

COMMUNISTS TOLD OF RUHR WAR

STRIKERS KEEP CAR SHOP SHUT; WON'T GIVE IN

Hegewisch Workers Meet this Morning

Workmen in the departments of the Western Steel Car Foundry company not on strike were sent home yesterday, because the five hundred striking heaters, riveters, reamers, fitters and steel workers have completely tied up production in the plant.

The strikers held a mass meeting in Ginosky's Hall, 32059 Houston Avenue, where plans were laid to present the demands of the strikers to the company today. A committee of the striking heater boys rejected offers of the company for a compromise settlement yesterday.

Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER, spoke to the strikers yesterday morning. He urged them to get the other departments out on strike and promised the support of the DAILY WORKER. McCarthy urged the men to join the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, declaring the union would strengthen the strikers.

The strikers held a noon-time shop meeting in front of the gates of the steel company, at which Jack McCarthy and Frank Buckley, industrial organizer of the Young Workers League, were the speakers.

A strikers' mass meeting will be held this morning at which the strike committee will be instructed what demands to make of the company officials when the committee meets with them today. The men are striking because the company tried to put over a 50 per cent reduction of wages. They declare they will not return to work at a cent less than the old rate of pay.

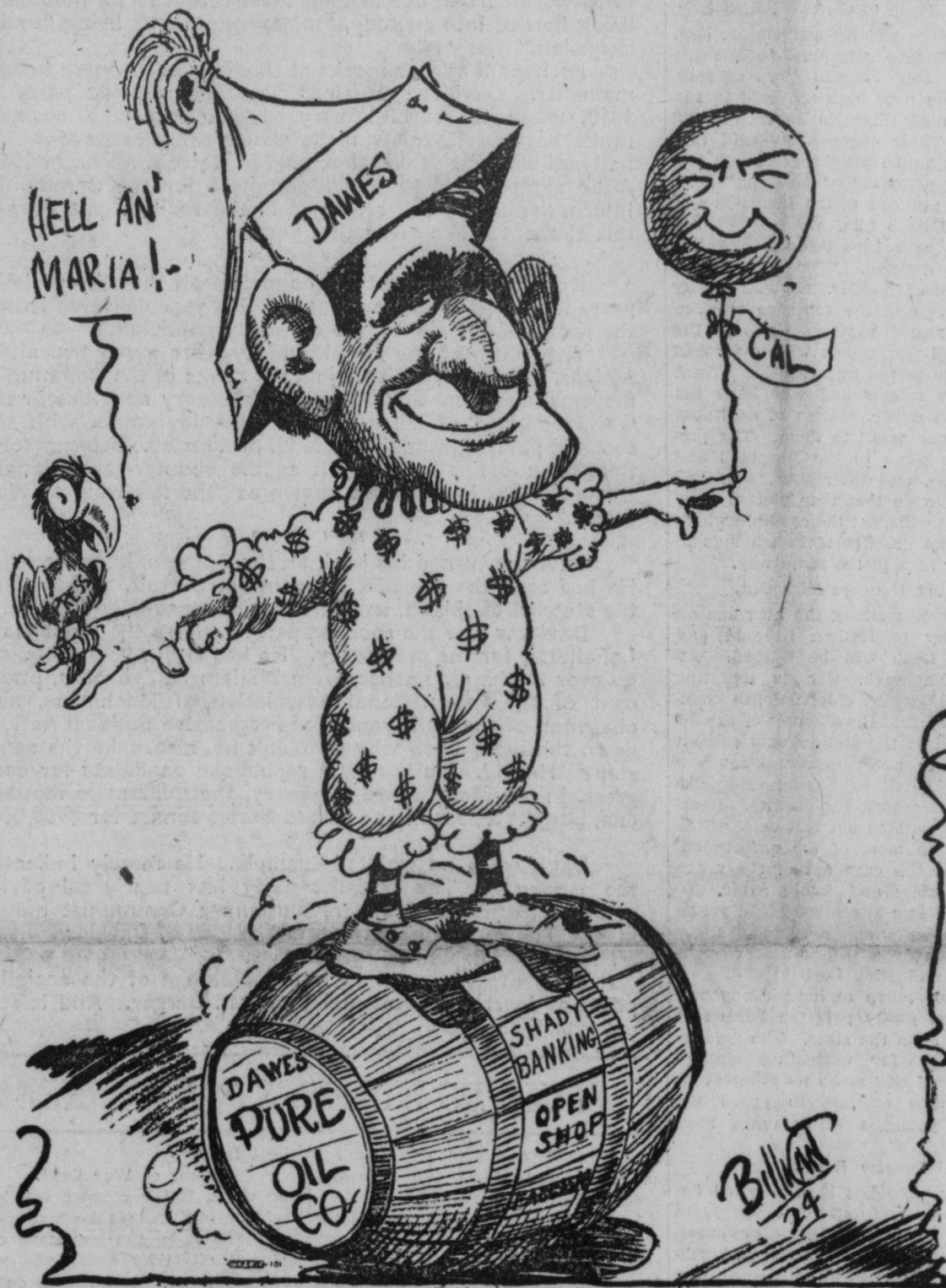
FARMERS WARNED TO KEEP OUT OF BANKERS' TRUST

"Co-operative" Grain Company a Fake

The warning of C. F. Osborne, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, that farmers should not purchase stock in the "co-operative" grain company formed in Chicago at a capitalization of \$26,000,000, adds another bit of evidence that the merger of five big grain companies will aid only the bankers.

The Armour Grain Company, one of the biggest companies to "sell out to the farmers," was practically a bankrupt corporation before the merger. Ogden Armour had sold his property and most of his securities, which were among the most valuable in Chicago. His packing interests he relinquished to the bankers long ago. Thru grain

PUTTING IT OVER FOR WALL STREET



Drawn by Wilfred Canan for The Federated Press and The Daily Worker.

\$2,000,000,000 CAL SPENT FOR WAR LAST YEAR WOULD HAVE DONE WONDERS FOR WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

What could a genuine Labor government in the United States have accomplished with over \$2,000,000,000 at its absolute free disposal?

The Coolidge administration had this chance last year and wasted on peacetime war expenditures. Funds to provide employment for at least 1,800,000 jobless workers at current wages, or a 20 percent wage increase all around to the 9,000,000 workers in industry, or complete restoration of the farmers' purchasing power would be available if the country's annual peacetime contribution to war could be saved. In boasting of an infinitesimal reduction in these war expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the

administration reveals that they absorbed \$2,357,000,418 out of total ordinary expenditures of about \$3,350,000,000. This waste of national income in providing for past and future wars (Continued on next page.)

Do Your Part Next Week; Communist Anti-War Week

SIGMAN SURRENDER DENOUNCED BY RANK AND FILE WORKERS

T. U. E. L. Statement Hits Betrayal of New York Cloakmakers

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cloakmakers in this city are demanding that the officials explain the surrender of all the famous "ten demands" without a fight. In all meetings the officials are being faced by an angry membership, which feels that it has been betrayed. The Trade Union Educational League, needle trades section of New York, has issued a statement on the settlement, which is becoming the center of the crystallizing revolt against the surrender.

The statement of the League reads: TO ALL CLOAKMAKERS: Brothers and Sisters: The officials of our union have taken it upon themselves to sur- (Continued on next page.)

MISSOURI F.-L. BACKS FIGHT OF FOSTER-GITLOW

Endorse State Ticket of Workers Party

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—No compromise with LaFollette and the bankers and manufacturers behind him! This was the spirit of the executive committee of the Missouri Farmer-Labor Party meeting here when they decided to get behind the national and state tickets of the Workers Party. The action is in line with that of the majority of the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Cleveland convention that endorsed the Wisconsin republican senator and refused to organize a party was denounced as a "calculated betrayal of the Farmer-Labor political movement," in a statement issued by the Missouri executive committee after the meeting.

Mehelle for Governor.

Foster and Gitlow are indorsed for the presidency and vice presidency, John Mehelle of Kansas City for governor, with Elmer E. McMillan of St. Louis for lieutenant governor. The committee's statement holds fast to the necessity for a Farmer-Labor Party, and says that the Missouri organization will keep its machinery together for that end, meanwhile backing the Workers Party.

The state committee's statement follows:

Missouri Statement

In state convention assembled, the Farmer-Labor Party of Missouri declared in favor of independent political action on the part of the industrial workers and exploited farmers by unanimous vote. The Farmer-Labor Party of Missouri declared on June 8 that a mass-class Farmer-Labor Party was the all-important matter before the workers. It still believes in and stands upon that declaration.

Since the state convention there have been two national conventions—one at St. Paul and the other at Cleveland. At St. Paul action was taken favorable to the building of a mass political party of the workers and farmers. At Cleveland the question of a political party of the workers and farmers was not even considered.

"Calculated Betrayal."

The Cleveland convention adopted a program which represents the interests of "the independent banker and manufacturer," and which does not even recognize some of the most pressing needs of the producing masses. On the whole the actions of the Cleveland convention represent a calculated betrayal of (Continued on next page.)

SOVIET PRESS SEES U. S. SECRETARIES SHYLOCKS AFTER EUROPE'S FLESH

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, July 21.—The Soviet press sets no good for Europe in the presence of two secretaries from the United States at one time. The Izvestia carries a cartoon of Hughes comfortably smoking a huge cigar. A steamer trunk labelled "European debts" occupies the center of the conference council table and upsets the ink and papers. Herriot and MacDonald look glumly on while Hughes remarks: "I hope, gentlemen, I don't disturb you."

The Pravda's editorial "American Imperialism Puts Forth a Hand," reiterates that the Dawes plan and the presence of the two American secretaries, Hughes and Mellon, at the time of the London conference, means that American capitalists are stepping forward toward economic domination of Europe. The American gold surplus has become unwieldy and the serious unemployment situation and position of the farmers have forced the American financiers to settle the affairs of Europe to their advantage.

Pravda continues that the visit of these "Shylocks" puts a "new burden on the backs of the European working masses."

YOUNG WORKERS JOIN ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS

League Fights Against Capitalists' Wars

The Workers Party and the Young Workers League will devote their chief energies to demonstrations and meetings against militarism during the week of July 7 to August 4, which has been set aside by the Communist Parties of all countries as anti-capitalist war week.

All street meetings of the party and the league during this period will set forth to the workers the issues involved in capitalistic wars. Street speakers have been instructed to present the issue of war and imperialism and the Communist program against capitalist wars at these meetings.

The Young Workers League has issued a manifesto to all its members directing co-operation with the Workers Party in all activities of anti-war week. The Young Workers League has issued a call to all young workers to join the league in the fight against unjust wars which are brought about by the capitalists to open up new markets.

A special edition of the Young Worker, besides containing special articles, explaining the corruption and profiteering in the manipulation of the last war, will contain some new facts not yet published on the activities of the United States government in war time. A special issue of the DAILY WORKER comes out Saturday.

Seventy meetings against capitalist war and imperialism will be held in Chicago by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League.

Send in that Subscription Today.

EXPOSES DAWES PLAN TO WORLD REVOLUTIONISTS

Varga Unfolds Plot of British and Bankers

By ANISE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 1.—(By Mail) —One of the most suggestive discussion that has taken place at the congress of the Communist International, now meeting in Moscow, has been the survey of world economic conditions by Comrade Varga. In his discussion of the Ruhr war of the past year, he is especially illuminating, as he handles the situation keenly and without any nationalist prejudices, pointing out the interests which each nation had in the Ruhr war, and how it was that, on the whole, England won.

"The plan of the heavy industrial and militaristic circles in France," he says, "was to unite the territories of the left bank of the Rhine and Ruhr economically and politically with France; to separate North Germany from South Germany; to bring Germany, thus dismembered, into the French hegemony, to secure for French heavy industry the necessary coal and coke and at the same time to secure a market for German iron."

What France Wanted.

"This solution would in fact have made Germany a French colony. The military predominance of France over England, which consists at present in her better equipment with submarines, aeroplanes, these most decisive classes of weapons, could be made secure by the incorporation of the Ruhr and its great chemical works."

Most radical and even liberal opinion thruout the world saw this purpose of France. But not many of them have seen behind the purposes of England. "The momentary military predominance of France," says Comrade Varga, "made it impossible for England to oppose these military plans by force. She contented herself with supporting Germany openly and secretly, in her passive resistance, in the hope that both sides would be so weakened in the struggle that they would have in the end to submit to the demands of England."

England's Game Is Germany.

And what were England's plans? "She fears an economic reconstruction of Germany just as much as she fears the military predominance of France. If reparations are reduced to the amount that the German bourgeoisie can bear, then that bourgeoisie, freed from debt thru inflation, which has shifted their burdens to the workers and submerged middle classes, will begin a most devastating competition with English industry, which staggers under a national debt of seven and a half billion pounds. England's most formidable rival of (Continued on page 5.)

EXPOSES DAWES PLAN TO WORLD

(Continued from page 1.)

pre-war days would rise again, stronger than ever, and the meaning of the war for England, would be destroyed.

"Therefore, the policy of England is in no way directed towards freeing Germany from the burden of reparations, but is directed towards the economic enslavement of Germany, and at the same time to prevent the incorporation of Germany into the French imperialist system."

France Had To Back Up.

The English policy succeeded with the Dawes plan. France won from a military standpoint, for the German bourgeoisie, instead of making sacrifices, used the passive resistance for their own enrichment and for the plundering of the state coffers. They were at last compelled to sign agreements with France and pay heavy taxes. Poincare obtained the productive pledges he was after, but France was too weak economically to consolidate this victory. The rapid fall of the franc compelled her to seek the aid of English and American bankers. She had exhausted herself in the struggle, just as the far-seeing English bourgeoisie intended. She had to abandon her hope of a French solution of the reparations problem, and resort to a new international solution acceptable to the big interests of England and America. The victory of the left block in the French elections show that the French small traders and peasants are more interested in a stable franc than in Poincare's imperialist expansion.

Bankers Grab Germany.

So the control of the German situation passed into the hands of the English and American holders of money, and the report of the experts framed a solution acceptable to these people. They had a choice between two solutions, to secure reparations, at the cost of sharp competition of Germany on the world market, with depreciation of the mark, social unrest, and the risk of a revolution in Germany; or to give up the larger reparations claims but gain instead such control over the industrial processes of Germany that they could exploit her for their own benefit and forever hold her down as a rival. The report of the experts means that the latter solution was taken.

Rail And Bank Control.

It provides a mortgage on the German railways and a control of them by the Entente. This means that passenger and freight rates must be kept high so that German industry may not encourage export by low freight rates. It provides a five billion mortgage on German industry; the purpose of this is to increase the costs of German industry and keep it from competing. It provides control of the central banking institutions of Germany, which means that the size of credits and rate of interest extended to German industrialists, will be determined by the Entente industrialists, and thus hamper German industry. And finally, it provides that five billions of gold marks invested in German securities shall be held by Entente bourgeoisie, which thus gains control in the more important branches.

"Germany," says Comrade Varga, "is to be treated like a valuable draught-horse; she is to be permitted to live, but not to become danger-

ous." The German proletariat is to be enslaved by long hours and low wages, in order to give an excuse for reducing wages in other lands. At the same time German industry is not to be allowed to profit from these low wages, as it has done during the past five years to the detriment of the Entente capitalists. This will be prevented by the burdens ingeniously loaded upon German industry by the Experts' Report.

U. S. Getting Into Europe.

And meantime, America's attitude . . . Behind the many phrases which will be used during the coming presidential campaign, to make Americans see in the League of Nations a great moral issue, Comrade Varga traces coolly the economic reasons for both sides of the discussion. "Owing to the boom prevailing in the United States," he says, "the bourgeoisie of that country have had no inducement to involve themselves in European affairs. With the end of that boom, and the necessity for a world market, the interest of the American bourgeoisie in Europe increases and a share in the plundering of Germany appears to them more desirable.

Bagging European Communists.

"By limitation of immigration from Europe, they avoid the risk of Communist infection from the working class of Europe, and confirm their own workers in the belief that they are a class apart, especially favored. They even increase the conservatism and sense of special privilege among these native Americans, by appearing to keep out foreign workers in response to the demands of Gompers and Co. But this exclusion merely means for the big capitalists of America that the European workers, and especially the Germans, are to be exploited for their benefit, not in America, but in Germany. From the standpoint of the big capitalists, there are distinct advantages to this method, since it avoids the mixing of Germans with American workers, altho their competition remains just as actual and as easy a tool for the capitalists to use.

Will the Experts get away with it? Comrade Varga thinks it is quite possible that they may, for a period of even five years. Provided the political control of the bourgeoisie in Germany is a firm one and the productive processes are not disturbed by heavy conflicts.

The full payments contemplated after five years are more doubtful, and can, Comrade Varga believes, neither be paid by Germany nor accepted by the Entente in any form which can be devised.

Bourgeoisie Bound For Rocks.

All this assumes that the workers of the world, and of Germany, will remain quiet and work at low wages. But at the present time there are wide spread and repeated crises everywhere which make this unlikely. No sooner does one country in Europe stabilize its currency for a moment, than another begins to drop. There is a widespread agrarian crisis thruout the world, ruining millions of farmers. This, in itself, is due to the general crisis in industry, whereby for instance, the average German, who ate 239 kilograms of bread in 1913, could only eat 150 kilograms in 1923! The world is, in other words, in such bad shape that it can't afford to eat heartily, and this, in turn, is ruining the farmers. The problem of inter-allied debts is still to be solved. They have not begun to be paid yet.

Revolutionary Situations.

The immediate future, thinks Comrade Varga, will produce many severe struggles between capitalists and workers, and many crises great enough to lead to revolutionary situations. Whether they will actually lead to successful revolutions is another matter, and one which he feels depends very largely on the extent to which large mass movements of the workers become conscious of their power and the extent to which the working peasants, already suffering severely from the agricultural crisis, are drawn into a fighting alliance against land holders and capitalists. The economic situation of itself will not bring victory; it requires determined organization to achieve it.

DAWES PLAN OR BUST, FINANCIER'S WARNING AT BANK CONVENTION

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York held up the Dawes plan as the hope of American business, in an address to the annual convention of the American Institute of Banking.

"Failure would be disastrous," he declared. "If the plan were refused, France and Belgium would continue their hold on the Ruhr and all European exchanges would be subjected to further severe shocks.

"The reaction upon the United States would undoubtedly, be more severe than anything which has happened since the war."