

# THE TOILER

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## INDUSTRIAL EUROPE SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

The German Workman an Extensively Gov-  
erned Person—His Wages and  
Way of Living.

By JESSE GREENELL  
(Copyright, 1904, by Jesse Greenell.)

Colonia, Germany, August 5.—Is Germany more an industrial than an agricultural nation? I confess I am unable to decide from my own observation. Indeed, in the main, my time has been spent in the country, for there I found most that interested me. But I have not neglected the cities entirely. Conditions in the towns do not vary much from each other, and when one or two have been seen it is not difficult to picture the situation elsewhere.

In this connection let me quote from two lectures delivered by two professors in Freiburg, talking to the same students but representing two entirely dissimilar schools of economics. Said Prof. v. Schlesier:

"Germany is becoming an industrial nation. The future of Germany lies in its factories. Its increasing population yearly of 800,000 more births than deaths indicates that we must go outside the boundaries of our own nation for food. The three great world powers are Russia, Great Britain and the United States. Germany and France are also industrial nations, but in minor degree. Germany may send her sons abroad or she can keep them at home by developing her industries. The most important work to-day in Prussia is for the government to shift the power from the landlord class to the working class. The workers will support the army and navy for the sake of holding colonies and finding a market."

Prof. Gaeveritz is a free trader. He wants free imports of food and raw material in order that manufacturers may successfully compete with England in the markets of the world. He considers the German workmen equal to the English artisan, and looks forward to a time when under equal industrial conditions, Germany can manufacture and sell as cheaply as does England.

Prof. Pohl, also of the University of Freiburg, talks differently. Not long ago he said:

"It is by no means settled that Germany has got to become an industrial nation. Half or her population is still engaged in agriculture. We must, through the operation of a protective tariff, conserve the interests of those who cultivate the soil, by keeping out of the country the products of all competing nations."

This is the position of official Germany—this looking after the interests of the land-holding class, though at the same time the Kaiser is anxious to increase the strength of army and navy. It is not an easy task to legislate for both the landlord and the manufacturer, and there is great danger that, strong and centralized as the government is, it will eventually fall.

Living in Germany.

Industrial conditions in Germany do not vary very much from industrial conditions in France. In a recent letter I told how "Jean Main," a brother worker to England's "John Main," lived. The German prototype might be called "Johann Faust," as a closely related is a list of "Faust."

I am told that in the German trade unions proper about 200,000 members are represented. I am also told that taking the socialist parties into account, there is organized workmen aggregate 1,000,000. There is such a close relation between most of the trade unions and the social democratic political organization that it is impossible to differentiate them with any accuracy. It may be set long as a rule that a member of a trade union is a socialist, though it may also be kept in mind that the immediate demands of socialists in Germany—and it is on these immediate demands that the voting strength of the party rests—very little from the demands of trade union men in the

one case.

The one I ate at provided soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread and sauerkraut for five cents if you help yourself, or six cents if your aristocratic tendency is sufficiently developed to demand a waiter. Johann begins work again at 1, but at 4 he comes off for a bit of cheese and a bottle of beer. This takes 15 minutes; then work is continued until six, when the home supper may consist of noodles, fried potatoes, beans, say, warmed over dinner, and coffee and bread.

In the evening Johann picks up his favorite inn or beer garden, where he makes a glass or two of beer last him the whole evening while discussing the political and industrial situation.

Governmental supervision.

The German workman is a much pampered man. No one can escape the suspicion which follows him from the cradle to the grave. If a man is the

United States who are opposed to the ultimate demands of the socialist party.

Wages Are Low.

It is a remarkable fact that in proportion as the workers of a European country are protected by tariff rates the wages are low. It is a rule that the freer the trade the higher are wages. Germany's tariffs are comparatively high, but the best paid trade—as well as best organized—is that of the printers, indicates a weekly wage of from \$5.50 to \$9 a week. Weavers work from 40 to 75 cents a day, while with winter wages are less than 50 cents a day. This, taken in connection with the long hours, is sufficient proof for the lack of wages in the movements of about 10,000 workers with whom I came in contact.

The German worker is unable to work as rapidly as the average American—not even as fast as the German American worker. His feed—30s drink, 6 hours and his refreshments are against him. If the British worker drinks too much wine, then the German indulges too much beer. It may make him poor looking over the whiskies of a workingman, but it must certainly make him sluggish.

This is only one instance of the way the German government keeps its citizens under inspection. Indeed, it is the common saying in Germany that if the police don't know where a man is, he is surely dead.

A story was told me of a peasant girl who got a small ham from her parents in the country, innocently sent in connection with some clothes. Now food sent to cities must pay a duty—a sort of tariff within a tariff—and the police hearing of a basket in which was a ham that had not been disclosed, charged this peasant girl the tariff rates for a whole basket of hams and then doubled the duty as a fine!

By a friend with a little influence interceding, half the fine was remitted; but even so it was a very expensive bit of meat.

If you water your windowsills flowers and the water drops on the walls below, you are fined; if you pick a cherry off a wayside tree you are fined! If you fish in a stream without a license and without paying a mark a pound (in Freiburg) for the fish caught, you are fined.

Government Insurance.

In Germany every workman and woman is insured, except those who earn in excess of \$500 a year, and every part of one's anatomy is measured off in dollars and cents. Each one is issued a doctor's services, 20 to 30 cents a day for living expenses, medicines and such apparatus, as glasses, spectacles, etc. Women when confined receive insurance money for six weeks. The worker's family also receives free treatment. There are also other benefits.

This fund is raised from a tax on wages in part, and in part from a direct assessment on employers; the workers paying from 30 cents to 25 cents a month and the employers a less sum.

The pension is very modest, varying with the wages earned, but serves to remove some of the fear of old age among men with working people of the better class.

In the bureau in Freiburg, which may be taken as a type of all, the chief gets \$440 a year, and by reason of the state controlling the railroads, postoffices, etc., notices of laborers wanted are posted in conspicuous places immediately, and the railroad cut the third class rates in ten to those seeking work in answer to official notices.

Every day the Freiburg Tagblatt, the official newspaper of the city, also prints these notices, for which privilege, with other official advertising, it pays the city \$10,000 a year. Think of an American newspaper paying for the privilege of printing official notices!

During the past ten years this one bureau alone has been the means of supplying 26,000 men and 25,000 women with work, and though most of those could not eventually find employment, the bureau, by reducing the last time to a minimum, is really an enormous machine which lessens the cost of production.

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But the bureau still hangs on to the old methods of competition, but when laborers are gathered together their wages are almost the same.

This shows the methods and existing condition of labor in Germany—at least, for those not steadily employed.

But the toiler still hangs on to the old methods of competition, but when laborers are gathered together their wages are almost the same.

CO-OPERATION.

This is the regard that men have re-

cognized for co-operation with the forces of nature and man, and what men should be able to achieve when they agree to co-operate with each other.

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CIVIC HOLIDAY

Last Civic Holiday I took a walk and went out into the country and saw a road to go out. We marched along the highway and wild flow-

ers.

HARVEST FIELDS

I stood and watched until cutting out the golden grain, and I thought of the great changes that had taken place in the harvest fields since I could remember.

THE SCYTHE

Then when I grew up to boyhood and used to go along with the woman that was gathering the grain behind the man that was swinging the scythe.

THE REAPER

But when I saw the first reaper cutting down the grain I thought it was wonderful.

THE SELF-BINDER

But when I watched the man driving the horses in the self-binder and it went up and down it and another came along and started the grain, I could help thinking what rapid strides were being made in the mechanical world when it only takes two men and two or three horses to cut a field of grain.

OLD FASHIONED

Yet we are told that this method is even old-fashioned and that to-day they can cut it by the automobile binder and thrash it and thresh it to the elevator all in one day.