

New War Dangers

By MAX SHACHTMAN

THE world political situation has been considerably changed in the last number of weeks by the spreading of the rule of Morgan over more European countries; the report of the Morgan banker Dawes, on the rebuilding of Germany; and the Franco-German elections.

Tentacles of the House of Morgan.

An American loan has already been made to Hungary, where an American banker, Jeremiah C. Smith, of the Boston house of Lee, Higginson, is to take charge of the finances—a clear dictatorship of the policies of the country. A loan has been made by Morgan to France—a cold \$100,000,000. And immediately it was evident that Morgan was to give the cue to Poincare, premier at the time of the negotiations of the loan, as to how the latter was to act in times of stress. When Poincare resigned, it was Morgan who slipped him the word—and Poincare resumed his job!

Back of the Dawes Plan.

Now, the Dawes plan for the rebuilding of Germany is the order of the day in all big European countries. It should be remembered that Dawes was the head of a Chicago bank which is a link in the huge Morgan chain, the Central Trust Company of Chicago. Without attempt at disguise, the plan is now known as the Dawes-Morgan plan. The idea of it is to raise an international loan to be floated mostly in this country, in order to give Germany a start in the building up of its economic life, so that it may be able to pay back the reparations which are due the Allied countries, according to the Versailles treaty. The securities for the loan are to be mortgages on the railroads and other basic industries of Germany, the profits of which are to be divided between German and international capital.

If this plan should be carried out, it means that the profits are to be distributed from a special bank which is based on good gold money.

Effect on the Workers.

This will have an effect not only on the German workers, but also on the workers of the rest of the world. It

will mean that the German workers, who are now suffering under the worst conditions of exploitation, will be forced to remain in this state in order that a greater profit can be squeezed out of them. This will have its rebound on, let us say, American workers. In order for the capitalists to be able to compete with the capitalists of Germany, who, because of lower wages paid to their workers, can turn out products at lower price, the American capitalists will then reduce the wages and increase the hours of American workers in an attempt to keep up their stand on the world market. Should the Dawes-Morgan plan carry the day, it means nothing short of the dragging down of American labor to the level of the coolies to which the German toilers have fallen.

The New Line-up.

The policy of immediate force and armed pressure on Germany to make her pay up has been definitely done away with. Poincare's program of the occupation of the Ruhr in order to annex Ruhr coal and iron mines to French steel factories has failed. The Dawes plan provides for a solidified Germany, and insofar as France has attempted to separate Germany into separate states, going so far as subsidizing the Rhineland separatist movement, it has lost. The Herriot-Painleve-Briand group, put into power in the recent elections, are foregoing the occupation policy and are 100 per cent for the Dawes plan. The same holds true for the new government in Germany. And Ramsay MacDonald, so-called "labor" premier of England, is one of the foremost fighters for the Dawes plan of the enslavement of the working class.

The Knot in the Lumber.

But the Dawes plan will not work. It is filled with too many contradictions. Germany's industries are to be built up. But no sooner are they built up than Germany begins to act in the capacity of a competitor in the world market against the capitalists of France, England and the United States. It begins to look for new markets for its surplus products and capi-

tal. Sooner or later it will come into conflict with the other big capitalist nations.

The Complications of War.

Added to this sore spot, is the friction which is ever present between already existing great powers. The interests of Japan in China are opposed to those of England and the United States, which in turn are opposed to each other. The struggle for world markets and fuels like coal and oil is becoming sharper every day. The division of the world which was made by the Versailles peace treaty is unsatisfactory to many of the nations. More is wanted. And those who want it badly enough mean to get it no matter how far they may have to go.

The Coming War.

Slowly but surely the impetus to another world war is gathering strength. A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune of May 31st, from Bucharest, quotes Premier Pachitch of Jugoslavia as saying that the "Russian invasion of Bessarabia would immediately inaugurate another world war." But if another world war began its roots would be deeper than an invasion which will probably never take place on such a basis. This would offer an opportunity for the powers to enter on side or another in the hopes that the end of the war would find them victors, able to dictate as to the redivision of the world. Let it be remembered that even in this little Roumanian squabble it is openly admitted that Jugoslavia wants Banat so that they can lay their hands on Saloniki in Macedonia and the Pernik coal fields in Bulgaria. Let it also be remembered that a little insignificant incident in Serbia in 1914 was enough to start the greatest war in history.

Preparations Being Made.

On all hands preparations are being made for the carrying on of another war. In other parts of this issue of The Young Worker can be found data which shows how the youth of this country and of other lands are being prepared for entry into another war. The spread of Morgan's hand over Europe is bound to have its ultimate effect. It leads directly to another war

which will be even more bloody, which will bring more suffering, which will contain even less for the workers than did the last one.

It is up to the workers of this country to unite every ounce of their strength and say to the war-mongers: "No more workers in the wars of the capitalist classes!" And saying this, we must back it up with the strength, yes, the force of the working class itself.

By JAY LOVESTONE

and financial magnates to end the present chaos characterizing the administration of our colonial affairs.

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First of all the joint congressional re-organization committee is planning to submit to Congress a program aim-