. Mank, vice-president of the Textile Council and president of cloth-

782,045 total. With only $14,750,000 current liabilities of Amoskeag, the Boston News Bureau predicts that the