

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



# Industrial Worker

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## AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

### ORGANIZE IN THE I. W. W.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ON C. N. R. ORGANIZE IN I. W. W.—BIG UNION FORMED.

On the Canadian Northern R. R. in British Columbia, where construction was expected to begin long ago, nothing has yet been done. Over a thousand men are lying along the line between Hope and Kamloops waiting for work to open up, but from appearances it will be some time yet. All the construction work between Hope and Kamloops has been let and sub-let to contractors, who offer such a low scale that the old-timers can not think of taking a job at all. The rate for day work was first forced down to \$2.25, which is from 50 cents to 75 cents a day less than the surrounding cities. So very few men would consider such a proposition.

Some few station men tried their hand at the offered prices and are beginning to jump out, the experienced men know better than to even begin. The men laugh at the offer of the contractors of \$33 a foot for tunnel work and 45c a cubic yard for solid rock. Some contractors are offering a little more, but none are offering enough to make a living.

While waiting for the work to open up the men all along the line began to talk about organizing so as to get better conditions when work opens up. A call was sent for an I. W. W. organizer to Vancouver. I was sent up to help out in organizing the construction workers. From the very start the organization took on a successful shape. Over 200 joined in Lytton. From there we took in Spences Bridge, Ashcroft and all the camps to Kamloops. Practically all the men signed a charter application. So on this trip we got over 600 men and are going the other way to do likewise. Money is being raised, agitation carried on at an astounding rate. The men show great solidarity and are hanging together in camp and jungle, holding out for better prices and wages. Local headquarters have been established at Lytton, where the men take hold of the organization work and business with admirable enthusiasm.

By the time the other half of the district to Hope is covered we ought to have 1000 men as charter members. As soon as work starts later on we will have several times that many. By getting control of the jobs now the workers will be in a position to force every one into the union.

The contractors who figured on easily squeezing the men down to below starvation level, are dumbfounded at what is taking place. In an effort to stop the organization they have come up a few cents here and there and offer some inducement for men to tie themselves up with contracts. The workers only laugh, as they know that the contractors will have to come through as soon as all the workers are organized. From the way the men are boasting for one big union we can expect to see something big before spring. If we keep growing at the present rate we will be able to start a National Industrial Union of Railroad Construction before spring.

As new camps will be established the men will be taken in all along, so as to control the job from end to end. Then other locals will be formed at points along the line. At present only one local is started until work opens up and all the men up and down will belong to the one local temporarily.

As this work has never been organized before, the bosses do not know what to make of it. At first they laughed at the idea of the construction workers forming an organization, but now the laugh is beginning to look like a cry. To make it still more encouraging the workers want to be in the I. W. W. No craft union will go here.

In the meantime every worker must advertise the fact that there is no work here and over 1000 waiting for it to open up. No use to come here to starve. Better help to keep men away until we are all organized, then we will let every one know when work starts so the I. W. W. boys can get here on the job. Every man that comes then will have to get in the union or get out. The men all are in favor of giving the I. W. W. men preference after the job is under our control. So help to keep outsiders away as there is nothing doing yet.

Keep your eyes on the I. W. W. and watch it grow.  
J. B. BISCAY,  
Organizer.

Lytton, B. C., Aug. 24.



THE MASTER OF ALL CRIME

### PERSECUTION OF I. W. W. MEN IN DENVER, COLO.

ENEMIES ACTIVE IN DENVER—ARRESTED AND NOT TRIED—PERSECUTION WORSE THAN IN RUSSIA.

Local Union No. 26 had a taste of Russianized America on Monday night, August 14th, when Fellow Workers Carl Rave and Walker C. Smith were thrown into the city bull pen. The whole affair was a frame-up by enemies of the I. W. W., but it failed of its purpose, that of preventing street meetings. Fellow Worker Walker Smith was on the box handing out hot shots to the enemy, despite the continued interruptions of a drunk placed in the crowd. This drunk had been led away several times, no uniformed police being around, and each time was brought back by opponents of the I. W. W. Upon being led away for the fourth time he was advised to return by one Dr. Hamilton of the Victor hotel (a cheap lodging house, adjoining the corner of Eighteenth and Larimer streets). Upon returning and re-commencing the disturbance the drunk was taken across the street by Fellow Worker Rave. In crossing the car tracks the drunk, being already heavily overloaded, stumbled and fell into the adjoining gutter. Dr. Hamilton immediately secured an officer, several appearing as if by magic, and had Rave arrested, claiming he struck the man. Fellow Worker Smith ceased speaking and crossing the street offered his services as a witness. An officer grabbed him making the remark, "Witness nothing! You come along, too!" Fellow Worker Mrs. Smith told the officer to take her and her baby into custody, claiming she was guilty if her husband was. The officers refused to do this. Rave and Smith were then taken to the city jail, carefully searched for dynamite and dangerous weapons, and were thrown into the "tank." They were kept "excommunicado," no one being allowed to see them, no messages allowed to be trans-

mitted, and all offers of bail being turned down by the police officers in charge. The cell into which they were thrown had sleeping accommodations for less than a dozen people, but the prisoners were 28 in number. In this filthy, unsanitary, foul smelling, vermin infested hole the men were forced to sleep, without any blankets or bedding whatsoever, in company with drunks in every state of filth. One man in particular had such a stench coming from his person that even the strong nosed jailers were forced to make him take a bath in the morning. The ordinance of the board of health did not seem to be in force, for upon the floor, the toilet, and the faucet for drinking purposes, was seen the vomitings of the drunks, the hawkings of consumptives and liberal splashes of tobacco juice. The recently enacted laws regarding public drinking cups did not seem to be effective for one battered and greasy tin cup was supplied for the entire bunch. The gentle reformers are hereby directed to the city jail. There is enough cleaning up necessary there to occupy their attention for a considerable period. In the cold, gray dawn of the morning after the prisoners received a heavenly mixture called hash, generally supposed to be the "comebacks" from a local restaurant, a boiled spud without salt, a chunk of punk and a greasy tin cup containing a dark looking concoction labeled coffee. A liberal sprinkling of cockroaches completed the meal. This is given the prisoners twice each day at a total cost of about 12 cents per man. The city is supposed to pay 35 cents. Who gets the difference? Get busy, you gentle reformers! The prisoners were cooped up in the mess hall, about one-third the size of the sleeping quarters, until those who were to be tried were called out. At 9 o'clock Rave was taken to court, but Smith was thrown back into the "cooler." Only then were persons allowed to see Smith. The police at last real-

ized they had picked up a hot brick and Smith was released without having been brought before the chief of police, the judges, or any of the "higher up" fraternity. The release, by a strange (?) coincidence, took place at the exact time that Rave was demanding the presence of Smith as a witness. The police declared that Smith had been released and his whereabouts were unknown. Despite the fact that the testimony of witnesses proved the affair to be a set up job and also showed that the drunk was not roughly handled, Rave was fined \$5 and costs. This was paid by the local as certain events showed it best to pursue such a course at present. Smith is seriously considering a suit against the city for damages on account of false imprisonment, loss of position, etc., and is advised by one of the attorneys in the McNamara case, who at present is in Denver, that he has an excellent case. No complaint was filed against Smith at the time of his arrest, but in the morning the charge was said to be vagrancy, notwithstanding the fact that he had nearly \$15 in cash on his person, a bank book showing a balance, and was working steadily until the arrest caused him to be fired. Mrs. Smith gave the police captain her opinion in plain language and asked him "If working nine hours a day makes a man a vagrant, how long would have to labor to be a workman." On Wednesday, Smith was called before the fire and police board, where he received much kind and fatherly advice from the "city dads," which did not seem to change his ideas on industrial unionism as he continues to speak every night as before. The persistent agitation of Local 26 in Denver is creating a widespread sentiment for industrial unionism and the effectiveness of the work can be shown in no clearer way than by the manner in which the organization is being fought.

AN EYE WITNESS.

### POLICE HAVE NO CASE AGAINST THE I. W. W. MEN

POOR CASE AGAINST I. W. W. MEN IN SAN FRANCISCO—POLICE DO BIDDING OF PRIESTS.

Difference of opinion exists on the part of police magistrates as to the seriousness of the "crime" committed by the 11 men arrested by the police during the riot at Grant avenue and Green street, which, the arrested men say, was started by the police themselves when they attempted to interfere with men who were exercising the right of free speech which is guaranteed them under the Constitution.

On the showing made by William McDevitt, socialist candidate for mayor, representing five of the arrested men, the bail of Salvatore Monemalle and Domingo Figuera, charged with refusing to disperse, was reduced to \$10 cash each. In the case of Alfonso Astend, Herman Baumgart and Fred Rovaldy, charged with inciting to riot, the accusations were dismissed, charges of refusing to disperse were substituted, and they, too, were released on the deposit of \$10 cash bail each.

Police Judge Shortall had two cases, those of Anton Crossetti and John Ghirardelli, who were charged with refusing to disperse. Their

cases were dismissed because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court that they were doing nothing but making an address on the public street, which the court declared was not a violation of any municipal ordinance.

It was a wild riot that followed the raid of the police on a crowd of street speakers on Grant avenue near Green street, shortly before noon yesterday, and while the police made ten arrests and bruised and battered numerous skulls in their efforts to quell the rioters, they did not come off entirely unscathed themselves.

Two hundred sympathizers raged when they saw the police descend upon the street speakers, who, to all intents and purposes, were conducting themselves in an orderly manner and had done nothing to incite a riot or to call for police interference with free speech.

In the battle that followed the police were driven to take refuge in a nearby engine-house with their prisoners, and to disperse the infuriated crowd that gathered telephoned a riot call to police headquarters.

"These men are not anarchists at all," said John B. Phelan, a national organizer for the I. W. W., who was at the Hall of Justice this morning to assist in the defense of the accused men. "They are all Italian and French bakers seeking to organize, with a strong leaning toward an affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. They were once identified with the American Federation of Labor, and later with the Industrial Workers of the World, but are in neither now, and are seeking to reorganize under the auspices of the latter. It is true that some of them are strong anti-Catholic, and it is possible that they may have denounced the church at times, but their talk yesterday was extremely moderate and temperate."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Has your local decided to run a card in the "Industrial Worker"? This will advertise your local and help the "Worker" at the same time. Send in your card today.

### PROMISES LIKE PIE-CRUST

JUDGE SAYS HE IS SORRY—BREAKS PROMISE AND SPEAKS AGAIN ON STREET—I. W. W. GROWING.

Fellow Worker: The chief of police of Boise got cold feet and after keeping me in jail four days he let me go. The reason he did this is because the I. W. W. local of Boise was growing while I was in jail too rapid to suit the bosses of Boise. The chief came to see me in jail Saturday morning and told me if I would promise not to get out on the street and talk he will let me out. At the same time the chief said he was willing to allow the I. W. W. to hold meetings on any corner and they can have any speaker they want, but not me. I told him that I would not talk any more in Boise. He called me in his private office, and there, in front of four witnesses, including the judge, I promised not to talk any more in Boise. As I started to leave, the fair-minded judge who gave me the sentence of 50 days in jail, rushed up to me and grabbed my hand. He shook it (like a politician) and said: "I am sorry it happened, young man. I was excited and made a mistake." Then he said: "Don't forget your promise not to talk in Boise any more."

I gave them all my promise that I would not talk, but as an I. W. W. member who does not believe in promises, agreements and contracts, etc., we had a big meeting on the street Saturday night and then we invited the crowd to a hall we had arranged and there I addressed a big audience on Industrial Unionism. I wish to say that while I was in jail there was a big protest meeting and that nearly gave the police of Boise heart disease, as about 300 were ready to go to jail. Might makes right.  
M. DEZETTEL.

### FAKIR BEHIND THE SCENE

WHY I. W. W. MEN WERE BRUTALLY BEATEN BY THE UNION POLICE—MEN WON'T JOIN CRAFT UNION.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18, 1911.  
Editor Industrial Worker:  
Fellow Worker: Under separate cover you will find clippings regarding the North Beach affair.

These workers were contemplating joining the I. W. W. and had held several meetings for that purpose when the A. F. of L. butted in.

The bakers' international organizers spoke before these men, but found these rebellious workers unwilling to be divided a la A. F. of L.

Its rather singular after the organizers found they could not be disorganized on craft lines, that the police were called and knew who a single out to give the worst clubbing.

And it is well known that the priest was especially active to have our fellow workers arrested and beaten up.

It was not a free speech fight, nor was the police brutality but a cunningly devised scheme to break up the bakers' union of the I. W. W. Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
R. L. BRAZZLE.

J. Lebon, sec. No. 173.

### QUICK ACTION.

To All Locals of the I. W. W.

The "Worker" is in receipt of a letter from the Crows Nest Pass strike, stating that the coal companies are hiring scabs in Spokane and other places. All locals of the I. W. W. are requested to act at once, watch the employment sharks, picket all points where men might be employed, and use every effort to thwart the designs of our common old enemy the parasite. An injury to one is an injury to all.—Editor.

### THE EFFECTS OF PRIVILEGE

It is the characteristic of privilege and of every privileged position to kill the mind and heart of man. The privileged man, whether politically or economically, is a man deprived in mind and heart. That is a social law that admits of no exception and is as applicable to entire nations as to classes, corporations and individuals.—Michael Bakunin.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey  
 "Where wealth accumulates and men decay."  
 OLIVER GOLDSMITH

### EXTRADITED.

James Hossick, the Burns detective who kidnaped McNamara, will be returned to Indiana to stand trial. Governor Johnson has signed the extradition papers. It will now be interesting to watch the movements of our friends the enemy to see how they wiggle around the crime of kidnapping.

### ARE YOU INSANE?

A Spokane doctor says that an attendant or doctor is just as safe in a room which is full of insane people as if there were only one person. The reason for this, the doctor says, is because insane people cannot get organized or agree to act together on any one thing at the same time. According to this, the working class is a very insane bunch, but as the lunatic asylums will not accommodate us all, it will be necessary to keep hammering away with the propaganda and do our best to get the workers to act together and wipe the master class off the job. A rat will fight a man when put in a corner where it cannot escape. The working class is nearing that corner where they will be forced to fight. Every time you talk Industrial Unionism to a fellow wage worker you are doing a world of good. Don't think your work is in vain. Keep hammering away for the ONE BIG UNION which will have the FORCE to do things exactly in proportion to our organized effort.

### SOME GRAFT.

John W. Gates of the United States Steel trust died a few days ago and left his wife and son forty millions of dollars to be divided equally. There are several thousand slaves working for the steel trust who produced every cent of this money and they have the cheapest food and the coarsest raiment. The son of John W. Gates may be a jibbering idiot and may be devoid of brains, yet as long as he can engage slaves to do his bidding his wealth will increase by leaps and bounds. There is no Moses who can lead us away from this curse. We have got to organize to act together and thus put an end to a system that gives a man forty million dollars and forty million people nothing. Might is right and it is up to every slave to help furnish the organized might. The steel trust alone is stronger than the United States government so far as revenue is concerned. Our job is not to beat about the bush looking for the representative of this steel trust in a parliament building, but to fight where we are robbed, and that is in the steel mills. As the workers begin to think and organize, capitalism begins to die. One big union will settle Gates and his ilk. On to victory!

### SOME MURDER, THIS.

Rutledge Rutherford, a food expert and editor of the National Food Magazine, has made some statements on adulterated and colored food that knocks off all wars of ancient or modern times. Rutherford says that 250,000 children were killed last year by poisoned food. Rutherford says the embalmed beef scandal sinks into insignificance when compared to the present murder by adulterated food. In speaking of chemicals and their action on foodstuffs, the editor has the following to say:

The main service of the chemicals is to deceive. Saccharin deceives children into believing a product is sweetened with sugar. Coal-tar dyes deceive them into believing it is colored with fruit juices or made of fruit products. Formaldehyde, or other chemical employed to keep milk from turning, deceives them into thinking the milk is fresh, when in reality it is dangerous from pollution. In such cases, he says, the chemical hides the ill taste and smell, which are nature's means of warning the consumer that the products are poisonous.

When asked what he would give as an estimate of the total number of adults and children that died from the effects of food adulteration last year, Mr. Rutherford replied:

"I think a conservative figure would be 550,000."

Three million people were needlessly ill in the United States last year, he asserted, and chemicals are charged with being mainly responsible.

### A TIMELY ARTICLE.

The article appearing in this issue and signed "A Miner," is written by one of the oldest and best fighters in the ranks of the W. F. M. As other men have been forced to leave localities on account of their activity against the political machine that has the good and welfare of the W. F. M. in their hands, we deemed it unwise to our fellow worker to publish his name at this time. What we want is the logic which is contained in the article, and in this respect we ask that every miner give the article the closest attention and then ask themselves if they have not been faked into joining the A. F. of L., and also ask yourselves again, what you have to gain with this loose-jointed affiliation where every other craft is tied hand and foot against each other by sacred contracts? When the officers of the W. F. M. opposed the "affiliation" and "closer unity" with the coal miners it but proved that these paid officials were not in good faith in their cry for "closer unity." We are learning fast, but it seems at that, that we are making slow progress. Every rebel should see that these articles are placed in the hands of the rank and file of the W. F. M. A good idea would be for every real rebel in the ranks of the W. F. M. to see that the miners are taking the I. W. W. papers, so that we may reach them with our arguments against this cursed "affiliation," which only spells "jurisdictional squabbling."

### INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

There are many independent organizations of labor that do not affiliate, nor do they believe in the craft division which exists in the present craft form of organization. This word INDEPENDENT can only mean that these organizations are independent of craft scabbery, but it cannot mean that they progress independent of the great revolutionary labor movement of the world. No one part of the workers can be independent of the other parts. It is the solidification of all the parts (industries) that makes the ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS. Nothing but the ONE BIG UNION can assure to any one part success.

We can really and truly use the word INDEPENDENCE when we are united together against our common enemy, the parasite. We must unite to understand each other, to work together for the common cause, to battle daily together with the best system possible, ever realizing that AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL. If there are independent organizations in America that are imbued with the teachings of the ONE BIG UNION, and see the necessity for only one union of the workers, then such organizations would do well to see that they lead and show a good example in the great battle for freedom by cementing the workers together in one organization, so that we can act with the greatest speed and use our combined strength when attacking the fortifications of our master.

### GETTING WISE.

Washington, May 27.—Intimation that within 10 years' time the red flag may be seen on Pennsylvania avenue, which was made here by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, is today causing great discussion here as the most plain-spoken expression by any member of congress since the conflict between capital and labor began.—Capitalist Press.

Thank you, Mr. Cummins. We did not think it would take 10 years, but we can tuck along some old way for 10 years. Of course if we get organized industrially sooner, we will pull the stunt off as soon as we have the might, but we will admit that it may take nearly 10 years. At the rate men are being persecuted for speaking the truth in Denver, San Francisco, Boise, Victoria, B. C., and other places, the red flag may wave very soon. When the big thing is pulled off every parasite in America can get his holdings in gold and make a pillow out of it and die on it if he refuses to work. Gold will not represent the exchange value of labor as that can be put on paper much easier than running to the north pole to look for gold; besides it is very risky, many miners losing their lives in the hazardous occupation. Oh, for the day of reckoning. Speed the day! It cannot come till we have the organized might to succeed. Hurry up and join the I. W. W., so that Cummins will not be accused of being a false prophet.

### FOR JOY RIDERS.

A movement is on foot by the parasites to have the government build a transcontinental automobile road. These fellows believe in government ownership of this automobile road, as they know it will be built by convicts and away cheaper than it could otherwise be done. This will give an incentive to every capitalist judge to sentence men on the merest pretext and many times men who are innocent of any error, so that a full complement of peons will always be available on the road. The last automobile club, which met in Vancouver, B. C., went on record as favoring convict camps. It was an American judge that made the speech in favor of convict camps for building roads, and did not forget to state how cheaply they were being built. Perhaps when all the unemployed are chained together on a convict automobile road, they will organize and help to break the chains of wage slavery.

### TEACH STRIKE BREAKING.

The National Guard Magazine is urging the members of the regular army as well as the militia, to become acquainted with "the laws and customs" governing strike service. This magazine says that the army war college at Washington has a regular course on this subject. We thought it was impossible to crawl lower in the strata of society than a paid murderer, but now that the army is learning to scab, we will have to dig a deeper pit and see how cursed low a human slave can get anyway. Its hell, but there's only one thing to do and that is to carry on the agitation and education and keep on ORGANIZING. One big union of the workers will put all these institutions on the hummer.

You say you want to be governed. Does that mean that the governors must rob you, jail you, hang you, or force war upon you?—Ravenworth.

# TRANSLATED NEWS AN EVERY DAY ARGUMENT

## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

The seventh international conference of the secretaries of the National Central Trade Union committee will be held at Budapest, on August 10, 11 and 12, 1911, in the Bauarbelterheim (the hall of the building trades unions) at Budapest VII., Arena-ut 68. The programme contains the following points:

1. Report of international secretary.
2. Discussion and decision on proposals concerning the secretaryship.
3. Unity of various labor organizations in all countries, and the admission of the Industrial Workers of the World.
4. Organization of international congress of workers.
5. International federation of syndicalist unions.
6. Immigration of foreign workers during strikes and industrial depression.
7. Abolition of night work.
8. Home employment.

The International Miners' Congress was opened in London on July 24. Present were delegates from Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Bulgaria. From the very beginning the German, French and Belgian delegates declared themselves in favor of international peace. The German delegate e. g. said that the so-called German interests in Morocco were not worth a single German's life. Generally he affirmed the peaceful intentions of the German people. The congress adopted a resolution in favor of a minimum wage for miners, declaring that "the mineral riches of a country are the property of the nation and therefore must be exploited in the interest of the community." Another resolution deplores the great number of accidents in mines, and demands the intervention of protective labor legislation. In seconding a resolution against underground labor by children under 16 years of age, the German delegate, Kroll, stated that child labor in Germany had diminished. From the 2,600 children between 14 and 16 years, employed in the mining industry, 516 are girls. In England the condition is worse; 16,000 children between 15 and 16 years, work underground, whilst the number of those between 14 and 16 years is 43,000. The part of the resolution demanding abolition of child labor under 14 years of age in mines, was adopted unanimously. The other part of the resolution demanding abolition of underground labor by children under 16 years was accepted by all delegates except those of France and Belgium who abstained from voting.

Concerning the interesting question of limitation of production, Belgium and France proposed resolutions concerning limitation of production in case of a general strike. The German, English and Austrian delegates supported these resolutions, but finally the question was referred to the international committee for study. The congress further demanded a fortnightly holiday for miners. The German proposal to hold the congress only every two years was rejected. Mr. Enoch Edwards, member of the English Parliament, was re-elected as the president of the international committee.

An International Meeting of Industrial Unionists Against War—The last two weeks have been marked by the visit of the French trade union delegates to Berlin and by the peace demonstrations at Berlin and Paris. Returned from Berlin the secretary of the French Confederation of Labor, Jouhaux, remarked that the French delegates had not been so surprised as had been made out, by the numeric strength of the German unions, their wealth, their buildings, etc. The difference in the fundamental principles and institutions of the German and French labor movement is more or less known, and if the bourgeois press from the very arrival of the French syndicalists wrote of the latter's "admiration" for German institutions, they did not know how critically these were weighing all they saw. The visit to Berlin will not contribute to changing French institutions into imitations of German ones. The visit has given the French comrades an occasion to meet not only the representatives of the large unions but also the latter's revolutionary opponents represented in Germany by the labor unions affiliated to the Free Union of German workers' organizations, and to judge the points of view of these two camps. But the great aim of the visit was for the French unionists to hold an international anti-war meeting. This meeting was held on July 28 in the large halls and garden of NEUE WELT buildings in Berlin. It was a great success, and the significant fact that Jouhaux's allusion to the general strike aroused the greatest enthusiasm, proves that notwithstanding the difference of tactics between the French and German workers will be able to work together fraternally in all great questions. When the delegates had returned to Paris a second international peace meeting was held on August 4 in the Wagram hall. The speakers included German, Dutch, English and Spanish delegates, and were listened to by a most enthusiastic and numerous public. On August 6 at Madrid, and on August 11 at Barcelona mass meetings will be held to protest against war. Jouhaux of the French Confederation of Labor will assist as the French delegate. The workers demonstrate everywhere that they do not want war, and in the end their will must be reckoned with.

"A stitch in time saves nine." A sub to the "Worker" right now is worth a dozen stitches a year from now. It is right now that we need the money and we need it very badly.

## AFRAID BOSS WOULD STOP WORK IF WAGES WERE HIGHER—BOSS MUST HIRE WORKERS TO MAKE MONEY.

I was telling an ambitious and respectable gentleman who drives eight mules for \$35 a month that the farm hands should organize in the I. W. W. and increase their wages and shorten their hours.

"Wall pardner, its jes like this; if you get wages any higher the boss will keep his money in the bank and not do any improvement."

This is a mistaken idea. What the average working man needs is to study the part that money plays in society as analyzed and explained by Karl Marx, but of course the worker is too busy in the day time with his work, and too busy in the evenings playing poker and telling funny stories to study these subjects.

But what is the capitalist going to do with his capital?

It is only by the profits which he makes on his money that enables him to live in the manner which he does. If he does not invest it he would, in the course of time, spend all his money and be broke himself. If they made a practice of keeping it under their pillow or in the cellar it would attract thieves and if he puts it in the bank the banker would charge him storage on it. The only use the capitalists have for money is to invest it and make profits. He can make no profits except from labor.

Suppose you are young, strong and active and anxious to display your strength, activity and dexterity to every one around you; you may be able to produce your master a profit of 40 per cent per annum at a wage of three dollars.

If men are plenty and your master reduces your wages to \$2.00 his profits will increase, perhaps to 60 per cent, but if you go on strike for \$4.00 your master will figure like this: If I pay these men this increase it will only encourage them and in a short time they will want another increase, so it will be cheaper for me, in the end, to make a stand and refuse.

But in the end, if the workers stand pat, he has to give in because 5 per cent is better than 2 per cent, and one half of 1 per cent is better than a loss, and when we are in possession of the factories he will have to work.

E. F. LIFFERTS.

### HOW TO GET THE DOUGH.

(International News Service).

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The guests at a banquet at Rambouillet on the occasion of the Science-Oise Agricultural and Horticultural show, had a very disconcerting experience. They took their seats with M. Pams, the minister of agriculture, in the place of honor, prepared for a culinary triumph. Radishes, bread and butter and the usual hors d'oeuvres were set before them which they duly consumed, and then waited anxiously for the soup.

There was no soup, but instead an interminable pause. Minutes passed and still there was nothing to eat. The minutes lengthened out into half an hour, while the guests disconsolately toyed with the bread, which was the only comestible now left. It was evident that something had gone wrong.

The waiters, one and all had disappeared, and the banquet threatened as a Barmecide feast. One by one the members of the reception committee stole from the table to ask the reason for this inexplicable delay. They found that the waiters had struck work and had refused to serve the soup or any other dish because their demands of \$2 a head as wages for the evening had been refused.

While the minister of agriculture tried to look as if nothing had happened the re-aligning waiters were begun. Efforts to beat down their terms failed, and finally the reception committee had to surrender at discretion and grant the price demanded. Then only was the service resumed and the soup graciously handed round by the waiters to the company.

But the pause of an hour had affected the quality of the viands and the temper of the company and the banquet instead of being a brilliant success was a lamentable fiasco.

### HOW THE BOSS RESPECTS (?) THE LAW.

We are told by our Socialist friends that the laws now on the statute books should be obeyed until we elect our own men to office and change these bad laws into good ones, etc. A law, no matter how bad must be respected, until abolished or changed.

Does the boss wait until election day to get 'round objectionable laws? NAW! There is a law in this town against the sale of beer on Sunday. You can get all the beer you want. At times the name is changed to near beer and at other times its the manner of selling that serves as a means to evade the law. In another instance its the way it is served. To prove: It was on a hot July afternoon, two I. W. W. men, after strolling about for several hours at Belle Island, walked across the bridge in search of some of the "staff of life." At last it was discovered. The waiter said, "sure we have beer, but only bottled beer, and this we have to serve in a glass with two straws, a la soda water, or some other soft drink." Beer served in a glass with a straw to suck on. Hal Hal Who ever heard of such a thing before? Moral: We workers can find more than one way of getting round a bad law.

A MUTT,  
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