

Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1919.

BUSINESSLIKE CHARITY

(Editorial)

In no other country of the world is the cry of the needy and the unfortunate heard as readily as in America. Whether these unfortunates are victims of an earthquake in Italy, or a famine in China, or a conflagration in France, their appeal to the open hearts and hands of the American people never is in vain, while our people contributed enormous sums toward war charities such as caring for the orphans of Belgium, the poor in the destroyed villages of France, and the starving Armenians.

The American gives liberally but not wisely, often contributing to a charitable cause without knowing or wanting to know whether man, woman, or child is the recipient. This is true especially of the gifts made on the too numerous "tag days". The average American's contribution to charity is the price which he pays for the privilege of devoting himself to his own affairs for

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some time, without being disturbed. Seldom does his participation in charitable projects, which is evidence of loving sympathy and true humanitarianism, become known. To alleviate suffering, to put an end to misery, that is the duty of a commission, a society, a board, a committee, or some other organization which volunteers to take hold of the matter and collects contributions. Ergo: - Send a check, or bring your cash, to the organization. That is the only obligation of a charitable-minded citizen. As for the use of the money contributed and the nature of the charity, that, in the opinion of most contributors, is a matter to be decided by the organization which solicits and receives the money. Only a few consider it their business to find out whether or not, and how, the money is applied to the alleged purpose.

To most Americans philanthropy and charity are one and the same thing, although there is as much difference between the two as there is between the balm of a quack and the medicine of a conscientious physician. All experience made heretofore confirms the fact that charity does not decrease

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but rather increases, and cannot put an end to pauperism. Just as an organic disease cannot be cured by a plaster, so pauperism, which is an organic disease of the social body of humanity, cannot be cured by gifts which provide alleviation of only the urgent need of the moment. Therefore, genuine philanthropy, practiced on a wide scale, must co-operate in reconstructing and reorganizing the economic and social conditions which are conducive to the creation and continuation of poverty. Higher wages, legal restriction of working hours, better housing, cheaper foods, more adequate protection of health, better care for the sick, and encouragement to thrift on the one hand and, on the other, prohibition of child labor and legislation against employment of women for certain types of work.

Thorough education and occupational training upon graduation from school constitute the chief part of a program for the purpose of removing pauperism.

As far as the individual needy family is concerned, it is self-evident

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that its physical requirements should be satisfied first. But in shaping the future of the family two matters should be decisive, barring unusual circumstances: The family must not be disrupted and the family must be enabled to earn its own living. However, it is just in this respect that many charitable organizations, both public as well as private, have erred. In Illinois alone hundreds of families were broken up after they had become clients of charity because of sickness, unemployment, or drunkenness on the part of the head of the family. In many instances the members of a family were so placed that they were separated by entire states and only after many years were they united again. Food, fuel, medical care, etc., were often given in such a way that the recipients' neighbors were witnesses of the charitable act, or in a manner or under conditions that left a thorn in the heart of the aided. Many dispensers of charity lack true humanitarianism and common sense. A few years ago a pastor from a near-by city was robbed of his money and watch and chain during a short sojourn in Chicago. It was late in the afternoon and, since he wished to ride on a certain train, he asked for the loan of one dollar at the office of a prominent charitable

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organization. The officer in charge, having satisfied himself in regard to the validity of the pastor's documents of identification, furnished the dollar, but only after the clergyman had surrendered his new black necktie as security in accordance with the demand of this "charitable" man. Let this instance suffice to illustrate the "business spirit" which too often frustrates the efforts of great charitable organizations. One could relate a great number of similar cases. However, the conditions upon which they shed a light are sufficiently well known to the public. It is all the more a pity that the public participates in the work of charity as a contributor only. This is the sole explanation for the fact that many organizations perform acts of charity in a mere businesslike manner without compassionate inquiry into the peculiarities of individual cases. And yet the words of the Bible, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or as a tinkling cymbal," should not be more closely observed in any other phase of human endeavor.

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OUR BUILDING ACTIVITY

(Editorial)

Building, at least for private purposes, is one of the industries which came to an almost complete standstill during the War. Lack of men and materials, and transportation difficulties, as well as the economic uncertainty of the immediate future, were the chief causes for the curtailment of building long before the time when the Government saw fit to place legal restrictions on private building. Then again, the drafting of thousands of marriageable young men into war service did great damage to the real-estate business. Building was costly and afforded little profit. Many tried to dispose of their property because of the change in economic conditions, and there were but few buyers who acquired lots with the intention of erecting a home for themselves. Since the War has now been successfully concluded, the Government has lifted the restrictions which it once placed upon building, and we may look forward to a general and rapid revival of this industry.

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According to the estimates of real-estate experts there is a great lack of homes in America at the present time. This lack does not appear uniform in all localities; it is prevalent chiefly in the cities. About 320,000 new homes will be needed in the United States every year, according to carefully compiled statistics. Hardly any new homes were built last year. As a result about 700,000 new homes are necessary immediately, and building activity should increase greatly and rapidly as soon as mild weather can be looked for.

It is true, there is no superabundance of building material on hand at this time. The materials which we had in stock were used for war purposes. But present supplies should be sufficient to meet the immediate demands, and additional supplies will very likely be forthcoming in the near future. The lack of workers, too, can quickly be remedied. Among the soldiers who are returning to civil life there are many mechanics who will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to earn good wages, for wages are higher today than they were before the War. Salaries are higher than they ever were. Of course, the cost of living has also advanced, but we may hope that the limit of the rise in prices has been reached, and that no further

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increase need be feared. In the coming spring and during the coming summer there will be a general drop in prices, and next winter's prices for food and other necessities will be much lower, than those now prevailing.

At all events, economic conditions will be stabilized, and we will view the future with fewer misgivings. The young people who are returning from the War will be thinking of establishing homes for rearing families. Our citizens are accustomed to live in their own homes if they possibly can, and have an innate dislike for renting living quarters, whether these be called "tenements," or are known by the proud name, "apartments". Morality and sanitation make the one-family home preferable to duplex homes, which destroy all desire for individuality and deprive human beings of air, light, and rest. Much can be said against "apartments," and precious little for them. Above all, we should encourage workers, thousands of whom, for obvious reasons, live in dirty barns in which a respectable farmer would not house even his animals, to establish their own homes. They (the workers) will be rewarded for their efforts by physically and morally clean children.

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And it is more economical to live in one's own home than it is to rent living quarters. Acquiring a home encourages thrift and is often the foundation of subsequent wealth.

To those who are without means, building and loan associations, which are established on the principle of reciprocity, are a great help in financing a home. Many people have acquired homes in this way. This system could be greatly expanded with the aid of the Government. Much would be gained, if builders of homes could borrow money at the low rates at which farmers may obtain capital. The Federal Government is working on such a plan at the present time. If the plan proves to be workable, the one-family house will play a more important part in the life of our country than it does now, and that would be a great blessing to our people.

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SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

(Editorial)

Among the various questions which the soldier who has been demobilized and who has re-entered civil life will have to answer, is the following: "What shall I do with my war insurance?" A decision which the Bureau of War Insurance published on last Saturday makes it easy to answer this question. According to this decision soldiers and sailors may (within five years) exchange their government insurance for policies similar to those which are issued by large private insurance companies. The new policies will not be issued until premium rates have been published. Although the rates have not yet been established, they will be considerably lower than those charged by private companies.

According to a statement made by Colonel Lindsay, superintendent of the aforementioned Bureau, six kinds of policies will be available: regular



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life insurance policies, twenty [-year] premium life insurance policies, thirty [-year] premium policies, twenty-year endowment policies, thirty-year endowment policies, and policies maturing when the insured is sixty-two years old. All policies will contain the stipulation that in case the policyholder is totally disabled the government will pay him a certain sum every month, and will not require further payment of premiums. This insurance is virtually an old-age pension and disability insurance, and the men who served in the army or navy, and retain their government insurance, will have the best possible protection against poverty.

From a recent publication we learn that the War Risk Insurance Bureau has written 4,440,000 policies, the total value of which is \$39,232,000,000, an average of \$8,756 per policy. The importance of this business is evident from a comparison with the business of private insurance companies, which wrote only \$27,000,000,000 of insurance in the United States. The largest private company issued policies with a total value of only \$316,000,000 last year, while the Federal Government issued policies with a total value



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of \$356,000,000 last month, when applications were already on the decline. To date, the Government has allowed claims for payment of face value on 34,969 policies, totaling \$294,720,000.

It can be readily understood that our Government can offer more reasonable rates than private companies can, for the latter must pay large sums of money to solicitors and agents for obtaining new policyholders. Furthermore, it must be taken into account that the risk is decreased as the number of insured is increased. Finally we must remember that low premiums attract a great number of young people, who are better risks than elderly people. The American people would undoubtedly save billions of dollars through government insurance, which could be improved in some respects. Thus....an ideal, which is worth striving for, could be attained: perfect protection against the greatest cares in life within the means of every individual in our country.

Attainment of this goal would be greatly facilitated if the Government would



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permit payment of premiums in weekly installments. Many policies lapse because the holder has failed to put aside the necessary money; the previous payments are then declared forfeited. Therefore some publications recommend that insurance stamps be pasted into a book which is to be left in the possession of the insured person, and that the amount designated on the stamp be deducted from the weekly wages of the insured by his employer.

[Translator's note: The writer's description of the proposed method of collecting weekly insurance payments is very vague.] In this respect the Government could do much good. In this connection the fact should not be overlooked that the Government would come into possession of the vast sums which are flowing into the hands of private corporations. With this money available, the Government would be relieved of the necessity to borrow. Therefore everyone who holds a government insurance policy should keep the policy in force, in his own interest as well as in the interest of the nation.



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THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

The capitalists and the lords of industry have decreed that the closed circle which is responsible for the continued high cost of living must be broken by a decrease in food prices; that the producers of food, the American farmers, must make the first sacrifice. To begin decreasing living expenses by lowering wages is out of the question because of the wide-spread dissatisfaction and general unrest in labor circles. Again, industry does not want to begin lowering the prices on its products as long as the cost of labor remains at its present high level. So the farmer must be the goat. And since farmers are not as well organized as are workers and employers, they will be able to offer less organized opposition to a "reconstruction" such as is described above.

But it is just from this viewpoint that we must consider the marketing of farm produce today, because so many people in our country are simply demand-



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I G ing a decrease in the cost of living. Indeed, various conditions connected with the marketing of food, as well as with the development of our social life, have given rise to much uneasiness in every part of the United States. For instance, attention is called especially to the fact that our Federal Food Administrators have obligated our country to place up to sixty per cent of our available supply of butter at the disposal of England and the other Allies in Europe at a relatively low price, while we in America must pay one half as much more per pound for this produce. Even if we make allowance for possible political motives of a partisan nature, the fact remains that many people from every walk of life, and from every corner of our country, are making numerous and bitter complaints against our government because it did not take more effective precautions against a general rise in the cost of living during the war. Of course, in times such as the present, any and every government would be made the object of such accusations by one or the other party.

But one thing is certain, and that is this: It is absolutely imperative that



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we pay very close attention to the labor movement and to the general social unrest in their relation to the cost of living. It is undeniably true that unemployment is increasing, and the American Federation of Labor predicts bread lines by May, unless a forcible reduction in the cost of living is made very soon.

Congress is being urged from many quarters to bring an immediate decrease in the price of the necessities of life, but Congress has obligated itself, by solemn promise to the farmers, to keep the cost of living at the present level by guaranteeing them relatively high minimum prices for their products. In order to stimulate production of agricultural products, Congress has already proposed an appropriation of 1250 million dollars; it intends to use this money to force the retention of high prices through control of the market. For the present it is concerned with the price of this year's winter wheat and of pork. Government authorities at Washington are giving their attention to these two items and will make a report within the next day or two. Judging from conditions in general we believe that the Government will make every effort to keep its promise to the farmers by maintaining its high price.



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I G policies, especially since a very important year for politics is close at hand.

No doubt, the officers of the Government are fully prepared to defend its price regulating policy. With that calm determination which has always characterized Wilson's administration, they are beginning to carry out the policy of forcible maintenance of high price levels. This is apparent from the request for the necessary money and from the fact that the Government has published full information regarding the manner in which it will carry on its wheat business.....

[Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs of the article contain a comparison of prices on various products and no expression of attitude.]



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 19, 1919.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

(Editorial)

The disclosure of widespread dishonesty, incompetence, and extravagance in the realm of war charities by a Federal district attorney of New York has attracted much attention. The lessons which these unpleasant revelations teach are applicable in no smaller degree to many branches of private benevolence. In this field, too, vanity, credulous kindheartedness, and poor management are often a hindrance to the attainment of satisfactory results, and sometimes make success impossible. Owing to the general lack of desirable public institutions in the United States, many branches of public welfare have been left to private charities. Homes for delinquent boys or girls, sanitariums for the cure of mental diseases and alcoholism, homes for the aged, and like institutions are permitted by public authorities and courts to operate as semiofficial agencies, and



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are favored by them with special privileges. But these institutions are not controlled by these authorities and courts, nor are they required to give an accounting of their finances and their management.

Even the care of orphans, a charitable activity which, above all others, should be in the hands of conscientious people who are willing to make any and every sacrifice, suffers from the same indifferent attitude. It is just in this field that organized private charity, acting as a deputy of the public authorities, has been found wanting. The local American press has published lengthy reports on the case of a six-year-old girl who was placed in the family of a farmer. Up to her tenth year she was afforded opportunity to go to school--now and then. But during the following eleven years she was forced to do messenger service without pay. The local Law Enforcement League took the matter to court, and a jury awarded the girl \$1,500 for her services.

The chairman of the League stated that twenty similar cases would soon be

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prosecuted. Concerning the case mentioned above he said:

"We found that this girl and five other children of her family had been taken away from their parents by the authorities and turned over to the Illinois Aid Society upon advice of the examiner. The Society then placed the children with six different foster parents in several states. The father of these children was a drunkard, and that was considered sufficient cause for disrupting the family. The mother, bereft of her children, died a year later--in the asylum for the insane at Dunning.

"It required months of intensive searching to find the children. The father gave up drinking and found a home with one of his sons.

"Innumerable families have been torn apart through the co-operation of several such 'aid societies,' and nearly always on the advice of so-called investigators of the juvenile court. We intend to learn the

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extent of this court's authority. We shall ascertain whether it has the power to plunge so many thousands of human beings into abject misery, especially upon the advice of incompetent and negligent investigators."

During this present period of widespread social unrest it seems imperative that the State devote its authority and resources to the protection and defense of the physically or mentally weak, of helpless youth and the indigent aged. The prolonged slavery of orphans was brought about under the guise of humanitarianism and is merely a symptom of the hypocrisy and self-deception which is so prevalent in human society. We hope that none will wait until violence brings about an awakening!

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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1919.

KEEP YOUR GOVERNMENT INSURANCE POLICIES!

(Editorial)

Nearly all of the many thousands of young soldiers who are now returning home have insured their lives with the government on very favorable terms. The majority of them are young; they are in their so-called best years, and, when they answered the call of their country, they had not yet established their own homes, perhaps had not even given that matter any thought. Still they subscribed for insurance--in most instances because their superiors, or friends, or relatives, urged them to do so, since it was very possible that they might not return from the war; and it was a source of consolation for them to know that their loved ones would be cared for in the event that they should meet death on the battlefield.

Now that the war is over, some of them may think that there is no necessity



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for keeping up their insurance. They are hale and hearty and give no thought to death. They expect to support their dependent relatives by working, consider insurance superfluous, and let their policies expire.

Warnings against such thoughtlessness cannot be too forcible. No one knows how long he will live. The next hour may be the last. Even the strongest, even the seemingly healthiest, may very suddenly and very soon fall a prey to the grim reaper. Every year thousands upon thousands lose their lives by accidents against which they could not protect themselves. Even the youth who to-day boasts of his abundant strength may be a helpless victim of disease tomorrow, and soon thereafter a corpse. What comfort could he not derive in his last hours from the knowledge that his dependents would not suffer from want after his departure! The sooner he begins to provide for his dependents the smaller the cost will be....No private company would have assumed the risk which the government assumed when it sold its insurance to the nation's soldiers. Only the



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fact that the wealth of the entire nation served as security enabled Uncle Sam to sell his soldiers insurance on such favorable terms. Anyone who drops his government insurance, thinking that he can obtain insurance on similar terms at any time, is acting very foolishly. Prudence dictates that every owner of a government insurance policy pay his premiums very promptly, for thus he earns the privilege of converting his war policy into a regular government policy without submitting to a medical examination.

The Government intends to issue various kinds of life-insurance policies, regular policies, annuity policies, twenty-year endowment policies, and others. Present policyholders may choose any one of these, and in choosing may avail themselves of the experience which the Government has had in the insurance business. Government insurance is attractive for another reason, namely, that the Government operates at less cost than other insurance companies. Then again, the premiums paid for Government insurance



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are invested for the benefit of the nation, while the private companies let the enormous sums which they accept from their clients flow into Wall Street, whereby the power of the barons of finance is steadily increased. Investigation affords ample proof that much of the money which the worshippers of gold lose through speculation in lower Manhattan's temples of Mammon, or through extravagance and dissipation, comes from the pockets of policyholders. It would be a severe blow to these plutocrats if government insurance should become a permanent public institution, a legal obligation--and sooner or later it will. For this reason these gentlemen are opposed to such an institution. They know that their income from premium payments would cease, and the power which they have over the people would wane. They did not earn the contents of their coffers. These are filled chiefly with the savings of the common people, and the "bears" and "bulls" use these savings for their speculation on the market.



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Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1918.

THE "SOCIAL EVIL" IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The convention of ministers complained recently about the alleged laxity of the police and other municipal officers in fighting the so-called social evil and other vices that endangered the morality of soldiers and sailors. They announced that if the local authorities would not take care of the matter soon, they would appeal to the Federal government for action.

In principle, of course, they are right. There are city ordinances, state laws, acts of Congress, and Federal statutes which, if strictly complied with, would make the continuance of the social evil in Chicago and elsewhere impossible. But human beings will always seek to gratify the instincts and desires they are heir to, in spite of all attempts at spiritualization. Theoretically, the indignation of the Lord's shepherds is absolutely justified. In some sections of Chicago, conditions are really deplorable. But when it comes to putting theory into practice, one encounters the same difficulties that all apostles



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of morality have encountered since the dawn of human history. The natural instincts--just because they are natural functions--will, under all circumstances, prove stronger than all the laws and ordinances laid down by man. It is possible to cover up, more or less, the outward manifestations of vice and its concomitants by instituting strict measures, but the evil itself will never be removed by laws or police rules. It will go on just the same, and, due to the fact that it evades public control, will constitute a greater peril to our civic life.

If vice is really and truly to be eliminated, it will be necessary to approach the matter from a different angle and to dig in the right spot in order to lift out the root. But this can only be done when our social and economic conditions have changed to such an extent that every individual will make enough to found a family of his own in the early years [of manhood], so that he can supervise, in a well-regulated and comfortable home, the moral development of his growing children and give them moral assistance when they go out into the world--assistance which they need during the years of their prime.

But even then, the evil could not be entirely eliminated. One would have to be



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satisfied to limit it to the possible minimum. Those moralizing gentlemen [the ministers] ought to know that. The Bible says: "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." And that still holds true today. The social evil will remain, until each mature person is given the opportunity to gratify the demands of nature in a legitimate manner, sad as this admission may be for humanity. You cannot put nature in fetters. Wherever it is done, the results are disastrous. Any reliable doctor will agree to that.

By this statement we do not mean to condone the conditions existing in Chicago. These are indeed to be deplored. However, in view of the size of the city and the extent of its tourist trade, they are nothing out of the ordinary. Those who have had the opportunity to observe conditions prevailing in the large seaports, would not agree that Chicago is any less "moral" than those [seaports]. It is not fair to blame the municipal authorities for conditions as they are. If responsibility has to be fixed, the inadequate control system should be blamed. Only through strict medical supervision of prostitutes can the tragic consequences of the social evil be curbed to a reasonable extent and the spreading



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of certain contagious diseases be prevented. Police regulations will not do any good. The police may as well help hungry people by forbidding them to get hungry.



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Abendpost, Aug. 25, 1918.

CHILD LABOR

(Editorial)

At the present time, there is pending in Congress a bill drawn up and prepared by Representative Edward Keating and Professor Thomas I. Parkinson of Columbia University, the enactment of which would be highly desirable in the interest of child welfare. It provides, as a war measure, that children under fourteen years of age shall not be allowed to work in industry, that the work period for children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen must not exceed eight hours a day in the factories, and it also prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age in mines and stone quarries.

These provisions are identical with those contained in a Federal child welfare law which the Supreme Court recently has declared unconstitutional. In order that the present bill shall not encounter a similar

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fate, it is being proposed as a war measure, since Congress undoubtedly has the power to enact such measures. Friends of child welfare hope that the Federal government will support the enactment of such a bill, inasmuch as many young children have returned to work since the Supreme Court rendered the above-mentioned decision. They were either attracted by high wages or had to go to work in order to meet the increased cost of living. In many States, where no age limit prevails, school attendance has dropped considerably.

In justification of the proposed bill it is said that it is not only designed to protect children from working at too early an age and for excessively long hours, but also to preserve national health and vitality. Children who are deprived of the opportunity to acquire a school education and to develop normally will some day make inferior citizens, mentally and physically.

The passage of the Keating bill will, for the time being, stop the exploi-

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tation of children. In the meantime, the National Child Labor Committee, in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor, will attempt to draw up a Federal law which will meet all the objections raised by the Supreme Court. After the previous law was invalidated, opponents of such legislation claimed that child protection was a matter for the separate States and should be left for them to handle. A few weeks later, an opportunity presented itself to test the validity of this claim. In the Georgia legislature, a bill was submitted the provisions of which conformed substantially with those of the rejected Federal law. The bill was severely condemned on all sides, and the committee which was considering the measure shelved it by a vote of nine to one. This result, as well as the fate of previous attempts, proves that effective child protection can hardly be accomplished by the various States, that the enactment of Federal laws is necessary. The new bill has been brought to the attention of President Wilson and, according to reports, has met with his complete approval.

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Abendpost, July 31, 1918.

LAMENTABLE POSTPONEMENT

(Editorial)

Judicious citizens, no doubt, regret the unfavorable attitude displayed by members of the City Council, whereby the installation of water meters was postponed. It appears quite natural that the cost of water supply should be plausibly borne by the consumer, according to his use. It is the only just distribution of the expense arising from that source. Persons unfavorably disposed toward the installation of the water meter must have a very good reason. However, it is not fair that a citizen whose water supply need is considerably smaller than his fellow-citizen's must permanently assume the partial burden for the consumer of large quantities of water.

Many housekeepers, not extravagant in their use of water, will probably benefit by the water meter, since their water bills will be decidedly lower. Whosoever is opposed to the installation of water meters arouses suspicion as to his squandering of water. . . . Chicagoans consume a great deal more water--according to statistics--than any other city.



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Chicagoans may be much cleaner than other people if judged by the consumption of water, but even then the consumption by our communities is still considered abnormally large. Our excessive use of water points to the probability that more water is being wasted by leaking pipes and faucets of our water supply system rather than by the excessive use. Despite the fact that garden sprinkling reaches its height in summer, and that some people have no scruples when operating sprinklers all day long, a system which was also adopted by the Park administration. If every transgressor had to pay for water thus squandered, many such sinners would give up their extravagancy in the interest of their own pocketbooks. Those who do not waste water have nothing to worry about in regard to water meters, on the contrary, they ought to insist upon installation of the same. It would be their only assurance against excessive water bills, and furthermore, the water bill of extravagant consumers would equal their use.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 14, 1918.



CHILDREN AT WORK AND AT PLAY

(Editorial)

Authoritative warning to parents is issued repeatedly regarding the unwholesome practice of too heavy a task of seeking gainful employment on the part of our growing youth. Never before was the warning so intensive as it is at the present, because never before were children called upon to contribute toward the family income. The practice of encouraging children to seek employment is a special feature of parents of this country. In most families, persuasion is not necessary, since the inborn instinct is already developed in a boy when he is scarcely able to stand upon his feet.

He too, like the average person, has developed an appreciation for money. Then came the long summer vacation which is putting a great strain on mothers in general.

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Employment for those youngsters is preferable to loitering on streets--in her opinion--possibly in bad company. And now, inspired by the War "to do his bit"--a praiseworthy attitude indeed--it has increased this tendency still more.



However, no objection could be raised against this ambition under the present circumstances, provided that other interests of this growing generation are not entirely eliminated. Parents, educators, and communities as well, must be on the alert, and prevent such eventualities. Work must not be hard, neither must working hours be too long. It would be well to bear in mind that these are the years of growth and preparation for the youth's future duties. The battle for existence becomes more acute from one year to another. Therefore, it stands to reason that only those who are in possession of robust health, fortified by a reasonable quantity of knowledge will be able to emerge

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 14, 1918.

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victoriously. Both must be acquired before maturity. Physical or mental overwork may result in disaster..... Overwork and its bad consequences seldom appear immediately, but when it does show up, the damage done is sometimes irreparable.

Many parents are utterly devoid of understanding. Thus, for instance, many a mother insists that her offspring keep busy all day long--which is the height of nonsense. It is common knowledge that normal development requires freedom of will and freedom of movement. Everyone knows from his own experience the difference of sentiment toward work when performed of one's own free will and when performed under pressure. Adults very seldom dwell upon business matters during hours of recreation. They feel the urge for a diversion of thoughts in contrast to their task.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 14, 1918.



How about children who have no occupation, but are inspired by their elders' hunger for some liberal divertisement suited to their strength? Youngsters will probably use up their surplus energy in some form of play, which is, after all, as beneficial as sleep, or as nourishing as food.

In recalling the past, one envisions the glorious time spent at play with one's companions. It is, therefore, folly to begrudge the youngsters the most natural desire--play. Youngsters deprived of childhood life develop into serious, materialistic, yes, very frequently into embittered, ill-tempered persons, generally calling no one their friend. It cannot be perceived that any mother wishes her children such a lot. If children must work, ample time for play should be provided, even at the risk of a decreased family income.

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Abendpost, May 18, 1911.

A PROTEST

The "Deutsche Wacht," a society organized for mutual benefit, held a protest meeting, at which two hundred persons agreed un-animously upon the following:

"The society for mutual benefit, The "Deutsche Wacht" with its four hundred members, had joined the United Societies for local Home Rule in the endeavor to help other societies, and the citizens of Chicago as well, in the **fight** for the preservation of personal liberty and "Home Rule." Free men, with free choice of party or religion, have united in founding this organization. The German newspapers of the city have taken prominent part in the creation of this society. They engaged in unselfish agitation, reaching the masses far better than any society could possibly do. They urged individuals, whether or not they were members of any or-
ganization, to fight for the preservation of personal liberty. They



Abendpost, May 18, 1911.

made an urgent plea to disregard party preferences and give support to those candidates who were defendants of these principles.

Therefore we protest vigorously against the attempt to exclude the representatives of those newspapers as active members of the managing committee of the United Societies. Furthermore, we protest against any attempt of curtailing personal liberty, or conviction of their members, and thus disregard the principles for which the organization stands. The future success of the United Societies depends largely upon a non-partician policy of their officials. Neither party nor religion must determine their course, but the principles upon which the United Societies had been based, namely; personal liberty and "Home Rule."



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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1911.

THE NATURAL COURSE OF EVENTS

"In unity lies strength," and "the price paid for liberty is constant alertness." When the liberal element of our citizens had discovered that liberty and the right to home rule were jeopardized, they realized the truth which lies in these words, and hastened to strengthen their fortification, culminating in the founding of the United Societies for local home rule. An Executive Committee was then appointed, into whose care the governing of these societies was entrusted. To watch and guard the interest this precious thing called liberty was the principal duty of that committee.... Faith played a prominent part in the organization of the United Societies. They placed faith in the men whom they elected as their representatives. These delegates, in turn, depend upon the faith of the Executive Committee, etc., all of whom are working toward one ultimate goal. The structure of the United Societies rests upon the faith in each other.... Liberty

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1911.

was well guarded under the watchful eye of this organization; it was the supporting pillar of liberty loving people....

And it worked excellently, but not indefinitely. While the organization remained true to the principle upon which it was founded, all was well, and the Association became powerful and influential beyond the limits of its own city. This resulted in the pronounced anti prohibition attitude throughout the State.

However, the faith placed in certain members of the Association was grossly misused. They have now formed a minority group, a faction of their own, and, therefore, are politicians just the same. Spoil politics and office huntings, now replaced the unselfish spirit of the local liberal home rule. While all this was undermining the organization's splendid reputation, it gave the prohibition advocates a good chance to gain considerable ground, although

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1911.

victory is still far off. The "drys" have beaten the "wets" in two ballots, in the lower House of Legislature in Springfield, yesterday.

The success of the Prohibitionists is the direct result of the deviation from the principle of the United Charities upon which it was built. The change of their political view point is regarded as a breach of confidence, and jeopardizes the whole structure of the organization. Furthermore, if it continues upon the path of its present political attitude, the absolute collapse of that structure is inevitable. Their opponents, well acquainted with this deplorable condition, draw added vigor from this inconsistency, which is largely responsible for the decrease in popularity of the Association. An organization which permits its managing force to become involved in Party and faction politics, cannot expect to defend its original stand successfully, and hope to obtain a hearing by the opposition Party.

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1911.

An organization which permits its officials to become active in faction politics, resulting in a profitable compensation, must, as a consequence, lose prestige and influence, not only with the opposing Party, but with the Parties of its own standard, as well. When an organization fails to fulfill its mission, a complete collapse is unavoidable, and only a matter of time.



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Abendpost, August 24th, 1910.

Employers Liability Act.

For the first time an American legislative body dared to introduce a law stipulating Workers insurance, whereby employers are held responsible for accidents to workers during working hours. This happened in the State of New York. What in this respect has been planned in the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago by the Liability Committee is nothing worthwhile. If a worker signs a certain form of a contract with his employer, renouncing his right to sue him for damages in case of an accident, then the employer is held liable to pay to such worker, or his heirs, a certain amount stipulated by that law. The worker is certain of this indemnity; it must be paid to him without further controversy in accordance with contract, and it is not necessary for him to carry on an expensive lawsuit. All this is well as far as it goes, but it is not going far enough. If, for any reason, the contract is not signed, everything remains as before. When the worker and the employer both are willing to sign, such a contract, no special law is necessary to enforce such a signature. When they are not willing to sign, either one or both of them, so they can not be forced to do so inspite of the special law. Such a law is useless basically.



Abendpost, August 24th, 1910.

There should be no "if" in such cases. If the worker meets with an accident during his working hours and it is not caused by his own intentional misconduct, then he should be legally entitled to the indemnity without any further "ifs." Industry and commerce must replace its wornout and damaged machinery, why should they not be compelled to be responsible for workers in their respective places? Can such liability be placed upon the employer? Is such a procedure legitimate and constitutional? This is the chief question, which will determine everything else. If this question is once legally decided upon in the affirmative then it will be comparatively easy to introduce reform measures. Our deplorable, neglected and, compared with European countries, antiquated laws, for the protection of workers must be changed; their constitutionality affirmed and everything else would be a matter of time.

But again and again, even until recently all such laws have been declared unconstitutional.

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Abendpost, December 10, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AN OLD AGE PENSION AS IT SHOULD NOT BE.

Congressman William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania has offered to Congress a bill for the introduction of an old age pension, which is said to have been examined and accepted at the last annual convention at Toronto of the American Federation of Labor. The title of the proposition is original, "Organization of an Army Corps", which means the Old Home Guard of the United States of America. Any individual of either sex at the age of 65 years, is eligible. They must have lived in the States for 25 years and must have been a citizen for 15 years. Their property must not exceed \$1,500, and their yearly income \$240. Applications must be made to the Secretary of War and an annual compensation of \$120 will be paid. No services are required. The whole proposition sounds like a bad and silly joke. It may be Mr. Wilson's excuse, that Congress by act of the Constitution is not empowered to grant any old age pensions, but may well organize Army Corps of any description.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The question of old age pensions and the taking care of the unfortunates after a life's work is a question of time, and has to be solved sooner or later, but the question is too important to be solved by political trickery. It cannot be solved by evasion of the Constitution. If the latter stands in the way, the American public must find a way to amend the Constitution. A thorough investigation of the subject will have to be made. Public opinion will have to be consulted; a discussion of all details of the Bill will have to precede its acceptance. We are sure that the results will be quite different from the present proposition offered by the Pennsylvania congressman. An old age pension should not be a dole. It is an insult to those who have served an industrial life to be classed together with the professional loafer.

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The American workman is entitled to a just recognition of his work and to be helped if he can't work any more. The self-respect of the individual has to be recognized, and an old age pension should be on a similar footing as in Germany. A difference should be made between the honest worker and a lazy sponger, who lives all his life at the cost of his neighbors.

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Abendpost, October 14, 1907

GERMANY AS TEACHER (Editorial)



One of the greatest drawbacks of the democratic government system - very well, the greatest and one that cannot be denied by its most enthusiastic followers and admirers - is this: that it is so very hard in the republic to carry out pure economic reforms of national importance as soon as they signify a deviation from the customary and the traditional. In absolute monarchies, reform is ordered from above and the people must yield; it forms its judgement afterwards. In constitutional monarchies the government cannot act without the representative of the people, but also here its influence is strong enough to carry out the reform before the great majority of the people know what it is all about. In the pure democracy the people must first be instructed, the majority must become educated to the reform before any change can be undertaken.

America learned much from Europe and especially Germany, and still has much to learn. But in no field is this so essential as in forest economy. This is for us German-Americans a particular satisfaction.

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Abendpost, July 18, 1901.



Editorial.

OFFENDED PATRIOTS.

The young men who have seen more or less active service in the war against Spain are now accused of parsimony and graft. Not less than 45,710 of these heroes have applied for their pensions, although the entire army consisted only of 274,714 officers and men, whilst a mere 15,000 were sent to Cuba. Such a number of pension seekers is entirely out of proportion, when we take the total number of participants into consideration, the fallen, and the wounded. In Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila the Spaniards killed only 280, and injured 1,567 of our men. The number of those who were sent to the "hereafter" from the camps of their native land, because of the incapacity of their own officials and the inefficient care for the convalescent, who became permanent invalids, is of course much greater. Nevertheless, there were not 45,000 who may be enumerated in this classification. It is a certainty that at least 100,000 more applicants will follow; those, whose injuries may manifest themselves later, as a direct result of the service. How many extra "Pensioners" will be created at the taxpayers expense, as a result of the rampant rebellion in the Philippines, which still requires occasional fighting, cannot be definitely

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ascertained.

In spite of all the aforesaid, the reproach against our recent heroes is entirely unjustified. They are not less patriotic, or show greater mercenary tendencies than the veterans of the Mexican and Civil War. They obtained land grants, which often comprised the best soil and asked for pensions later. The liberators of Cuba have no such opportunities, so it is obvious that they intend to have their names affixed unto the pension list. Their viewpoint, that the country owes them as much as their predecessors, is a rightful attitude and they consider it foolish to delay their demands for several decades. The Mexican War was an act of acquisition, promoted for the sole purpose to add new territory to the slave holding gentry. In the Civil War many had to be drafted, a matter of compulsion. But here we had volunteers fighting for liberty during prosperous times, so that they actually sacrificed their material or financial welfare, accepting only the modest stipend which Uncle Sam provided. That only a small minority actually saw combat, and that the war of liberation by some metamorphosis became a lang grab tussle, is manifestly not the fault of the Volunteers. Since their services were priceless, a monthly allowance of \$4.00 to \$100.00 for the duration of their life, cannot be regarded

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as remuneration; at best it constitutes a meager and insufficient love token. What does it matter, if the prosperous American nation pays more for pensions, than Germany does for the combined army and navy? It has the satisfaction of that profound assurance, that the public's confidence in the Republic's gratitude prompts hundreds of thousands to rally to the flag, when its president appeals to the Volunteers. Let us not shake the serene and sacred American Patriotism!

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Abendpost, May 21, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE LETTER OF THE LAW

There is no civilized country on the earth which is inclined to keep the letter of the law so sacred than the United States; and nowhere is the form of greater importance than in this country. Verdicts are often reversed or invalidated, because of some grammatical errors, which have no bearing whatever upon the case. It happens also that laws are declared unconstitutional, which have demanded considerable efforts of the legislature to make them. A little word, in itself without any importance, has been added by mistake, and the statute is considered as being unconstitutional. By the interpretations of law the obvious meaning and intentions of the law-makers are not taken into consideration but the form or letter only is decisive.

One is inclined to think that such a strict adherence to the letter, such idolizing of the same, must eventually lead to perfectly equal, almost to-monotonous legal decisions, as far as the same law is concerned, but this is not the case. In spite of the worship of

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Abendpost, May 21, 1901

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the letter, the same law is interpreted differently by the different judges and Courts; and it happens quite frequently that the same court interprets the same law entirely different at a different time or case.

Abendpost, April 26, 1901

BLIND AND MAD

One of the mental diseases of the present age is, unquestionably, the fever of speculation. If a single individual imagines that he can create wealth by magic, and change the dust of the street into gold, he is considered insane and put into an asylum; but if such an idea gets into the heads of millions simultaneously, then it is considered as a period of progressive economic development.

Perhaps, in the United States is no stronger inclination toward wild speculations than elsewhere, but we are much more liable to go from one extreme into another. Either we think the country is lost beyond redemption, or we see a most glorious future ahead of it. A few years ago an insignificant export of gold was sufficient to cause a panic, which culminated into a rush upon the Federal Treasury, and compelled the government to use extraordinary means to save their credit. On the other hand we can observe an unwarranted and blind confidence in undertakings which lack solidarity and are, to say the least, very shaky.

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Abendpost, April 26, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Upon promises and attractive descriptions many, who are otherwise careful and distrusting, risk their whole fortunes. In such cases, the rent ability of the undertaking constitutes no measure of its actual value.

We find the most outstanding cases of wild speculation at the stock exchange. Stocks and bonds, which have earned no previous dividends, are quoted way above their actual value, and are driven higher daily...

These insane speculative activities not only hurt the participants, but this extreme exaggeration and inflation of values exerts a disturbing influence upon the so-called legitimate business. Those planning reasonable endeavors and investing their capital carefully, meet with difficulties every where...

As long as speculations at the stock-exchange promise larger gains than laborious efforts, our existing resources will not be developed. The increase in wages, therefore, cannot keep pace with the rising of prices for consumptive goods. The demand for labor is less by far than what it should be in view of the abundance of money.

Abendpost, April 26, 1901

It is understood that a crash must come, but it is questionable whether it will end wild speculation. Every panic originates at the stock-exchange, spreads to the banks, and from there, upon all trade and commerce. However, warnings are never heeded.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1901.

THE ALLEGED ATTACKS UPON GERMAN CHURCHES
AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

To the Publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

An editorial under the caption "German-American churches and private schools," appeared in the issue of the 19th of this month in your paper. Its chief purpose was the criticism of two liberal gentlemen from Chicago, who, according to a report from Springfield, were opposed to free distribution of textbooks in our public schools. However, the accusation is so erroneous that I, as one of the liberal-minded gentlemen under attack, feel prompted to make a reply. The real facts are: Several improvement bills of our public schools were introduced in the Legislature when it convened. Among others was one designed to permit the School Committee's free distribution of textbooks among pupils. The Turner District of Chicago, in conjunction with the Alliance of German Societies, and the Federation of Labor, regarded such legislation highly desirable, since similar laws have



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been in effect in twenty-four states of the Union. This system has been in force in all big cities in the Eastern States, and has been submitted for serious consideration here. However, this happened long before an opposition to this plan developed. I, as chairman of the Alliance of German Associations, which represent two hundred societies, was commissioned to go to Springfield, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Chicago Turner District and the Federation of Labor, agitated in favor of the bill. Appearing before the school board, I restricted my arguments to the expediency of such law, as well as the right of the State to employ any suitable means by which an improvement in the public school system could be effected. Furthermore, my argument was, that these measures must be adopted for the sake of progress in our educational system, regardless of the stand of independent societies. Since this opposition is based primarily upon the argument that improvements of this type would be unfair to a great number of citizens whose conscience dictates them to send their children to parochial schools, I have raised my voice in defense



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of the State, which in my opinion must not consider the opposition's protests, since stagnation in the educational progress of our youngsters must not be tolerated. I also maintain, that the harmonious collaboration of our cosmopolitan public, is largely in response to our public school system. Mr. Leopold Saltiel, who represented the Turner Districts of Chicago, shared my ideas in this question. Then too, two liberally minded gentlemen were accused in the same editorial of having made insinuations against Catholics and Lutherans as well. This statement lacks any foundation whatever. The fact is that Mr. Saltiel and myself emphatically stressed the assistance extended to them by liberal societies, when the attempt had been made, contrary to existing laws, to introduce in parochial schools certain regulatory measures. I also advised that members of the societies thus attacked, have always defended the right of parents in regard to educational matters of their children. It was indeed not our intention to evoke a struggle for civilization, moreover, pure and noble motives only dictated our stand. It is our belief that free distribution of textbooks by the board of education would prove a blessing to the laborers, who as statistics show,



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have the largest families. It would also help the small taxpayer, blessed with many children, get some compensation for the taxes he pays. I will go still further and say, that if the public was invited to decide upon this affair, private schools would be included in the supply of free textbooks. Straining the relationship between open-minded Germans and parochial communities, is indeed remote from our thoughts. Thus is explained why the origin of this spiteful attack is cloaked by shadows not yet lifted. Why not appear unmasked? As a resident of Chicago for the last thirty years, I have been in constant touch with German people and German clubs, and whoever knows me, knows also of my deep-rooted interest in Germanism and its customs. My ideas have never been nativistic; moreover, I assure you, I never will be. Neither did Mr. Saltiel make any statement which would warrant nativistic inclinations. As I am of the opinion that many Germans would get a false impression of us, through the article referred to in your paper, I chose thus to clarify the affair.

Jacob Ingenthron

For the Alliance of German Associations.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1901.

Publisher's remark.

In connection with the article in question, it has been made clear that if the two liberal minded gentlemen made the statements of which they were accused, the criticism would fit the crime. The report from Springfield came to us via the America, a newspaper issued in St. Louis, which enjoys the distinction and the reputation of discretion and moderation. Our part was merely to protect these institutions against the alleged unjust attacks. However, it pleases us beyond expression, that the supposed attacks were groundless, according to Mr. Ingenthron.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1901.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CHURCHES AND PRIVATE
SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

The following is the persistent report from Springfield: Two liberally minded gentlemen who represent the liberal German clubs of Chicago, were supposed to defend these clubs' attitude against the German Catholic Alliance of Illinois, which is supposedly putting up a fight against free distribution of textbooks and other similar measures in public schools. This is the manner in which they proceeded:

These two gentlemen overindulged in suspecting the Catholics, as well as the Lutherans, of the intention of crippling public schools in order to perpetuate the existence of their own private schools, since competition in regard to public schools is out of question. These gentlemen emphasized the fact that public schools alone can successfully teach patriotism to



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foreigners and that if they would have the authority parochial schools would be suppressed altogether. The applause which these gentlemen received made it apparent that the majority of the committee shared their attitude. However, the mass protests and petitions, signed by 50,000 Catholics, did not miss their objective, since the session adjourned without any votes being cast.

If these two liberally minded gentlemen did actually denounce the German-American churches and parochial schools before the English-American Legislative Committee in Springfield, in the manner related, they have indeed not transmitted the ideas of the majority of the people whom they were supposed to represent. Eleven years ago, when the attempt was made to make use of the Bennett-Edwards legislation in order to suppress the German Protestant and the German Catholic parochial schools, the fight in upholding these schools was led by Mr. Heinrich Rabb, who had the moral support of the open-minded German people. The cause defended by these two



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gentlemen is indeed without any rhyme or reason. Parochial schools need not fear competition from our public schools; moreover, parochial schools are a source of infinite help to public schools, especially in Chicago. Many thousands of children of school age would be denied the privilege of school attendance as the result of a scarcity of public schools, if parochial schools would not come to their assistance and absorb a certain percentage of school-age children. The assertion made by these two gentlemen, in their nativistic jargon, that teaching patriotism to immigrants or foreigners can be successfully accomplished in public schools only, is an infamous defamation.

In addition, German parochial and private schools, as well as German churches, are sources extremely valuable in the preservation and perpetuation of the German language and customs. Information has reached us, that numerous ultra-liberal Germans have made an effort to investigate these schools under attack, which led them finally to pay tribute to these institutions. They have also denounced the attempt of the Nativists to suspect and belittle these worthy depositories of learning.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1901.

A STRICT INVESTIGATION

A committee shall be appointed to investigate complaints brought against the County Hospital.

Mr. Hanberg, president of the County Board, announced yesterday that he has decided to appoint a committee whose task will be to investigate the alleged cruelties to which patients of that institution are subjected. The majority of the members of this committee of nine, will not be selected from among members of the County Board, in order to avoid any suspicion that politics governs the investigation. Mr. Hanberg's intention is to invite various organizations to assist him in the task of appointing members for the committee. Invitations for participation in the actual appointments will be sent to the following organizations: the Commercial Club, the Municipal Voters League, the Citizens Association, the Civic Federation, the Chicago Medical Association, and others.

The County Board will be represented by three associates only; furthermore, to ascertain absolute exclusion of politics, two of these members will represent the Democratic party and one the Republican.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1901.

The accusations referred to are of course of a rather serious nature; therefore they must be thoroughly investigated. Whether or not there is any foundation to these accusations, Mr. Hanberg is not in a position to tell. "Nevertheless, one thing is beyond any doubt", said he, "namely, that some persons become actually horror-stricken at the very thought of having to seek medical care in the County Hospital." Now he wants to know the truth.

The accusation by the Mizpah Lodge No. 768, A. F. and A. M., in regard to their member Mr. H. W. Boulton, has received space in this newspaper already, but the latest accuser of the County Hospital staff and their conduct is James O'Neill, a male nurse in the hospital in 1897. He said that patients there are submitted to a most barbaric treatment by the inhumanity of which he was prompted to give up his job after only five months. Poor unfortunates in a state of delirium, as a result of high fever, are the ones mistreated the most. Furthermore, any patient uttering the slightest complaint would be promptly declared temporarily out of his mind and treatment is then meted out accordingly, that is, a severe beating administered by an orderly until the



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patient responded in the expected manner. Although patients who face an operation deserve the greatest sympathy, no less than eight of them are wheeled into the operating room at one time, thus being forced to witness the surgical procedure,- a drama developing before their very eyes while waiting for their own turn to come.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1901.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL BOOKS

Three prominent organizations are in favor of free distribution of school books.

Representatives of the Alliance of German Clubs of Chicago and the executives of the Chicago Federation of Labor attended a meeting yesterday, at which a protest to be sent today in all probability to the deputies of the Chicago Legislature was taken under advisement.

The text of the protest reads as follows: We perceive with growing astonishment the opposition of various German-Catholic as well as Lutheran communities and societies against the pending legislation, according to which it would be within the jurisdiction of the School Board to supply the pupils of public schools with textbooks free of charge. However, the communities and societies referred to, are giving the false impression that the opposition toward this pending legislation is shared equally by all German-Americans and also by people of other nationalities. Therefore, the Alliance of the German Societies of Chicago, in conjunc-



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1901.

tion with the Turner Association of Chicago, including the local branches, and the Chicago Federation of Labor, defend their stand in favor of the legislation of free distribution of textbooks among pupils of public schools. Following are facts and figures which justify our stand:

1. In twenty-four of the forty-eight states comprising the United States of America, textbooks are distributed free of charge whether or not this is in compliance with the law.
2. The system of free distribution of school books has been adopted by the majority of our large cities throughout the states. The city of Philadelphia has supplied its public schools with textbooks free of charge, since the year 1818, while a similar system has existed in the city of New York since time immemorial.
3. The system of free distribution of textbooks in public schools has not only found general approval, but it has also given evidence of great saving.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1901.

Mr. E. G. Cooley, superintendent of public schools of Chicago, who in the capacity of agent for various book sellers has gathered valuable experience, revealed to us the other day that the profit of those firms which supply schools operating under the free book distribution system is considerably less than in the reverse case.

4. The present system permitting free distribution of school-books to children of poor parents only, from "funds reserved for the poor", can not be maintained indefinitely without harmful consequence. We are not in a position to hire detectives for the investigation of individual cases applying for free school-books. The fact alone that these books bear the stamp of the School Board signifies the social inequality of the less fortunate child.

5. The school boards of the Eastern States have announced that in the absence of any other plausible motive in the defense of the free textbook distribution system, the reason stated in No. 4. is regarded as quite sufficient. Furthermore, the textbooks should be distributed



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free of charge among all pupils attending public schools on the first day of each new school year. Due to numerous formalities under the present system, poor children are not supplied with textbooks for weeks and even months after the re-opening of the schools.

6. The Chicago Board of Education has at its disposal sufficient "fund-books" to supply at least fifty per cent of the students with study material. This throws an illuminating light on the fact that the expenditure on this program would be rather low if the law of uniformity is adopted.

7. Objections and arguments based on the possibility that books supplied by the Board of Education may be a medium of spreading contagious diseases, may safely be dismissed.

8. This much-discussed system will undoubtedly be hailed by every citizen throughout the State of Illinois, since change of residence is not an infrequent occurrence, and thus, textbooks used in one school would not meet with the requirements of another under the present system.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1901.

9. Every campaign against free textbook distribution, is that much grist for the mill of the publishers who denounce any legal measure of that kind in defense of their interests.

Signed

The Alliance of German Societies
Local of the Chicago Turn District
The Administration Council of the Chicago Federation of Labor.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1901.

THE GOOD THING OVERDONE

The humanitarian foolishness in the County Jail is being carried too far.

It would be infinitely more appropriate for Sheriff Magerstadt to concentrate upon the discipline among those committed to his care rather than to waste so much time planning amusements for these criminals. Of course, prisoners must have some diversion and humane treatment is one of the chief points that must be considered at all times. But Mr. Whitman, the director of the prison, indulges in too much pity for the evildoers: between twenty-five and thirty are accused of either murder or homicide, between fifty and seventy-five of predatory attacks, and about one hundred of robbery. The custom of serving the prisoners roast on national and church holidays, and the privilege of attending a special entertainment is above any criticism. However, a concert and a lecture every week is philanthropy carried to excess. Furthermore,



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Mr. Whitman requested the County Board Committee to provide the prison with a new piano. This request provoked a member of the committee, who then asked whether the inmates of the jail might not be served best by installing a bowling alley and a billiard room on each floor of the male section of the prison, while pianos as well as elegant and comfortable rocking chairs might be furnished the women's division. Recreation centers for comfort during summer months and ice skating rinks for winter sports for the benefit of the detained boys might also be installed in the corridors of the prison. To make the picture complete we would recommend the installation of a gymnasium, a concert hall, and a ballroom. Thus, these fine members of the human race--murderers, robbers, and burglars--could meet and dance with their equals, namely, women shoplifters and "lady" kleptomaniacs. The ballroom could, of course, be used for meeting purposes too. There they could indulge in free denunciation of the sheriff if meals were not pleasing to their palates or if the linens were not fine enough.

Before us lies the information that Mr. Whitman has decided to appoint

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1901.

a committee of prisoners for every department and for each floor who will convey to him the wishes and preferences of prisoners in the matter of lectures and entertainment. But we will go one step further. Our advice to Mr. Whitman is to propose to the County Council the use and the equipment of a dozen rooms merely for committee activities. Letters in which prisoners express their gratitude for a favored entertainment reach Mr. Whitman quite frequently. Since there is as yet no provision made for other than prison stationery for the prisoners' communications, Mr. Whitman had better take care of that too. Neither must he forget that every prisoner shows some partiality in regard to newspapers; therefore, it would behoove him to take care of that also. And how about books from the public library?



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1901.

FEUDS

(Editorial)

During the seventies, feuds were of common occurrence even in a part of our highly civilized Illinois, specifically, Williamson county, where entire families were almost exterminated until the state and county courts finally found courage and interfered, eventually succeeded in abolishing the evil.

In the South, such feuds still prevail, particularly in the mountainous regions of Kentucky, Whitley county for instance. At Corbin, within recent days, one of these affairs reached its climax. For years, two families, Shotwell and White, mortal enemies, displayed particular ambition in assassinating each other and the former, in disparagement of its significant name, emerged as the vanquished.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1901.

Remarkable, but perhaps not, is the fact that these sanguinary feuds are mostly found in those regions of the south, where no "non-English" immigrant ever appears, and where the bonafide inhabitants are almost invariably descendents of pure English stock.

Thus, this far reaching decadence is not attributable to a "heterogeneous foreign element," a conclusion which the English-American nativism so persistently tries to apply in divers cases of depravity.

Other crimes and transgressions among the feudists are rare, with the exception of their "moonshine" distilling operations, which often lead to a serious conflict with the government's revenue officers, and occasionally the wild, romantical tax dodgers face the federal court in Louisville.

But, in so far as the state of Kentucky is concerned, nothing



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1901.

intrinsically definite has thus far been attempted to abate feuds.

The Republicans of Kentucky are even accused of favoring these mountaineers, because most of them belong to that party. . . .

Attempts were even made to prove that these men of the mountain fastness were responsible for Geobel's death. It came to naught. These wild fellows are not clandestine murderers, they face their enemies, guns in hand. . . . [No other German items appear, nor racial comparisons. Details about Goebel are not available. Translator]



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1901.

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IN DEFENCE OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

Liberal-Minded Citizens Organize the Chicago Liberal League

It appears that the freedom-loving elements of Chicago have finally been taught something by the "Drys." They realize the need of a strong organization, if they wish to defend themselves against the storm troops of their enemies, who represent the abolition of personal freedom and decent pleasures. And thus a number of broad-minded men founded the Chicago Liberal League, a bulwark to thwart the attacks of the Prohibitionists. This organization endeavors to obtain an administration for our cosmopolitan Chicago, which shall not abridge the rights of its inhabitants for the next two years.

Whoever wishes to indulge in penitence and chastise his body, may do so to his heart's content, but if one has no such fearful sins on his conscience, and feels convinced that the Almighty may best be honored by enjoying earthly gifts on the dedicated day, then he should also be allowed to act unrestrictedly according to his belief.

The founders of the League do not favor unbridled libertinage, nor do they



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1901.

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I F 3 intend to entice undesirable elements to Chicago, but they resent any guardianship proceedings, and object to molestation if they wish to enjoy themselves on Sunday amid beer, good music, a theatrical performance, or a social dance.

The Chicago Liberal League's headquarters are in the Metropolitan Building, Room 15, corner Randolph and LaSalle Street. The association is incorporated, the following names appearing: Edmond J. Stack, a lawyer living at 85 North 40th Avenue; Robert H. Cowdrey (possibly Cowdroy); Charles T. Essig, George Middendorf, Oscar F. Mayer, and Gustav Berkes. Edmond J. Stack was elected president, and Robert H. Cowdrey, secretary.

The League intends to publish a weekly paper, The Liberal Advocate, and will, of course, play an important part in the impending Mayoralty campaign, supporting only those candidates who give a definite guaranty that their official actions will not be inimical to the personal rights and conscience of the individual citizen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

THE HESING ORDINANCE

(Editorial)

Through the injudiciousness of the Democratic Mayor, and the impertinence of a suddenly reformed saloonkeeper, whose infamous booze joint was properly closed, combined with the Sunday fanatics, Chicago's liberal attitude about the Sunday liquor question becomes an issue again. Be it known that the aforesaid pernicious, hypocritical, "Reformer" succeeded in obtaining the conviction of one of our foremost hotel proprietors. A thirty dollar fine was assessed against the Palmer House, because alcoholic drinks were sold there on Sunday.

In connection with this, the Democratic corporation counsel makes the following surprising assertion: The opinion that it suffices to draw the shades and to keep the doors of saloons closed on Sundays, is humbug. The law prohibits the sale of intoxicants under any circumstances

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

on Sunday.

Obviously, the man knows nothing about our City ordinance as outlined by our caption. It specifically permits tavern owners to sell strong drinks even on the seventh day, provided they refrain from opening doors and do not raise the shades. He is unaware of a precedent. Several years ago in La Salle, a central Illinoisian town, the Dry fanatics wanted to compel the Mayor to shut the ~~beer~~ emporiums on the Sabbath day and the court decided: "The Mayor cannot be forced to accede to such requests."

It is very essential at present that we call attention to the chronological events involving the Hesing ordinance.

After the Chicago holocaust, the citizens built an independent, fireproof

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

platform, allegorically speaking, and the city candidates won by an overwhelming majority. And thus that excellent editor of the Chicago Tribune, became our Mayor. In due time, our prohibition advocates, male and female, stormed his citadel to compel his acquiescence to the State Sunday closing law, and insisted that he apply its dictates to the community.

After prolonged resistance, the liberally inclined Mayor became panic stricken; the fanatics threatened to prosecute him for malfeasance, because he deliberately ignored the State's mandates. Forthwith, he issued orders to ~~the~~ police. The persecution of recalcitrant saloon keepers commenced, and from small beginnings developed a hair-raising tyranny which showed no respect even for the most honorable citizens; the cudgel and prison ruled.

And thus, in the summer of 1873, Chicago's Germans, combined with the non-Teutonic element, who resented such autocratic libertinage, followed the

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banner of that active, talented organizer, Anton Caspar Helsing.

In those years, the city, county, and other elections were held in November, all of them simultaneously. It was on Tuesday in November 1873, when the People's Party, a special political creation for this contingency, unfurled its banner in behalf of Sunday liberty. The Law and Order Organization upholding and featuring tyrannical, coercive statutes, was the opponent at the voting booths, but the proponents of freedom obtained a tremendous plurality.

The new, broad minded city council thus enacted the ordinance which permits serving of spiritous drinks on the Day of Rest, if the saloon's curtains are lowered and the doors are closed. Usage, the vernaculism of the people which molds the language, associated this law with the



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mighty leader, who instigated it, and thus it was given the appellation: "The Hesing Ordinance." And henceforth, all city administrations, Democratic, as well as Republican, zealously obeyed its paragraphs.

The first Republican Mayor after its momentuous passage, Monroe Heath, solemnly promised to conduct his official acts in conformance with the Hesing ordinance, and courageously fulfilled his pledge, although the Drys, during the strike activities of 1877, vociferously demanded the closing of taverns on Sunday.

Similarly, and with stinging sarcasm, Mayor Carter H. Harrison Sr., rejected the demands of the Prohibitionists and their female adherents to whom he quoted the law. The other Mayors also followed the spirit

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

of the Mesing ordinance.

In the year 1891, the Drys made an attempt during the City elections in April to promote the candidacy of Elmer Washburn, the former police chief under the Medill administration, who enforced the dictatorial edicts of the Dry element, and thereby they suffered a calamitous debacle, whereas the liberal minded Republican, Hempstead Washburne, was elected. The remainder of the votes were given to the equally liberal, but dissenting Democrats Cregier, and C. H. Harrison, Sr.

Fury and agitation continued in the prohibition camp, but their efforts were devoid of any success until the aforesaid man from the padlocked cabaret came to their rescue.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

DRYS HARD AT WORK LIKE MOLES UNDERMINING THE
TAVERNKEEPERS
Defend Midnight Ordinance

It appears as if the Drys intend to await the outcome of the city council's deliberations and something definite may transpire tonight. After that, the Prohibitionists will work with greater energy to enforce recognition of the Sunday closing statute. Dry meetings were held in various parts of the city yesterday, where the evil was considered in all its phases and the saloons, of course, were depicted as the "original source of every vice." While the Drys display a feverish activity, the friends of personal liberty seem indifferent, and do not defend themselves against the fanatics.

Although the Hotel Owners Association resolved at its meeting last Sunday that they will continue the sale of intoxicants on the seventh day, one noted, nevertheless, that the hotel bars of several hotels,



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

such as the Sherman House, the Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and the Leland House were positively closed. In other hotels, all bar room doors, facing the street, remained locked.

Whether "reformer" Frank Hall lived up to his threat to engage fifteen detectives to gather evidence about wide open saloons on the Sabbath day could not be ascertained yesterday. No doubt, warrants will be issued against all transgressors who were visited by his men.

At 10 A.M., the Committee of Twelve, which was appointed at Brand's hall, last Friday, will interview Mayor Harrison to again obtain his cheap assurance that he, as City leader, is a friend of all respectable saloons, but that he cannot do much to halt the Drys. The committee of tavern owners consists of twelve gentlemen.

The American Anti-Saloon Association met at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. . . .very few were present. . . .Rev. Parkhurst spoke very earnestly.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

He met a man recently, near Lincoln Park, who distributed whiskey-filled candy to school children. These little tidbits create a craving for alcohol, and eventually make drunkards out of the tiny tots. This fellow was employed by a saloonkeeper.

No one was present at the meeting to contradict the erudite Reverend's fairy tale.

Doctor Taylor assured the assembly that Mayor Harrison will, of course, do all in his power to protect little boys and girls from the pernicious saloon.

The German Tavernkeepers, as Reverend Parkhurst so kindly admitted, are not the worst. He knows several who gave him the addresses of saloonkeepers who make it a regular business to sell alcoholic drinks to minors. Finally, a resolution was adopted. The city council was requested not to revoke the midnight closing ordinance.



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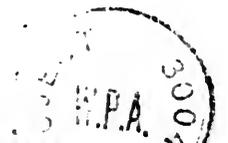
GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1901.

MUSIC HALL RESTRICTIONS

Inspector Heidelberg Intends to Checkmate the Business of Unaccompanied Women

The owners of various music halls in the North Side have been given a severe blow by the edict of Inspector Max Heidelberg. The new police ruling demands a cessation of musical offerings, and ladies without escorts will not be tolerated. The order was enforced yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, the usual time when music halls on Wells and Clark Streets are filled. The owners of the places were indignant and refused to comply when detectives Wally and Sederberg informed them of the ruling. When threatened with arrest, however, they acceded but declared that they will protest to Mayor Harrison. All women seated at tables and drinking without the "protection" of an escort, were compelled to brave the inclement weather, and their chagrin was heightened by the additional commands of the inspector, who had instructed the police to arrest all "single" ladies who congregate at street corners.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1901.

Inspector Heidemeyer asserted that the beer gardens in Lakeview, where respectable citizens gather to enjoy music, will not be affected by the order, but the tavern-keepers whose establishments have an unsavory reputation, cannot expect mercy.

One music hall proprietor considered the affair as unimportant. Last year similar efforts were on the calendar, but the Mayor issues new licenses, regardless of such interferences.



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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1898

A NECESSARY REFORM



The divorce problem reflects various colors, bright and dark ones, according to the different laws in the states of this great republic, which make divorce either easy or difficult to obtain. In the state of North Carolina the future looks very dark for those who desire to divorce their marriage partner, because divorce is illegitimate and divorce laws do not exist. On the other hand, the divorce laws of South Dakota and Oklahoma appear in the most promising and fancy rose colors for those tired of matrimony and their increase in population is, no doubt, partially due to these easy divorce laws. Between these extremes there are, as it were, all shades and hues, from a murky gray in the state of New York to the brighter colors in the Western Central states.

The state of New York recognizes only adultery as a legitimate reason for divorce, but the guilty partner is forbidden to remarry. Some of the West Central states, on the contrary, recognize more than one-half dozen legitimate reasons for divorce. Just as the divorce laws in the states differ, so there is also a difference in recognized causes in each state.



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1898

In spite of this, the possible reasons are not yet exhausted, and it may happen that a lady, anxious to divorce her husband for an apparently reasonable cause, can find no state in which her cause is recognized as legal. If we uphold the various divorce laws and recognize them as legal we should try to attain perfection in this because it is an infringement on the rights of woman to deny her the possibility of divorcing her husband for any reason of her own anywhere in this great republic. This reform is, of course, a matter for the jurists of our country, and one can truly assert that they are well aware of their task. Every new divorce law must be the result of a new recognized cause and there is no limit to recommending new and different causes for divorces.

A certain judge in Missouri evidently discovered such a deficiency in the divorce laws and desired to call attention to it by granting a certain woman a divorce decree, because her husband was a poor man, who had to work for low wages and could not support her in a way that was satisfactory to her. Although the divorce laws in Missouri do not recognize poverty as a legal cause this judge granted her a decree, obviously assuming that a change or correction of the state laws was necessary. His intention was commendable, but the action of Judge Bland from the court of appeals frus-



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1898.

tated it all, because he declared the divorce decree of the lower courts illegitimate, since no law in the state of Missouri recognizes poverty as a cause for divorce. This judge, apparently a dried-up book-worm, knows nothing of the requirements of an up-to-date American woman. Perhaps he did not have the courage to declare that the inability of a man to support his wife is sufficient reason for divorce, since he simply stated that Missouri has no such divorce laws. This deficiency in the divorce laws should be rectified in order to make it possible to say to woman, desiring divorces:

"Take your choice, ladies, and do as you please." This would be the climax of the rights of woman.

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Die Abendpost, October 24th, 1895.



GERMAN LABOR INSURANCE

It is now ten years ago, that the German Government adopted an Insurance law, which made sick and accident benefits, also the old age pension legal. In order to guarantee the functions and obligations of this tremendous insurance-system, the necessary funds have to be supplied in equal shares by the Government, Employers and Employees.

The value of these equal shares is represented by stamps, which are pasted every week or every month on work cards, and which this way are giving at the same time continuous time record of the employees.

During the last ten years, 437,500,000 mark have been paid in, to keep this card-system with its threefold-effective benefits going. Commerce and industry have been kicking viciously at the beginning about the financial burdens of this government-insurance law. But the German people itself, which has been fighting for the said law through its labor-leaders ceaselessly and successfully, is proud to-day of the achievement, which has proved to be a blessing for the safe existence and home-life of the German workers.

I.H.

GENERAL

DIE ARBEITSPOST, September 7th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Federal Pension System.

Since the middle class and lower class of federal employees have been taken out of politics, these employees are feeling more independent and are getting class-conscious. They study more intensively the Statepension-System of Oversea-Countries and are approaching the federal administration in Washington with various propositions concerning an American Pension Law along new improved lines.

We hope, that with the cooperation of Senate and Congress, our federal employees will be successful with their efforts towards well deserved improvements.

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Die Abendpost, April 6th, 1894.

Referendum In The United States.

The Referendum, originating in Switzerland, is brought again by certain newspapers to the attention of the public. As we all know, a Referendum is the people's last decision, put directly into the voter's hands, in regard to a law, regulation or any important matter, which the legislature refused to pass and preferring to let the people have the last word about it.

We have published our opinion about the Referendum years ago and still to-day believe that the American voters in general are not ripe for the Referendum. We will change our standpoint only, if we see, that the American public, with at least 90% of all voters, is taking a more active part in politics, to safeguard the selection of honest men for leading parts in public offices. As long as more than half of the voters are staying away from the polls, particularly at the primaries, the referendum would not represent the people's will, but the one-sided decision of local politicians with their voting machinery.

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I D 1 b DIE ABENDPOST, January 30th, 1894

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THE INCOME-TAX

The Senate is deliberating at present about the introduction of an income-tax law. While this debate is going on, some American newspapers, representing the large money-interests and corporations, are attacking viciously the published speech of Senator Mc Millin, who declared that during the last 100 years the bulk of taxes has been drawn from the consumers and producers and affected largely the poorer and middle classes of the people, while the wealthy are not taxed sufficiently.

We are glad to say, that we give the opinion of all Germans and German-Americans regardless of party-lines, when we advocate herewith the sanction of a just income-tax. The Senate should ignore the mentioned newspapers, which are going even so far, to suggest, simply not to pay the proposed income tax, if adopted and accomplished by law.

It is the wealth, which has so far enjoyed more the protection through laws than helpless poverty. We are not preaching class-justice and class-antagonism. But we do believe that, accumulated wealth should contribute its larger share of taxation.

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DIE ABENDPOST, January 30th, 1894.

For this reason, we hope that the income-tax will become a Federal law, in the name of progress and for the Good of all.



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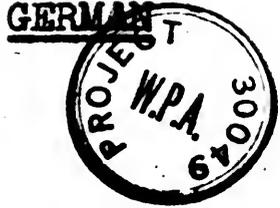
Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1893.

FRIENDLY ADMONITIONS TO GERMAN WORKERS.

p. 4.. We seriously advise all the German workers of Chicago to abstain from any participation in "Parades of the Unemployed" and to shun meetings on streets and in public places. The experience of the last few days had shown how such "demonstrations" may lead to riots. And in connection therewith, the English speaking press tries with might and main to blame the foreign element.

Labor papers which have the interest of the workers at heart, also warn against any legal transgressions and emphasize the fact, that any "proletarian policy" which advocates force, is insanity, because it is opposed by a tremendous majority. The alleviation and abolition of the present evils can only be attained through a friendly co-operation between the various classes and through a return of general confidence without which business cannot be adequately revived.

Disruption of transportation, and violence, only serve to shatter our confidence which retards business and production, and thereby increases unemployment. Neither the administration nor individuals refuse to help the bona fide, starving workers, and measures to cope with the situation are now being



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1893.

considered.

The great majority of our German workers do not need this warning from us. But the inexperienced and the excitable ones need this counsel. They must not forget, that by joining such demonstrations they only injure the cause of labor and endanger themselves. We remind the hot-heads and agitators - and this is to their own advantage - to remember the Illinois law whereby any agitator is held responsible for any act of violence attributable to his doctrines; that according to the criminal law he is just as guilty as the actual perpetrator, even if he personally did not commit any overt act.

If, for example, a murder should be perpetrated as a result of his speeches, he would be held as much responsible as the actual murderer. This law should be taken into consideration and its tragic application in the past should be kept in mind. Agitators beware!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1893.

A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

It cannot be denied that very essential improvements have already taken place in our penal and reform institutions, in our insane asylums, and in our houses for the poor. However, there is yet much to be done before conditions in these institutions will be such that the work "scandalous" will no longer describe them.

Although it is not a pleasant task to criticize our own affairs, we shall proceed to do so; and for this purpose we shall make use of the report made by the Charity Organization of our state. This report unfolds a very clear picture of the prevalent conditions in the poor-houses, and, above all, in the County jails of our state.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1893.

All this leads anew to the conviction that as soon as a virtue, in itself commendable, is carried to excess, it becomes a vice, and its effects are the opposite of what was originally intended. This excessive economizing in the respective institutions causes the county and the state increasingly larger expenses, because our jails and poor-houses can be justly called criminal factories.

The conditions prevalent in these institutions, have not been a secret for a long time, but the **above** mentioned report of the Charity Society of the state has called attention to it again. The conditions at Dunning, one of our county institutions, are well-known. Just recently the report of the grand jury pointed out that the supply of water is insufficient, and that the sewerage system is faulty. The



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first evil would increase the danger in case of fire, and the second is a continuous threat to the health of the inmates. Undoubtedly, these serious conditions would have been ameliorated long ago if the county officials had not been robbed of the necessary means by unwise economy.

The report criticizes especially the conditions in our jails. These institutions are, almost exclusively, far below what they should be. They are dirty, full of vermin of all kinds, and they lack sufficient light, ventilation, as well as suitable heating systems. The food for the inmates is also very deficient. Therefore, the jails are designated in the report as being a disgrace to humanity.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1893.

In the jail of Pope County, the bedding of the prisoners lies on the floor of the cells. There are no chairs, or any other furniture; and the inmates must either stand or lie on the floor. During the winter, they are forced to seek protection against cold weather in these cells, even in the day-time, because there is no provision made for a heating system, and very little sunshine can enter the building.

In regard to the jail in Union County, this is stated: "The building is like a vault for the dead; it is dark, damp, and its system of ventilation and heating is defective. Common sense demands that these scandalous conditions be remedied, even if there is no sympathy for

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1893.

the inmates of these institutions. The behaviour and morals of the criminal elements cannot be improved by keeping them in such institutions for shorter or longer periods of time; on the contrary, they will suffer greater injury, and become worse morally.

The National Society for Prison Reform will hold its conference in Chicago in the near future. It is most advisable that the **lectures** to be given by the Society, receive unusual attention and a hearty response. It will contribute materially to the amelioration of the serious conditions that we have pointed out and described.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1893.

PROJ. 30275

LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS

Although civilization celebrates its most glorious triumph in Chicago now, only 150 miles away, at Decatur, in the state of Illinois, something happened, which, to express it mildly, is very deplorable. It is a stain and disgrace for Illinois, the third state in the union, because it puts Illinois on the same level with the frontier states, where lynching is sometimes hard to suppress due to the difficulties in obtaining justice, because courts of law are far away. But such unlawful action is a disgrace for Decatur, whose citizens place themselves on a level with vagabonds and cattle thieves.

There may be cases where there is danger that the criminal escapes and the crime remains unpunished. For this reason it may be not justifiable, but excusable, if people take the law into their own hands. But such was not the case in Decatur. The man under suspicion of having committed the crime was in the hands of officials. He was a negro, without friends, reputation and means, and it was impossible for him to escape. The law could have taken its course without any obstruction.

Besides, evidence against the lynched negro was not convincing, although the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 6, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

charges were serious. Not even the woman who had been attacked was called to see if she could recognize the negro as her attacker. Although he denied definitely that he had committed the crime, his mere admission of having been at the place of the crime was sufficient evidence for the mob to give their lust for murder free range. Nor did the citizens of Decatur make any efforts to prevent the mob lynching the negro.

It is, indeed, commendable that Altgeld has promised a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and conviction, of each one of those who took part in the lynching. The law must rule in Illinois, and not the mob.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 13, 1893.

A DEPLORABLE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court has delivered a decision which is indeed a very regrettable one. The case in question has reference to the liability of a railroad company for an employee, who through the carelessness of another worker was very badly injured.

A fireman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, received injuries through the neglect of the engineer. In such cases the laws of Ohio provide that an employee can sue for damages. Some other states have similar laws, as, for instance, Indiana, Colorado, Georgia, and others, but, until now, we do not have such a law in all states, nor have we a federal liability act.

Since the defendant in this case is a Maryland corporation, a federal court in Ohio proceeded with the lawsuit, and advised the jury to decide in favor of the plaintiff, if his injury was sustained by neglect or



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 13, 1893.

carelessness of another employee, under whose supervision the injured was placed. This is the law in Ohio, where the injury occurred.

Now, the Supreme Court steps in and declares that according to a decision of fifty years ago, the court is not obliged to follow a local interpretation of the law if the case concerns a thing or property not permanently located at any one place, as, for instance, real estate property, which is permanent. The Supreme Court stated also that this decision is based upon national law, which has not been amended. Judge Brewer, who read the decision, continued: "This court adhered steadily to the opinion that the relation of a railroad company to its employee is a matter of federal and not of state laws, and if we investigate the nature of things, we will arrive at the conclusion that this interpretation is right. The huge business of transportation managed by the railroad companies of today is indeed an interstate affair, irrespective of what it may have been formerly. Is it possible that a railroad company then is subject to different laws of the different states through which it passes, in regard to



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its rights, liabilities, and duties toward their employees?..... The case in question is subject to federal laws and this court is not required to uphold the decisions of the courts of the states?"

Fortunately, this is not an unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fuller and Judge Field deviated in their decisions. The former pointed out that this decision over emphasizes the non-liability of the railroads; and the latter declared that the general law is simply that which the individual judge at the time thinks it should be..... He also considered as indefensible, the opinion that the fireman subjected himself voluntarily to the neglect of another by accepting this job. The fireman is obliged to obey orders. What would happen if he were at liberty to leave the train, whenever he thought that the orders of the engineer and of the conductor were wrong?

It is deplorable that the majority of the judges agreed with Mr. Brewer, and not with Mr. Field, because it furnishes a fresh impetus to the general



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opinion that the Supreme Court is inclined to be against labor, and in favor of monopolies and corporations. Although the Supreme Court upholds the power of the State otherwise, as, for instance, the prohibition laws, it nullifies the same, when railroad companies are the beneficiaries.

The railroad employee is entitled to the protection of his life and health against the carelessness of his fellow-worker.

If this decision of the Supreme Court cannot be repealed, then it becomes imperative that Congress make a law which holds the railroad companies responsible for the neglect of their employees..... It is now clear that the laws of the states are useless for the protection of railroad employees; therefore, it is the sacred duty of Congress to make immediate provision for their protection.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 10, 1893.

ODIOUS INTOLERANCE

The most disgusting manifestation of intolerance of recent times in the United States is the temporary closing of the World's Fair on Sundays. A comparatively small minority of the nation, in most cases members of wealthy families, had the audacity to demand the closing of the Fair on the only day, on which the mass of the working people can visit the World's Fair. Despicable hypocrisy and fear of English-American clericalism moved Congress to meet these demands in violation of the clear precepts of the Constitution.

Another shocking exhibition of intolerance is the endeavor of the nationalistic movement to outlaw, or deprive of their rights, the immigrants as well as the naturalized citizens, and the first of all, the Catholics.

Honor and self-preservation require all immigrants, as well as all the friends of liberty and equality to combat together this sinister element. The history of the old know-nothingism is evidence that such movements do not limit their attacks to one church only. Soon they will direct their attacks against all the immigrants.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Two German Methodist preachers at the recent conference of German Methodists, one of whom is a professor at a Methodist seminary, requested that Catholics should be outlawed, as well as Jews and atheists. Some German Catholic periodicals likewise are assailing decent secular newspapers and Jews.

Many German Methodists condemn the disgraceful conduct of the previously mentioned Methodist preachers. Likewise do many German Catholics criticize the intolerance of some of the Catholic periodicals.

However, all these instigations to racial and religious hatred work hand in hand with the persecution-mania of the nativists. How can anyone, who denies equality and liberty, claim these very things for himself?

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WPA (L) PROJ. 30275

FIFER AND PRISON LABOR

The Republicans have their hands full. Their "enfant terrible," Private Joe, does place them in many a predicament, and that "Millionaire Dutchman," as the candidate and the state auditor call Altgeld, when they mention him on divers occasions, is so awfully particular. With his d----German thoroughness he sticks his nose in everything, snoops around, and when he speaks, he invariably has the proof of his arguments in his pants pocket.

That's how it was with the school question, which is now taboo as far as Fifer is concerned. The dumb excuse that the Edwards law was, after all, only a proposition worked out by the Chicago school board, made Fifer the goat - the Germans say "lamb" - and his ignorance or conniving, take your choice, had to be admitted finally - and by himself.

Now comes the prison labor question - with no help in sight. Altgeld fires shot after shot and builds his speeches on the voluminous and voluble reports of Caldwell, erstwhile private secretary to his excellency, Governor Oglesby, methodically dated, December 15, 1891, and duly signed. This document, properly executed by an eminent former Republican official, cannot

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even be jarred by the party spirits.

To this must be added the official minutes of the legislature and the Governor's message; and all of them function exclusively to provide campaign ammunition for Altgeld, and such documentary evidence gives lucid proof that Governor Fifer - the constitutional amendment notwithstanding, - since it inhibits convict labor as a competition to free trade - did his utmost not only to continue the nefarious practice but to develop it along augmented lines, to the great distress of Chicago, where so many diligent workers and factory owners felt the blow.

Ever since Altgeld brought the question into the limelight, the opposition to this outlawed, oppressive system flared up anew with Chicago in the vanguard. The coopers, shoemakers, saddlers, stone-masons, upholsterers, employers and employees, are fully conversant with the penitentiary labor proposition from bitter experience. They are aware that it inexorably, irrevocably and relentlessly squeezes an independent person to the wall, if he endeavors to compete with prison products; they are recognizing Altgeld's heroic fight and remember that it originated in his writings, long before he entertained any contemplations about the candidacy for Governor.

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Of interest to brickyards and ceramic workers, nine-tenths of whom are Germans, might be the recent address of Governor Fifer to the legislature. The Governor advocates the expansion of the system to include brick manufacturing; this, five years after the people of Illinois resorted to a referendum and broke the prison yoke labor threat with a 20,000 majority. In his message he speaks of extensively planned brick-kilns, as if this system were the century's greatest blessing and no legal inhibition existed. And then Fifer has the temerity to assert that he has not done anything to uphold prison-made articles.

The message bears the date of January 8, 1891. We quote from the official record of the Senate, page 16, and recommend that our Republican friends submit this to the German brick manufacturers for thorough perusal and study. Fifer says:

"The convicts who do not come within the category of contract workers, will be employed on the buildings for mentally deficient criminals, on the farm, in and around the house of the prison warden, in other parts of the institution, and in the manufacture of bricks. I urgently appeal to you, to at least

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double the equipment for the brick manufacturing department, as thereby at least another contingent of 75 felons will be given profitable "(for the contractors, presumably)" employment. Much money and time has been spent by the state for the development and expansion of this industry (!) and now, after the lapse of many years this prison industry has been developed to such a high degree of perfection that the business (bricks made by prison labor) has shown splendid results."

If Fifer can continue unabated in the exercise of his free will, then this trade in bricks will surely accrue to the benefit of our local brickyard owners and grow so immensely that a few more lucky contractors will be millionaires.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 21, 1892.

JUDGE ALTGELD TALKS ABOUT PRISON LABOR.

Altgeld's speech, delivered at Joliet, last week, bristled with serious criticism of the Republican party and particularly of Governor Fifer. In that address especial stress was laid on the fact, that prisoners work at starvation wages, enrich contractors and give competition to labor at the behest of the present political powers. That he touched a sore spot is shown by the published reply of the prison commissioners.

Yesterday evening, at Sterling, Judge Altgeld talked at a meeting where he used the answers of the commissioners for a topic. Above all he called attention to the astounding inaction of the commissioners who are silent and thereby admit his serious accusations as being the truth. We must therefore assume that they cannot disprove them... That the prison administration was converted into a political machine... working for Fifer's re-election, that many officials neglected their duties to do campaign work - was admitted and suffices as a basis for demanding a change in the administration.

That many industries suffer more from this prison competition now, than they did six years ago, at the time the constitutional amendment was adopted



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which prohibits the "hiring of prison labor" - that also is conceded, and proves either intentional malfeasance of office or incapacity. The "piece work - price plan" according to which the commissioners allegedly furnish convicts to contractors, is a clear violation of the law - which likewise has not been denied....

"The most glaring incidents," continued the speaker, "are the commissioners' constant attempts to interfere with and prevent all remedial legislation. This, they also could not disprove; although they claim the laws could not be passed because of the legislature's inactivity... they 'could not proceed differently without incurring a loss for the state.'

"Then," continued Altgeld, "they should have made place for more capable leaders. Senator Burke's bill, which was supported by Major McClaughry, offered the solution of the prison labor problem by providing for the employment of capable, experienced men in the administration and it would have become a law, like any similar provision, if the commissioners had not undermined it with their intrigues..... Nothing can excuse the commissioners who



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flaunt the law, - ignore the mandates of the state and public, by continuing this system.

"The commissioners claim that in 1886 at the time the constitutional amendment was passed, many contracts were still in force which would not expire until 1890-91-92; thereby they want us to believe, that there were only a few criminals during the Fifer regime who were outside the jurisdiction of these agreements; actually, the following were in force:

Contracts for	25	men,	expired	in	1886
"	"	267	"	"	1887
"	"	305	"	"	1889
"	"	350	"	"	1890
"	"	472	"	"	1892
"	"	295	"	"	1894

At the beginning of 1890, almost 600 of the men were not drafted by contract labor, towards the end of 1891, about 900.



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The commissioners say that the contracts still in effect, require the use of prison shops until their expiration in 1894. Sufficient room to provide working facilities for all the convicts was not available prior to the termination of the agreements. Altgeld replied thereto: "If there was room to employ 1,600 to 1,700 men under the hiring system, then there must be enough space to let half that number work now, without the contractor-patronage. The present 295 convicts who will labor until 1894, to benefit private individuals, cannot fill the entire prison.

"As a matter of truth, haven't all the fellows worked, even after the termination of that covenant? Couldn't they do it just as well for the state? Or have the contractors a monopoly of all the shop-space, even if only a small number is under contract rule? With such excuses the commissioners only prove that they cannot justify their transgressions in this manner.

"They assert, that the state does not possess enough machinery to employ the criminals and that it takes considerable money to procure it, and in the same breath they talk about Mr. Winterbotham's (spelt Winterbottom, in a



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previous issue, Translator) 150 convicts who work in the cooperage, where the machines are worth less than \$10,000; nor do they disclaim that 100 inmates produce 1,100 to 1,200 barrels per day.

"Furthermore, they remark, that three years ago, in 1889, the commissioners approved a statute which provided the necessary equipment to manufacture twine with prison-labor; both houses, however, voted against it because of the high cost of machinery and material. In order to employ the usual number of convicts, an expenditure of more than \$1,500,000 would be necessary.

"Now," said Judge Altgeld, "Doesn't this sound as if this report had been made for the express purpose of scaring the legislature about the excessive expense?"

Why was just 'twine' put on the program? Why not any other subject, since this proved so costly? If Mr. Winterbotham can find employment for 150 men, with an investment of \$10,000 in machinery, why would it not be practical to find divers vocations, where the total cost for mechanical items remains within a



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\$100,000 limit? There are many industrial establishments which have 1,500 men on the pay-roll, yet the entire value of plant, buildings, land and machinery, etc., is less than \$200,000.

"It is very significant, that the commissioners only considered the manufacture of twine and then, as an after thought added: It would of course require \$1,500,000. Evidently, it was enough to frighten the legislature.

"The commissioners deny that Mr. Winterbotham was given machinery which was worth \$25,000; its value is less than \$10,000 and it belongs to the state. This is contradicted by the findings of a prominent Republican, Mr. T. Johnson of Chicago, a cooper, who, as a delegate of the Coopers' Alliance went to Springfield to investigate matters, visited the penitentiary and interviewed the Governor as well as the commissioners.

"During the Coopers' Convention of June 9, 1892, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the presence of barrel manufacturers from Michigan, Indiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois, Mr. Johnson gave his report: "The state



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furnishes the entire equipment to the contractor which, according to my appraisal is worth anywhere from \$25,000 to \$40,000, all necessary buildings, so that the contractor need not pay insurance nor taxes of any kind.'

The Superintendent of the Cooperage department in the presence of Commissioner Jones, told Mr. Johnson that 100 men can produce 1,100 to 1,200 barrels with these improved machines. The commissioners claim that the institution has been self-supporting since 1886, because the convicts earn enough to pay all expenses. Let us peruse this: In 1881 the legislature appropriated \$92,500 for the prison; \$75,300 in 1883; \$81,300 in 1885; \$189,000 in 1887; and in 1889, \$119,000; then \$140,500 in 1891. This does not look very much like 'self-sufficiency'!

.... "Commissioner Jones seems to be the leading spirit of the prison administration," concluded Mr. Altgeld. "It would therefore be very interesting to expose his conduct prior to the present state regime's sway! When the constitutional amendment was offered as a referendum to the people, the Republican ballots showed the words 'For' and 'Against', so, if a voter did **not**

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scratch one, then his ballot was discarded, as far as this question was concerned.

"Jones now also tried to induce the Democratic committee to word the ballots in the same manner, in order to void the amendment. But the Democrats refused, and only printed the word 'For' on the ballots; this brought about its adoption (the amendment) by a majority of 19,000. Immediately before the election, Jones influenced the Commissioners to close long-term deals, and again, before the governor could sign the new law.

"Now, these contracts covered more convicts than were in prison at the time! Thus Jones agreed to furnish more working felons during the subsequent period than were available, after he knew that the law would pass. The governor, it seems, does not control the commissioners, they dictate to him."

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 23, 1892.

INSTRUCTIVE STATISTICS

The official birth registration of last year provides interesting information regarding the nationalities of Chicago's population. The statistics are hardly accurate if the general birthrate of the United States is 362 births per year of a population of 10,000, than Chicago with its 1,250,000 people should have 45,050 birth registrations, but there are only 23,021.

Nevertheless the official birth registration proves conclusively that Chicago has an overwhelming European population, and that among all nationalities, the Germans take first place. Of the 23,021 babies born in 1891 in Chicago, 6,548 of these had a father, who was born in Germany, and 6,108 had a German-born mother. Accordingly 28% of all babies born in Chicago in 1891 had parents who were born in Germany.

Remarkable as well as gratifying is the fact that the number of births of Irish parentage is only 1391, or 6% of the total. The Scandinavian countries are listed with 2673 births, or 11½% of the total, and Poland with 1446 births, or 6¼%. This



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confirms again certain observations, namely that the Irish immigration to Chicago has remarkably declined compared with former years. This is gratifying inasmuch as it finally and gradually will relieve the city of Irish domination in public affairs. It is well to understand clearly that the German element of the population of Chicago is the numerically dominant part and could be the ruling element if it so desired. Of course, this would require a more active participation in public affairs, and a more consistent continuity in all matters which concern German-Americans. The German-Americans could carry out their plans in the administration of the city, if they acted unitedly. How about sticking together for an honest City Council, and an honest local government?



Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 20, 1892.

A DEFECT OF THE UNITED STATES

President Harrison pointed out in his recent message, in which he referred to the New Orleans's lynching, that something must be done to remedy, to a certain degree at least, the complete impotency of the United States to punish crimes which are committed in this country against citizens of other countries.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, presided over by John Sherman and assisted by eminent men such as the Republican Davis of Minnesota, and the Democrat Butler of South Carolina, reported the recommendation of the following: "An offense or a crime against a subject of a foreign power or a citizen of an alien country, which is committed in one of the states or a territory of the Union and which violates the granted rights of such a citizen, shall be considered an offense or a crime against the United States. Such cases shall be prosecuted by a United States court, and the criminals punished in accordance with the regulations of the federal penal code. II.

Of course, such a law does not positively warrant that such criminals will be adequately punished. The criminal courts of the United States are likewise courts of juries. Who believes that a number of jurors could have been found in Louisiana who would have found a single one of the criminals guilty of murdering the

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Sicilians? But we will not discuss this case any longer.

It must be conceded, however, that in such cases a federal court is more likely to punish the guilty than the criminal courts of the states. Besides not in all Federal Courts would a jury compare with a New Orleans group in their attitude towards the criminals.

Nevertheless, the bill of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relation is a patchwork only. It does not remedy the defect, namely, that the Federal Government is powerless according to its constitution to force a state or a city to protect a citizen of another country in accordance with treaty agreements; nor can the government compel such states or cities to give an account of their treaty violations.

As long as the Constitution contains this fault or defect concerning the protection of citizens of other countries, even the eloquence of the dialectician Blaine is not sufficient to cover up the disgraceful paradox.. It is a matter of fact that the federal government only and exclusively represents the whole territory of the United States before any foreign country, but on the other hand, the federal government cannot force any of the states to meet their responsibility toward foreign citizens. This situation is even more embarrassing to the United States, because



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of its commendable demand of all foreign governments that they must adequately protect the United States citizens who may reside in their respective countries.

Adequate protection for the American citizens at home and abroad - this can be read in the platforms of the American political parties - and it sounds magnificent! But it would indeed be more fitting if we added, and adequate protection for citizens of other countries in the United States, and by the United States.

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A BAD SYSTEM FOR WORKERS

It is an honor to the Industrial Commission of Congress that it appointed a committee to investigate the infamous system of sweat-shops, which have crept into the clothing industry of many large American cities. This system consists chiefly of an arrangement whereby the manufacturers and wholesalers turn the work over to a contractor, who hires and pays the workers and tries to make as much profit out of this as he possibly can.

The investigation of late revealed that this system of exploitation prevails in Chicago also, especially in coat factories, and other clothing lines.

Mr. Hoar, a member of the committee, did not explain how the evil of sweat-shops can be remedied by a national law; however, the investigation instigated by him disclosed this serious evil, one that not only violates public health laws, but is an insult to justice and humanity.

Local authorities also have the power to eliminate sweat-shop conditions. Already many unsanitary and health-destroying conditions in workshops have been abolished in Chicago, thanks to an efficient and friendly inspection of factories. It is

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indeed a surprise, therefore, that this local commission has not taken any steps against sweat-shops where men, women, girls, and children are crowded together to work, and where unhealthy conditions prevail, and where quite frequently the air is infected with contagious disease germs.

If our state laws and city ordinances had been enforced, such unsanitary conditions in factories and work-shops could not exist, because these regulations require that a certain minimum of air and working space must be provided for each worker; also how much water must be available, etc. Apparently the Health Commissioners of Chicago have paid no attention to these laws and regulations, at least as far as these sweat-shops are concerned. Child-labor laws have likewise been neglected and have not been enforced.

Sweat-shops are not an American system. The idea has been smuggled in from London and other large English cities. It was introduced in Chicago only a few years ago. However, according to statements made by workers and by the committee, employers have conceded that the sweat-shop system spread rapidly here, and that almost all manufacturers in the clothing line make use of contractors. The contractors, of course, reduce wages wherever they can.

A law against this contract system would undoubtedly be declared unconstitutional

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by the Supreme Court under the pretention that it is a violation of the principles of liberty. Under the same pretense the Anti-Truck Law of Pennsylvania and Illinois was declared unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, there are sufficient effective methods to remedy the sweat-shops evil. It would also be a duty for labor-unions to fight emphatically, and in orderly fashion, against this atrocious system and against such working conditions.

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Our Clothing Industry.

For many years, the clothing factories have made their goods inside of the factory doors. This status has been given up by some clothing factories, who now are giving a part of their output to so called sweat-shops. The latter as a rule, are paying very low wages to their workers who, very often, have to labor in comparatively small and badly ventilated rooms.

Unfortunately the Federal Government and individual States do not show any willingness to interfere with the described, deplorable conditions.

In several instances, the Supreme Courts, by upholding the "Freedom of contracts," have given decisions in favor of these large clothing manufacturing autocrats.

But we do believe, that the Chicago Health Department, for humanitarian and sanitary reasons, should step in this, and clean out these sweatshops, which have become a calamity.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1889.

IN THE ALBUM OF A CRIMINAL

Social economists, doctors, humanitarians, all men of true, unspoiled science, declared themselves in favor of shortening working hours. The social economist wants to give surplus labor a chance to work; he intends to reach a closer harmony between producer and consumer. The doctor wants to improve the ever increasing physical and mental degeneration of the working class by creating a longer rest-period. The humanitarian claims it is not right that with all the technical advancement of our time, with steam and electricity pressed into service, men still should be working like slaves or animals.

There exists only one person who, against the demands of the social economists, the doctors, and humanitarians, declares that the achievement of the eight-hour working day would be a nonsense, -nay, would constitute a crime . Who is this criminal? His name is Hermann Raster, and he is the chief editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, a paper which is still being read by people who claim to be intelligent and humanitarian.



Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1889.

We resolve: Whoever does not want to identify himself as a criminal, should fight against this villainy.

We declare everybody publicly a criminal, who fights the eight-hour-day movement in the same way as Raster did yesterday.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1889

AWAY WITH ILLUSIONS AND SELF-DECEPTION!

The Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung always considered it a special task of the Socialistic Press, to protect fighting workers from disappointments arising from false propaganda, and to strongly warn them of all illusions in this respect.

As the strongly suppressing reaction, under which the workers' movement, on all lines, presently suffers, was made possible chiefly by those self-deceptions and illusions, which are still lurking in the lines of our comrades, we take the opportunity to insert in this chapter some serious outspoken remarks.

What we have mentioned in former articles, in regards to this matter, was aimed against the practice of achieving advantages for the workers by means of bluffing and intimidating the adversary.

We point to the harmful reaction of the "bluff game" by which these gamblers



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try to bluff and deceive, first of all, themselves.

It happens too frequently that we try to persuade ourselves we have accomplished much; while, in reality, very little fruitful and useful work was done, and almost no lasting effect was reached.

That this defect actually is being found in all lines of our social battlefront, can be shown by numerous facts. For German workers, this standpoint can be considered as passed; but among our English speaking comrades the majority still does not realize that all these ventures, at the best, can only result in some advantages for a few individuals; and in general only lead to exposure of workers' plans by a failure in business or, if prospering, to a development of "exploiter-concerns."

In this field and not less in that of one-sided political movements, as well as

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the so-called radical procedure, we see staunch fighters who are playing the "bluff game" not so much against the common enemy, as against themselves.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung. Apr. 12, 1889.

ARBOR DAY

(Editorial)

State's sovereign Fifer issued a proclamation lately requesting the children in the schools and the young men and women in colleges, seminaries and universities, to reserve April 22 for planting trees, shrubs, and vines with the aid of their teachers.

In connection with this appeal, the Illinois State Horticultural Society publishes a drawn out explanation about the necessity and purpose of tree-planting. This is the way it approaches the matter:

"This work will bear rich fruit to the living ones of to-day and provide beautiful and happy homes for our posterity.

"In these homes there will live people who will ever hold in check the hordes of socialists and anarchists that crowd our cities and so seriously threaten the life of civil and religious institutions."



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We would be very grateful to the Illinois State Horticultural society for telling us what in the devils name has the planting of trees, shrubs and vines to do with socialism and Anarchism.

Do these honorable gentlemen think that we shall multiply so rapidly that the present forests of the state of Illinois will be insufficient for the necessary amount of gallons?

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung,

June 12, 1888.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF OUR JOBLESS?

For a number of years there has not been such an overflow of jobseekers in Chicago as now. About 25 - 30,000 men are vainly seeking any kind of job. Did the city or county authorities ever stop to think about this problem? Of course they have - in the form of increasing the police force so as to protect the pious money-bags from desperate workingmen.

Every slavedriver, small or big, hires a bodyguard which might be more expensive for the single vampire, but is cheaper than doing something for the relief of the masses. Besides this, one after another, homes of obscurantism are being built, not for the purpose of feeding the hungry, but to hold out hopes for another world. This is all that has been done on the part of the Bourgeoisie and should in their opinion, solve this urgent problem and secure peace and rest within our social life.

The increase of unemployment is a necessary result of private capitalistic ways of production and the steady development of technique.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, June 4, 1888.

BABOR AND PATRIOTIC PARADE

We wonder if the generals and colonel of the Grand Army of the Republic, who marched so proudly through the streets last Decoration Day, knew of the death of the abolitionist, John Glazebrook, who died after making the statement that all his spending of time, money, etc., to liberate the slaves in the south was in vain.

What does it matter if the slave-drivers know that the conditions of the negroes are worse than before, that thousands of lives were sacrificed in vain, and that slavery is now taking a hold on the white race.

While thousands join the money-bag parades, other thousands cast their glances towards Waldheim, where men, who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of the slaves, are buried.

The wreaths sent from near and far, for that historic grave, came from people who knew that the emancipation of slaves was not completed, and this showed the spirit of Decoration Day among the working class of the United States.

At this moment in Washington there is a life and death fight being made by one of



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those veterans, who is idolized by the American people.

General Phillip Sheridan was one of the leaders of the army, the adversary of the rebel-leader, Lee, who was forced through Sheridan to capitulate to Grant.

Sheridan's march of victory left a trail of blood and devastation, he knew nothing of Garrison's noble achievements. He was a sergeant of the Prussian type, who looked at the war game as his trade.

The world will not lose anything by his death.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 1, 1886.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A NEWSBOY



One of the saddest sights of social misery in the modern big cities manifests itself in the presence of thousands of little newsboys who can be noticed wherever there is some heavier traffic.

Anyone unused to city life will be surprised at the large number of these little boys who represent the middleman between the press and public.

The products of the capitalistic press would not yield such big profits, some even could not exist without those little children who are forced to sacrifice their youth and health while their more lucky contemporaries have a chance to go to school and prepare for a better future as well as enjoy their life while studying.

The real newsboys are at the same time bootblacks encountering heavy competition in this line - you can see four to five on every street corner in a business district.

Their esprit de corps and honesty is extremely high. The most dangerous aspect of the business of a newsboy is the climbing up and down of the cable cars while in motion. Accidents happen frequently and no time is lost to bring these orphans to

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the morgue or to the county hospital for study purposes. If he should survive, there is another cripple on the street trying the same business. Hundreds of cripples are thus thrown yearly on the streets.

Although no statistics are available it is certain that two-thirds of all news-boys are morally going to the dogs and if they should not be lucky in securing a job as an errand boy in some business by the age of fifteen or sixteen the majority end either in the reform schools or jails.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 29, 1888.

THE LOTTERY EVIL

Contributions to that stupidity known as the lottery is not prohibited by law for purchasers but is prohibited for sellers of lottery tickets, the sale being the real swindle.

As we are not swindlers you cannot obtain any addresses from us of swindle agencies. Try the German morning papers.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1884.

NOTICE EDITORIAL ON DEPRESSION OF 1884

Criticism of the Chicago Times which declared that although the Depression is not as serious as the panic of 1873, we find ourselves in the midst of an industrial and commercial crisis. The Times attributed the depression to overproduction and speculation. The solution for the workingmen according to the latter lay in a return to the soil instead of remaining in the cities. The Arbeiter Zeitung is Sarcastic.

"An excellent solution! The industrial workingmen will leave the production of their many years of labor to the big capitalist! Let the workingmen go as tramps and let themselves be exploited by the great landlords and only in this way can the economic system be righted."

MPA FILE, PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1881.

A DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT

A bill is pending to be introduced in the Illinois State Legislature, which due to its character, should be rejected by the committee to which the duty of the first consideration of a bill is assigned. The bill requests nothing less, than the forcing of every society issuing life insurance to its members to comply with the law regulating those Insurance Companies, which are in this business not to benefit others, but for their own benefit.

This infamous bill requests namely, that societies maintaining a life insurance department deposit \$100,000 each as a guarantee fund with the Treasurer of State in Springfield. The motive is obvious. The bill is directed against organizations which were founded for the purpose of providing death benefit for the beneficiary. It is plausible that these organizations are responsible for the decrease of the insurance business done by regular Insurance Companies; but back of that are some very good reasons.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1881.



The life insurance departments of the organizations in question are gaining in popularity because of the great saving arising from the fact that there are no business offices to be maintained, and no salaries to be paid to directors, treasurers, secretaries and presidents, the cost of which salaries, more often than not, exceeds the sum of several hundred thousand dollars annually. In contrast to this, the work of the secretary and the treasurer of a mutual aid organization is usually donated, and if one of these officers accepts a compensation, it is a small one indeed. Mutual benefit societies have no investment worries, for there is no surplus money for any investment. The only possible loss they could suffer would be through the dishonesty of either of the officials in charge; such loss, however, could never be of serious consequences.

On the other hand, many an insurance company announced its **insolvency** as a consequence of the dishonest manipulations of its officials. Of course, those whose incomes depend on the prosperity of the Insurance Companies are alarmed by this condition.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1881.

This applies especially to the presidents of insurance companies, whose remunerative positions pay in many instances \$50,000 annually. But mutual benefit societies do not operate for selfish reasons; furthermore, they are in no business relations with Boston and New York firms, and thus they do not contribute to the dependence of the Western part of the country from the East.



The argument is that a fund is necessary for the protection of life insurance policyholders in case of an epidemic; but in such a case a small reserve capital would be insufficient, and the result would be the disorganization of the society. It was stated that with the exception of the Free Masons' reserve fund, of which the amount is approximately \$200,000, no society which is including life insurance in its statutes could deposit the funds demanded by that bill.

The legislative body of Illinois would indeed commit a crime against the interests of many hundred thousands of citizens of this state in passing the proposed bill; and, besides, it would be of benefit to none but the life insurance agent.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 4, 1880.

CHILD LABOR

The Socialist Society has always been fighting against child Labor in any form, or for any child under 14 years. If human beings were not so avaricious for money it would not have been necessary to go to law to protect children against early work. The school is the place for a child, and if the parents are kept responsible they are there.

The schools should have additional rooms for teaching the children a little about different trades. A strict system should be applied to keep up these rules.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1879.

THE DEATH PENALTY

(Editorial)

Executions are a necessary evil which cannot be abolished as long as we have crime. But, while we have the death penalty, it does not necessarily follow that we must continue the present methods. Although it is the duty of society to get rid of the people who endanger our existence, there is no sensible reason why executions should be conducted in such an ancient barbaric manner as we witness it every Friday throughout the country. Strangulation, particularly if the hangman is inexperienced, does not fit into our time. Yet, this condition prevails throughout the United States. And public hangings, especially, should not be permitted in this century. Executions should be performed unostentatiously. Only experienced persons should be chosen, so that the awful spectacles we witness in four out of ten hangings will not be repeated.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1879.

The Ohio legislature last year made a half-hearted attempt to remedy conditions by relegating hangings to the penitentiary, where the warden would be in charge of them. But the lawmakers of that State did not bring the matter to a conclusion. Reconsidering the unsettled question when the legislature [of Ohio] convenes again would be of greater benefit to that State than wasting time with party arguments.

The problem of substituting a more scientific method, and eliminating the rope, is now being considered in the East.

Henry Bergh, originator of the humane societies, believed that no public executions should be tolerated; he regarded them as cruel, demoralizing spectacles, more apt to induce crime than to prevent it. The guillotine, in his opinion, would make an execution a still more tragic and detestable matter. Bergh suggested using a fast-acting poison or gas which would kill a convicted criminal in an unsensational manner. Hydrogen would be piped into an airtight chamber, and the convict would fall asleep and die. On the evening of

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the execution the convicted man would go to bed, entirely unaware of anything. Gas would be turned on while he was sleeping and then he would not wake up again. Death by chloroform, as doctors have declared, would also be absolutely painless. People who were on the brink of death through over prolonged inhalation of chloroform could not, upon awakening, remember whether they had endured pain.

While Mr. Bergh expressed an aversion to execution by manual efforts, some scientists showed no such scruples. Professor William Darling of New York recommended piercing the neck to sever the spinal nerve, and Professor Draper, who had no objections to the guillotine, thought that executions should be entrusted only to capable men. Electricity appeared a suitable medium to both of the aforesaid erudite gentlemen, provided that satisfactory results could be obtained. Mr. Benjamin not only expressed the belief that a man could be killed easily by an electric shock, but even said that an electric apparatus, about as large as a trunk, could readily be constructed, and that this apparatus would develop enough power to kill more people than were ever

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hanged in the United States. According to Benjamin's statement, there was an electric apparatus at the Stevens Institute in Hoboken capable of producing sparks twenty-one inches long which could perforate glass plates of three-inch thickness. Even greater effects could be obtained by an apparatus at the Polytechnical Institute in London.

Obviously, there exists no dearth of methods to reach the goal, if it should ever be decided to replace our present barbaric custom with a more befitting procedure. Death by the rope is on a par with the obsolete thumbscrews, Spanish boots, and other medieval instruments of torture. A system in keeping with the spirit of modern times is highly desirable. It is only a question of which legislature will take the first step.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 25, 1879.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

The great eight-hour movement, for which preparations were made for months, and upon which the Socialists based such hopes, seems to have fizzled out. July 5th was proclaimed as the day of action. And now hardly any men still stick to their resolutions. The furniture workers were to be the advance guard to start the ball rolling; a few of them are sticking to their guns, but it is a lost cause--like the affair in Rastatt during the German uprising in 1849.

In making this comparison, let us suggest to those who were involved in the German movement thirty years ago, that there is no occasion now to ridicule the men whose attempt has failed in America; that it is unfair to accuse the workers here of having shown bad judgment, because, in 1849, during the riots in Westfalen, Dresden, and Baden, men of cool judgment realized the hopelessness of the situation from the very beginning. Even today, after all these years,

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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the men who took active part are still proud of their efforts; they are proud of their enthusiasm for a cause which was doomed to fail. Undoubtedly, these Germans, in thinking of the past, will remember the blind fury they had against all who favored a reorganization of Germany; but they considered the procedure a wanton waste of life and property, and the names called at that time, such as, "reactionaries, crooks, traitors," will not be forgotten. Yes, the Germans of '49 rushed heedlessly along, tried to support a venture which could only be successful if hundreds of thousands of workers showed solidarity; and the men in that movement exhausted their vocabulary of abuse, hurled invectives at all who, at the outset, predicted failure because the attempt was premature. And the men of '79 used the same words the Germans did in '49, when failure was mentioned.

It does not require exceptional intelligence to make predictions. Common sense makes it evident, in so far as Chicago is concerned, that it is absurd to increase, by twenty per cent, the manufacturing cost of an article in one city, while elsewhere conditions remain unchanged. This would prevent our factories from competing with others--and what would the workers gain by that?

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If a man is out of work, it is immaterial to him whether a day's work is eight or ten hours. All he thinks of is a job!

For the sake of argument, let us assume that the workers would have been able to enforce an eight-hour day, at four-fifths of their former pay. Would they be satisfied in the long run? Would not the natural ambition to earn more make the workers disgruntled with the two hours of leisure which represent a loss of forty cents? Even America is not a land where laborers are willing to bear a loss in order to enjoy two hours of idleness, which provides time for mental improvement--reading socialist tracts!

Everybody intends to earn as much as possible. Thousands of people came to these shores with no material resources--strength and skill constituted their sole possessions--yet many of these men acquired sizable fortunes. But there is not one among them who amounted to anything by insisting on an eight-hour work period.

It is highly probable that the eight-hour day will eventually be established

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here--long before some of today's youngsters have grey hair--and in spite of the fact that agitating only served to make others lose substantial sums in wages. We have made this assertion for years. But the eight-hour day cannot be attained by rebellion. Every sensible person knows that a shorter work period will be brought about only by changing economic conditions, and then only in a gradual manner. The experience acquired during the last few weeks undoubtedly has proved to be a sobering influence upon those workers who so enthusiastically favored shorter working hours.

The workers hold one ace in proving the feasibility of an eight-hour workday under local conditions: As soon as the co-operative furniture factory of the Chicago furniture workers is in operation, the men can show whether they are able successfully to compete with capitalistically controlled factories where the ten-hour day is in force.

If the claims of the Socialists are true, that the capitalists make immense profits, and fatten on the sweat of labor, then the co-operative factory will

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have ample opportunity to prove or disprove them. No leeches can enrich themselves on the workers when the new factory opens and, barring some calamity, the workers should earn more in eight hours than they did formerly in ten, since they share the profits. Of course--if there is a profit! But it might turn out differently, and if it becomes necessary to share the losses, the enthusiasm for the co-operative venture might diminish.

Regardless of the result of the experiment, it is worth trying. If it can be shown that the co-operative factory can function successfully on an eight-hour basis, then more will be accomplished to help the eight-hour movement than can be attained by any number of strikes and revolutions.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 23, 1879.

WAGES AND TIPS

(Editorial)

The eight-hour question has arisen in the city administration, and presents a strange aspect.

The council, at its last session, decided that city work, such as sewer construction, laying of water pipes, etc., shall be done on an eight-hour basis, and that the daily wage shall be two dollars.

Commissioner of Public Works Waller declared that he cannot follow the dictates of the council, because, in an opinion given by the corporation counsel, paying of the new and higher rate would constitute a violation of Waller's official duties, or, at the very least, a waste of public money. All public

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improvements are made according to contract, and \$1.75 is paid for ten hours' work; that would be \$1.40 for eight hours. To pay more--when the workingmen did not even ask for a raise--would be equivalent to giving a tip of sixty cents to every man. The council has no right, and Commissioner Waller has still less authority, to do that.

If Congress and the states are not empowered to impair the validity of contracts, surely a city council can be no exception.

The distinction which Waller draws between wages and tips may perhaps be explained by the council in calling the workers "officials", and their wages salaries. In that event, the council's right to raise official salaries cannot be disputed.

But, in that event, official salaries would be of little importance, so far

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as the eight-hour labor question is concerned. The money which the aldermen would give to city workers, the sixty-cent tips, would not come out of the aldermanic pockets; the additional funds would come from the taxpayers, and the taxpayers, regardless of their occasional braying, are good-natured asses who will bear the heaviest loads. It is somewhat doubtful, however, that any of the councilmen would pay two dollars for eight hours' work, instead of \$1.75 for ten hours, if these gentlemen were to hire a laborer. Not one of the aldermen would do that. They are very liberal with other people's money, but if they would have to defray the expense, that would be another story.

If the city council, in one way or another, circumvents the opposition of Commissioner Waller, all city workers, in comparison to other laborers, will be a preferred class.

It can happen, of course; we even have had a precedent in New York, where

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Bill Tweed created a preferred class of workers, city workers, who receive a higher rate of pay, at the taxpayers' expense, of course. The tips these workers received in addition to their regular salary were a sort of reimbursement for the dirty work which had to be performed for their political party.

Our Democratic council now follows the example given by Tweed, but that our aldermen--the majority of them--should adopt such a resolution because of a belief in the eight-hour principle, is something that not even the Socialists will believe--they are not so foolish.

By the way, Waller is a Democrat, and his argument with the council is therefore a family row. The costs, whatever the outcome, will be paid by the taxpayers.

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CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES

(Editorial)

The eight-hour movement of Chicago's furniture workers gave one tangible result, and we hope it will endure. A co-operative furniture factory has been planned.

If workers become their own bosses, that would be the surest and most sensible way to raise the economic standard of labor. It is rather remarkable how the workers, in comparing themselves with their employers, should become so class conscious and place themselves on a lower social level than necessary-- particularly here in America. This attitude is a sort of adaptation of customs prevailing in foreign lands, and is entirely out of place in this country. In speaking of European factory workers, who regard themselves as slaves

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and look upon capitalists as bitter enemies of the people, we can understand the viewpoint that no lasting peace is possible between the two factions, and that a truce is all that can be hoped for. In Europe, due to the density of population, and the class consciousness which has existed for thousands of years, the lot of the factory worker has indeed become hopeless, and labor sees no salvation, except in a complete destruction of the present order.

But, in America, we have different conditions, particularly in the West. Among any hundred employers in the upper income bracket, one can hardly find a man who did not start as a common laborer; and we have no unsurmountable barrier here between classes. Daily, one notes the transition from worker to employer, and, of course, there are also occasional reversals.

The assertion that it was possible for a laborer to become wealthy, twenty

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or thirty years ago, but that this condition does not prevail today, is nonsense. For a few years after the crash, the evolution from labor to employer came almost to a standstill, and in some instances there was a retrogression. Thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of capitalists lost their wealth, and an equal number of workers managed to pull through--or nearly so. But these are temporary and exceptional conditions. As a matter of fact, one finds that the larger cities have not yet fully recovered from the depression, but that smaller localities are thriving, places which today present the same conditions found in Chicago thirty or forty years ago; and in those localities the rise from employee to employer is constantly apparent. The growth of capital (the variety which evolves by saving money from wages)--in other words, the laborer who acquires a surplus--this condition manifests itself throughout the land, but in the crowded cities the rise is not so prevalent as in those smaller communities where ambitious, diligent individuals are not lost in the crowd--places where there is still elbow room, and where every man can carve out his fortune.

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And, even in Chicago, the proletarians don't seem to be so hard up, if the workers are actually considering organizing a co-operative furniture factory, where laborers will provide the capital by buying from one to twenty shares, at \$25 a share. Figuring on the basis of twenty shares to a man, that represents \$500. No great fortune, to be sure, but even the smallest amount, \$25, is much more than a workingman in Germany could afford for such a purpose. How many of Borsig's employees in Berlin, for instance, can save one hundred marks, not to mention two thousand marks, from their meager wages of \$1.25 to \$3.00 per week--barely enough to keep body and soul together? Just how much could Borsig's men save, so that they might organize a co-operative factory?

Is it not actually sacrilegious for our American workers to regard themselves as proletarians, when they enjoy more luxuries here, and earn more, than most of the shop owners or bosses in Germany?

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Our American workers are no proletarians, by any means, and they are not undernourished wage slaves; they are free citizens, and facts show that, if our laborers save only a little from their wages, they are capitalists in comparison to the European proletarians, and yet our workers claim to be on the same low social level.

Regardless of whether our workers admit it or not, their efforts to become their own bosses deserve acclaim. We shall always give hearty encouragement to a scheme of this kind, where workers try to solve the social question by emerging from the level of mere existence to that realm where men employ themselves.

When the workers become their own bosses they will learn one fact: The belief that the producer can name his own price is erroneous. The men will find that production costs are not the basis of the selling price, but that

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the demand for an article is the controlling factor. If a buyer cannot be found, then any merchandise is worthless, regardless of efforts which may have been expended in producing a perfect article. And, therefore, a co-operative factory will be able to pay wages only in proportion to its income. The worker's weekly pay envelope may therefore contain more or less money than it did when he was working for an employer. The amount may be less, for instance, if competition [sic] decreases the price of the finished article. In the latter case--since the men are their own employers--they must share a loss in salary, just as under more auspicious circumstances they divide their profits. There is no capitalist to back the venture and absorb occasional losses during short, dull periods, in the hope that prices will rise and wipe out the deficit. The workers, therefore, when applying the co-operative principle, will face a constantly fluctuating income; after all, the men are their own employers, and have no alternative but to adjust their incomes to current circumstances.

If all the members of this co-operative enterprise fully understand this,

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and realize the risk involved, and are willing to share losses as well as profits, their venture will be successful--and we wish them all the luck in the world.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 17, 1879.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

The eight-hour movement, started here last week by the furniture workers, proceeds rather slowly. The principal stumbling block is the wage question, and friction, for the present at least, has been avoided because the workers are willing to work eight hours for \$1.60 instead of ten hours for \$2.00. But, no doubt, ninety-five per cent of the workers regard the eight-hour day as a transition, and expect finally to earn as much money in eight hours as they formerly earned in a ten-hour workday. Just as much money, that is the main thing! That the workers earn only \$1.60 now instead of \$2.00 does not arouse them to enthusiasm. The fact that the men work two hours less, and therefore have two extra hours in which to spend money, while earning forty cents less, does not appeal. The workers' wives, in particular, will not be highly elated. It requires considerable self-denial.

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The workers may now consider two problems. The employers may well say, "We have enough orders on hand to give you ten hours' work per day and pay you \$2.00, if you insist on working only eight hours for \$1.60, then it will cause some inconvenience to us, because we must hire extra men and increase our force by twenty-five per cent. We do not like to do this, because we prefer our experienced men to new workers. But, if you insist, then we can, of course, divide a \$200 payroll as readily among 125 people, so that each receives \$1.60, as divide the \$200 by 100, so that every employee obtains \$2.00 per day."

The other problem the workers face is the cry of agitators, who exclaim: "Stick to it, boys; even if you get only \$1.60 now, that doesn't hurt much; after the movement becomes general, the infamous well-fattened gents will have to give you as much money for eight hours' work as they formerly paid for ten hours!"

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And those workers who really think--who do not readily accept the dicta of the socialistic penny-collecting preachers--realize that they are expected to disregard the proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush". Only one thing is certain, and that is the present loss; the future gain is entirely problematical. It is, of course, highly probable that business in general will improve in the Fall, so that the furniture manufacturers can pay twenty-five cents per hour. Figured on that basis, if the men work eight hours, they still earn only \$2.00 per day, which represents no financial gain whatever; whereas, if they continue to work for ten hours at twenty-five cents per hour, that would represent a gain of fifty cents per day.

If the workers consider their present status as a step toward the settling of the social question, then, most assuredly none of the "fat citizens" will deny the working class that pleasure. It is one of those pleasant self-deceptions which no one should deny.

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To recapitulate: Indications show that business will improve and that, in turn, will create a demand for labor, and, consequently, higher wages. If the workers then wish to work eight hours for \$2.00, instead of ten hours for \$2.50, then no one can object. In either case, wages will be regulated by the price of the manufactured product. Competition among employers to obtain help will automatically increase wages.

Whether an increase in the hourly rate provides more money, or whether a decrease in hours without a reduction in salary can be obtained, makes no difference; both amount to the same thing.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 10, 1879.

THE CARPENTERS

The furnituremakers' union published an appeal yesterday morning in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, requesting that all union members shall only work eight hours in the future. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung sent several reporters to the leading furniture manufacturers to see to what extent the union's order was carried out, how the manufacturers react, and to ascertain the conditions under which the eight-hour day will be adopted. We append the result of our investigation:

Sugg and Beiersdorff, whose factory is located at 408 South Canal Street, has complied with their workers' request, and the eight-hour day has been in force there since Monday.

Meyer and Company, Cohn and Company, and other firms have also agreed to the eight-hour day.

Naturally, there is a decrease in wages; workers earning formerly two dollars

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per day now receive only \$1.60.

Mr. Beiersdorff, speaking to our reporter, declared that he was willing to establish an eight-hour shift at the old wage rate three years ago, if two-thirds of the other western manufacturers would follow suit. Even at present, his firm is willing to pay the ten-hour wage rate for eight hours of work, if other local manufacturers, and those of Grand Rapids, Michigan, adopt that scale also.

Mr. Burke of Grand Rapids, Michigan, furniture manufacturer, saw Mr. Beiersdorff yesterday, but no eight-hour workday was mentioned by Mr. Burke's employees. The factories in Michigan have attained prominence since the great Chicago fire, and if they keep up the old wage scale, Chicago manufacturers must follow suit. Most of Beiersdorff's workers are sensible, and realize that the firm, acting independently, cannot afford to pay a ten-hour wage for an eight-hour day, because heavy losses would follow. He would like to see his men earn much money, because, ultimately, that would increase his own profits.

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When questioned, Mr. Beiersdorff said that a furniture manufacturers' association has been in existence since 1871, but that salary questions had never been discussed by that body since it was founded, excepting to provide protection against bad debtors.

The employees of W. W. Strong's factory, on West Randolph Street, struck on Monday for an eight-hour day, but returned to work Tuesday without having accomplished anything, according to Mr. Thayer, the manager.

A. H. Andrews, of the firm of Andrews and Company, 211-213 Wabash Avenue, laughed heartily when our reporter asked him about the eight-hour movement and replied that his men would work twenty hours a day, if he gave them a chance, because their earnings would be proportionately greater. With the exception of three or four men, all do piece work, and earn good money. He does not care whether the men wish to work eight, seven, six, or even fewer, hours per day; he would not lose by such an arrangement, but his men would never think of such short hours. In 1873 it was necessary to discharge a

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few agitators, and, since that time, no substantial reduction has taken place. In July, 1877, his men would have shouldered muskets to fire on the strikers, if guns had been supplied for that purpose. After all, his workers are well off, and have been with the company for years. The firm employs about 125 men.

Bamberger, Bloome and Company, 207-209 Wabash Avenue, do not employ union labor, and received no request to let their men work only eight hours per day. With the exception of the finishers, the men do piece work, and many even stay evenings to earn extra money. Mr. Bloome said he did not care if the men work only two or three hours a day.

Deimel and Brothers, 205 Lake Street, were notified by a workers' committee on Monday morning, that the men would only work eight hours on Tuesday. The firm instructed the foreman to announce in the evening, that all workers who are not willing to work ten hours, need not report for work. On Tuesday, everybody came to work, and the company still works ten hours per day.

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H. and M. Neuberger, 80-82 Randolph Street, are working eight hours per day, with a proportionate wage reduction. Mr. Neuberger said he would like to see his men earn twenty-five dollars a week, because then he would make more money. The furniture workers want to establish the eight-hour system at present, even at a wage reduction, and in the Fall, when business is brisk, they intend to strike to obtain ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Stotz and Woltz, 57-63 Illinois Street, started on an eight-hour schedule today, with a proportionate wage reduction. The owner said that he would like to let the men work ten hours a day, but finds it necessary to comply with the wishes of the workers. He called one of his employees, who declared that the furniture workers hope to obtain their former ten-hour wage for an eight-hour day in the Fall, if business shows signs of improvement. Beginning today he will, of course, earn only \$1.60 instead of two dollars per day; but he is perfectly satisfied.

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The Illinois Furniture Company will work eight instead of ten hours per day with a proportionate reduction in wages.

Iverbeck and Holts, manufacturers of beds, and other furniture, told our reporter that all their piece workers are working only eight hours a day at present, with a consequent thirty per cent reduction in output, and that the firm would be quite satisfied if all manufacturers would have to face the same issue; however, the management doubts that the men will be willing, in the long run, to decrease their wages.

At Jacobson's factory, where upholstered articles, furniture and picture frames are manufactured, our reporter was informed that the piece workers tried the eight-hour workday for two days, then reconsidered the matter, and are now trying to work and earn as much as they can; in fact, they work as long as the shop is open. Mr. Jacobson said that good furniture workers are in demand, and none need be idle. A strike will hardly be considered, since most of the workers are piece workers, who know that they receive as much as they can be

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paid.

A. W. Ovitt, manufacturer of tables, located at Lake and Peoria Streets, has had no experience with the eight-hour day, but doubts that the eight-hour system will prevail for any length of time in furniture manufacturing establishments. Furniture making is based on piece work, and requires considerable machinery. As the working period is diminished, the overhead increases, since space for the necessary equipment costs the employer just as much money, whether the worker works eight or ten hours, and, in all fairness, a man working only eight hours a day cannot expect as high a rate as the man who works ten hours.

Mr. Ovitt does not expect a strike, since the men know only too well that a strike in city plants would induce manufacturers to move their plants into country districts, and that nothing would be gained by that.

If the eight-hour day is to be established in furniture factories, all small

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concerns will face bankruptcy, because they cannot afford to curtail production, and, to his [Ovitt's] knowledge, there is not a single furniture manufacturer in the city who has space enough to hire additional men.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1879.

SAINT PAUL'S PENNY

(Editorial)

The rumors which the communist leaders spread during recent months, predicting a universal strike--a great movement which might include anything, even a counterpart to the French revolution--had a very practical purpose, and served to advertise the picnic of the Fourth of July, an affair which lasted three days. During that time, many a St. Paul's penny was collected. The name of the communists' local "pope" is Paul, and the pennies gathered from the faithful are intended to provide a comfortable living for "Pope Paul". If a wag should say that the Swiss live mostly on strangers, then it may well be said that the communists thrive on dunces.

Opinions differ as to the amount of pennies realized from the three-day picnic, but none of the estimates is high. As a speculation, the affair

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seems to have been a fizzle. But then, every little helps, and anything is better than nothing. Just like the declaration in Lumpacivagabundus: "And if everything is gone, then we start again!" The begging then starts all over again--not by exhibiting one's clubfoot, but just by passing the hat; you must remember the old German proverb:

"With hat in hand,
You can travel throughout the land."

Now that the nonsense has come to an end, and the revolution against existing laws has been avoided, the next problem is to see what can be done for the great mass of people who are not piece-workers--the common laborers. To claim that certain factions are definitely opposed to the demands of labor is just plain malice, but the assertion helps to collect many a penny. As soon as most people are convinced that a shortening of the workday would be

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of benefit to everybody, necessary laws will be passed without much ado.
But not before!

To convince most of the people is not a simple problem, not as easy as bulldozing, of course; but reason is far more effective in the long run, and is the surest way to reach the goal. Bulldozing is contrary to the prevailing sentiment in the northern states--but attempts to influence public opinion by appealing to reason will produce favorable reactions.

If the pennies, collected by the communists are used for propaganda purposes, that is, to convert citizens to the communistic faith, then no one can object.

But the labor leaders must remember that screaming, denouncing, lying, and threatening do not convince, and even the most patient of listeners will

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eventually be aroused, and reply in the same manner.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1879.

HARRISON'S FOOLISHNESS
(Editorial)

Mayor Harrison has made up his mind to boost Chicago's real estate values --a good beginning--and he wants to attain the goal by economizing, which is also a laudable procedure.

But economy has its limitations. The man, for instance, who does not have the roof of his house repaired because he wants to save money, and later finds it necessary to call a plasterer to patch the ceiling because the rain has damaged it, must realize that such economy is expensive as well as foolish. This would be on a par with the mayor's scheme whereby he saves expense in the fire department and, by so doing, causes the insurance companies to raise their rates.

The mayor is mistaken if he believes that lowering of taxes is all that is necessary to increase property values. That might be an inducement for capitalists to invest money on a speculative basis, but one cannot see how the city will benefit in general, or property owners in particular; in that case,

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money would be diverted from those who cannot hold onto it, and would be hoarded by persons whose financial status enables them to keep their funds in idleness.

Chicago's land values can reach a permanently higher level only if the population of the city is proportionate to the area. Chicago is large enough for twice the population we now have, and such an increase can be obtained only if the industrial interests are given consideration. High insurance rates, however, are a millstone around the neck of industry; they hinder its progress, and eventually will cause our factories to be moved elsewhere.

Perhaps Harrison will realize the situation; if not, then he must learn by experience--and that will not benefit him in this instance.

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THE SOCIALIST PICNIC AT OGDEN'S GROVE

The socialist picnic ended yesterday afternoon amid pelting rain, accompanied by ear-splitting thunder and, according to rumors, the affair was a **financial failure**. The representatives of the "starving millions" had to be content with wearing their drenched Sunday clothes, which showed to great advantage the sinewy bodies of the healthy, "famished" workers. Some may have caught a cold from exposure, but more serious ailments can hardly be expected. The great festival showed that the workers of Chicago are beginning to be sensible again and, in observing occurrences in general, one realizes that the socialist festival at the Exposition building some time ago represented the highest attainment of this strange group living in our republic.

If it had not been for the speeches, no one in that multitude would have surmised that this pleasure-seeking crowd was the victim of exploitation, or of merciless and greedy capitalism.

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There were about five thousand people at Ogden's grove yesterday, among them the younger generation, which enjoys dancing and is incapable of drawing a line between socialism and pleasure. The managers of the festival, however, believe that receipts were large enough to net a few hundred dollars; but that is by no means definite, because a great many "dead beats" gained admission.

As early as three o'clock, a general exodus became apparent, but the young couples continued dancing until about five o'clock--the time heaven opened its floodgates--and then everyone rushed home.

While about five thousand people came to the picnic, it is highly improbable that more than three thousand were present at any given time, since many did not stay long. But the crowd seemed to enjoy itself in drinking beer, riding merry-go-rounds, target shooting and playing dice. The ushers were satisfied with the conduct of the crowd, and found no occasion to lend a hand to their blue-coated colleagues [police]. Comrades McGuire, Grottkau, Johnson,

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and Davoust gave speeches.

Agitator McGuire

McGuire spoke in English. He emphasized that the eight-hour movement and communism had nothing in common; that they were independent of each other. He said that any statement linking communism with socialism is scurrilous, and that there is a tremendous difference; any declaration to the contrary is simply untrue. The socialists are accused of being ignorant (and all that is implied thereby), but the cause is to be found in the ruling class. One demands culture of the socialists, but the means to acquire it are withheld. Youth is compelled to work at too early an age. The factories of New England furnish a glaring example of boys and girls who eke out an existence at a tender age. In ameliorating such conditions, a beginning is represented by the eight-hour movement, and the workers of Chicago were among the first who have tried to break the bonds of subjugation.

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Comrade Grottkau

Comrade Grottkau next appeared, well supplied with oratorical fireworks, and spoke as follows:

"In former years, humility and abstinence were praised; today, we speak of culture, humaneness and civilization. Both dogmas are false, and do not comply with the interests of the people. The proof is evident since, in spite of the country's almost inexhaustible resources, and its sparse population, we have millions of people suffering from starvation. An Asiatic spirit rules America; a few people are worth millions of dollars, and millions of other people endure the pangs of hunger. The liberty we have is the liberty to exploit the people, the subjugation of the poor by the wealthy; it is the kind of liberty that enables the rich class to monopolize it, and to prevent the downtrodden from obtaining freedom; and that is an Asiatic condition. We have here, in America, a few palaces, millions of miserable

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hovels, a few educated people, millions who are ignorant; many churches, countless houses of ill-fame, idle shops, crowded jails and prisons, too many institutions of learning and pawnshops, and so forth.

"The orbits of the stars have been computed; the origin and development of organic life has been ascertained; yet the working people are told the old story about the creation of the world in six days. Lies are proclaimed as truth, and truth is denounced as a lie. Man's fight for existence is more ruthless than that of any fish in the briny deep. The human sharks and octopuses are the real estate speculators, the railroad and trade monopolists, the speculators on the stock exchange, the corn robbers and the bandits who control the press, and so forth.

"Socialism is the modern Winkelried which will provide an entering wedge for freedom. Long working hours prevent the people from acquiring knowledge, and serve to undermine mind and body. In abolishing long hours, we wipe out the

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parasites who thrive on the work of others.

"The revolutionists of a hundred years ago forgot the followers of the golden calf--and today millions of lives are sacrificed to insatiable greed. Remember, all gods are subordinate to the golden calf, and, so long as laws are administered by corrupt judges who enslave the people, socialism will not be at peace with society. Our motto should be: 'Peace to the hovels, and war to the palaces!' If every despondent man who commits suicide would first kill a millionaire, then, within a year, we would have no more suicides, and no millionaires."

Comrade Johnson

Comrade Johnson spoke in the Swedish language, and to judge from the acclaim given him, his speech must have been impressive.

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Comrade Davoust

This Frenchman and communist spoke in his native tongue, eulogizing the heroes who, on October 6, 1789, marched to Versailles and gave the example which was emulated by the Parisian communists on March 22, 1871. While these long-departed benefactors of the people did not accomplish much, their efforts proved of **lasting** value to future generations, and the Parisian communists of eight years ago **accomplished** more. The speaker hoped that the movement in America would continue....

It was fortunate that all the speakers had different audiences and spoke in different languages, otherwise some strange contradictions would have been presented. When it started to rain, the few remaining people sought shelter in the hall and under sheds. Patriotic songs (and beer) marked the end of the festival.

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GERRIT

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 5, 1879.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

The Labor Festival

The Fourth of July has passed, thank Heaven! The weather was delightful and cool; the thunder shower from the previous evening clothed nature with new verdure, and the city followed the example; windows displayed green flags and, of course, the American banner, all of it providing a most festive appearance. And, while the day was not entirely devoid of unfortunate incidents, these at least only affected a few, and were not of general concern.

The great labor parade and picnic were not marred by any disturbances; thus it showed that the labor movement lost ground in general.

While the parade was impressive enough, for an ordinary affair, one might have expected much better things, considering the hue and cry made about it. As a

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demonstration, the affair proved ineffective.

Regardless of the mayor's proclamation, shooting continued night and day, and a large number of accidents resulted.

The Labor Festival

Yesterday we witnessed the long-expected event, the demonstration of Chicago's workers in favor of the eight-hour day. The demonstration proved to be an extremely peaceful affair, which caused no disturbance whatever, except that traffic was occasionally interrupted.

The participating organizations gathered at the Haymarket, as well as on adjoining streets, at ten o'clock in the morning, and an expectant throng lined the streets along the route of march.

The parade started at about eleven o'clock. The men marched along Halsted

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Street to Madison Street; from there to Dearborn Street, on Dearborn to Randolph Street, then along Clark Street to Chicago Avenue, passed Wells Street, to Division Street and Clybourn Avenue to the Grove.

The Parade

J. B. Behloradsky, Henry Stahl, and Tim O'Hara functioned as festival marshals; the three men rode horses and led the assembly. Then followed a large brass band with Hermann Presser as leader, and fifty men, members of the committee in charge of the marching order. After that came the members of the various singing societies, some riding in vehicles, others afoot: The La Salle Liedertafel, Freier Saengerbund, Liedertafel Vorwaerts, International, Socialist Male Chorus, and Rothmaenner Liederkrantz. About 150 singers marched, while from fifty to seventy-five rode on three foliage-covered wagons. Many a cheerful melody was heard.

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Then came a satirical characterization of Toby's militia, in uniform, carrying "murderous weapons", including a paper cannon. Cobbler Graf, the designer of the display, led the troop of six men.

Then came an allegorical float which would not have been understandable, if its inscription, in large letters, had not explained its meaning: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity". About sixty women and girls from the labor ranks followed, marching two abreast, their appearance indicating a certain strong-mindedness; most of them were middle-aged.

Next in order were the Turners, about seventy-five men; among them members of the Aurora Turnverein, Vorwaerts Turnverein, and several Bohemian clubs. The Schleswig-Holstein Verein, with about forty men, followed, carrying a banner. Then came a large wagon, drawn by four horses, representing in an unostentatious manner, and with considerable lack of humor, the blessings of the eight-hour work day. The allegorical display became understandable chiefly by the inscription.

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The float of the carpenters' union came next. The banner of the union was made of wood shavings. After that came a man on horseback, then the brass band; the wood carvers, with about fifty men; the furniture makers unions, with about 250 men; finishers, fifty men; upholsters, with their wagon and about fifty men; the building carpenters union, with about eighty men; the tailors' union, number one, with about sixty men, some of them carrying illustrated signs calling attention to the strike at Willoughby, Hill and Company; the book printers, **preceded** by a wagon on which a press was mounted which printed the "Eight-Hours' Agitator"; the various divisions of the typographers, about 250 men; and the German section, led by Mr. Lyser who displayed a fearful Bassermannic appearance.

A lone hunter in regular regalia, with gun and knife made of wood, ended the division of the printers.

Then followed: Makers of gold lace, about fifty men; shoemakers, about 200 men,

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and blacksmiths, probably one hundred men.

Sam Goldwater led the cigarmakers, about 200 men; one of the men carried his baby.

A wagon, which presented nothing in particular, followed the cigarmakers; a brass band heralded the approach of the sailors' union, whose officials followed in a light, open carriage. The sailors presented a good, natty appearance, and numbered around 120 men; the hodcarriers, with about one hundred men, followed.

And, finally, followed the various sections of the Socialist party, headed by a brass band, and gave an allegoric presentation of the slavery of the printers employed by The Times, Chicago newspaper.

A number of pictures were carried by members of this section, showing the

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terrible results of capitalism's control over labor. The militia law (and also the tramp law) was not forgotten. Several red flags were displayed by this division of the parade, which numbered about 500 men.

The last contingent consisted of about twenty members of the Socialist Education and Defence Society, without arms or uniforms, followed by about fifteen wagons and buggies containing people who desired to be in the parade, but who belonged to no (particular) organization.

The parade required about seventeen minutes to pass a given point, and was only one-fourth as large as last year's labor union parade of the Germans, when they gave their picnic at Ogden's Grove.

Arrival at Ogden's Grove

After reaching the park, the members broke their regimental order. A large crowd had gathered prior to the arrival of the parade and, with the constant

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additions filtering in, one might estimate the number of people at 5000, by the time the Great Western Band played its first selection.

The committee for the maintainance of order and the police had little to do.

The people who came to the picnic were a peaceful lot, and the crowd was not large enough to present serious problems. Everybody listened to the music and, when dance numbers were presented, hundreds responded and gyrated merrily.

Drinking was moderate, and great jubilance was not manifest.

A clarion call at about 3 o'clock announced the speakers, and about one thousand people gathered near the musicians' platform.

Schilling, the secretary of the committee of arrangements, introduced the speakers.

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Ira Stewart

Ira Stewart, of Boston, an elderly gentlemen of docile mien, gave the first address in English in behalf of the eight-hour day.

The speaker regarded the eight-hour day as a matter of international moment. He said: "Fourth of July and the eight-hour will henceforth be inseparable." The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Fourth of July is not a question of liberty or slavery, but is an issue between poverty and wealth.

"Resolved, That those persons who criticize us because we want a ten-hour wage for eight hours of work, should consider that we now receive less money for ten hours' work than we received formerly for working eight hours, and this condition made possible the vast accumulation of wealth for the Vanderbilts, Rothschilds, and other great capitalists.

"Resolved, that popular opinion, and law makers everywhere, must unite in furtherance of the eight-hour workday.

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"We appeal to all newspaper writers friendly to the cause of labor, and to the members of congress.... to recognize the economic necessity of this proposal.... The eight-hour day is of a much larger scope than capitalism (and even labor) has recognized in the past...."

Mr. Stewart also gave a list of senators who are opposed to labor....and said that the eight hour principle is the foundation of freedom....

He was given immense applause.

Then the Bohemian speaker, J. B. Behloradsky, was introduced. He spoke about the blessings of the eight-hour day, and the victory of the Bohemians over their enemies at the recent court trial. He said that the people know what to do to attain their rights.

After the speeches, the people became interested in their lunch. The picnic grounds were still crowded at midnight.

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Mayor Harrison was present. He rode horseback, and arrived at the beginning of the festival. The mayor commented on the orderly behavior of the crowd.

During the evening, the committee sent a telegram to George Gunton, in Fall River, expressing sympathy of Chicago workers for the textile strikers.

The picnic will continue today and tomorrow. The results did not meet the expectations of the organizers, but the occasion proved that the workers of Chicago can enjoy themselves without breaking the law.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1879.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

(Editorial)

The Republic of the United States is one hundred and three years old today. In the first year of the nation's existence, Congress provided that the flag of the United States should consist of thirteen alternating red and white stripes, and that the Union should be represented by thirteen white stars on a blue field. On the present flag, only the thirteen stripes remind one of the original thirteen states which formed the Union; the blue field now contains thirty-nine stars instead of thirteen; and our eight territories give promise of developing into additional states, so that some of our readers will live to see forty-five (sic) stars in the blue field of our banner.

The flag, which at one time represented a small republic of farmers and planters, is today the emblem of the mightiest and freest country on earth. Our Constitution enables anyone to improve his position, and entire classes of the population

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are given tremendous leeway, as far as laws are concerned.

The worst place for the red flag, emblem of the social revolution, is therefore next to The Star-Spangled Banner, because the latter presents no obstacles, even to the discussion of the most radical questions, and provides for a peaceful, gradual solution of all problems by due process of law.

The great majority of our local knights of the red flag seem to realize this, because, regardless of the agitation of the several leaders, the demonstration for the eight-hour day will be a peaceful, lawful affair. Not only will any tilt with the law be avoided, but the arrangers of the parade even give assurances that the demonstration in no way represents an introduction to a general strike; the mass movement is merely adopted to make impressive the insistence of labor for shorter working hours.

Reports received from other cities also show that the demonstrations scheduled for the Fourth of July are only in furtherance of the eight-hour workday--a

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principle of labor--and the parades on that day are no forerunners of general strikes or violence.

Communist newspapers in the East threatened a general uprising only a few days ago, and predicted other fearful events. But it appears that the labor unions taking part in the demonstrations have the upper hand, and most members prefer The Star-Spangled Banner to the red rag.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1879.

THE RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS

We are glad to report that the Socialist soldier clubs have good sense, and that they realize that a deliberate flaunting of the law and disobedience to constituted authority are likely to bring about a clash which the Socialists cannot avoid, and, in such an encounter the results might be disastrous to the Socialists themselves.

Instead of appearing tomorrow in full numbers and armed, the Socialists preferred to exclude all reporters, and yesterday selected ten men, under command of Socialist Lieutenant Bielefeldt, who marched from the Turnhalle Vorwaerts (Forward Turner Hall) unto the street to provide a test case, so that the constitutionality of the militia law might be questioned. The militia law, as will be remembered, prohibits the existence of armed, military societies not connected with the state militia.

Lieutenant Callahan, of the Twelfth Street police station, waited at the Turnhalle for the return of ten armed communists, or rather, agreed with

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Lieutenant Bielefeldt, leader of the ten men, that Bielefeldt should consider himself under arrest, and appear at the Madison Street police station in the morning.

Bielefeldt, conforming to the agreement, went to the police station in the morning, saw Judge Walsh, and asked for a change of venue, so that the case was entered on Judge Morrisson's court calendar for four o'clock in the afternoon. Bielefeldt gave bond of one hundred dollars. The charge is violation of the militia law.

The program was that Bielefeldt should plead guilty, go to jail and have the case transferred to the criminal court, where Attorney Rubens would ask for a habeas corpus in order to bring the affair to a rapid conclusion.

But matters took a different turn; the city officials were not satisfied with that arrangement. The arrest of only one person did not appear to be sufficient to regard the incident as noncompliance with the law, and therefore the whole affair was postponed until Monday, so that all participants might be present.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1879.

NO NEED TO WORRY

(Editorial)

Those persons who have never shuddered in Chicago will have no occasion to acquire goose-pimples on July Fourth. The bloody revolution, which was announced in so many incendiary speeches by the communists, will not take place. The communist defence clubs will not appear; only the nineteen Bohemian riflemen, without weapons, will be in the parade. A place has been given to the nineteen, who will march in the July Fourth parade in the cause of the eight-hour day. But no education and defence club, no hunter's club, will march to the picnic grounds. The only armed people will be the regular city police who, according to the program, form a part of the regular parade, and who will be present in several divisions.

And so, no flaunting of the militia law, which became effective on July 1, will be involved in the parade.

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The nineteen Bohemian sharpshooters would show up more advantageously if Judge McAllister would lead them. However, as the men will leave their guns at home, nothing can be done as far as the law is at issue; they are sharpshooters by brevet and, as such, cannot be excluded from the parade.

A peaceful July Fourth for Chicago is due mostly to two causes. First of all, several trade unions refused to participate in the demonstration on July Fourth, if any transgression of the law was to be contemplated; and, second, the communist leaders, whose brains show better development than their mouths realize that any rebellion, even if successful at the start, could only result in complete dissolution of the party.

The Illinois militia law, which became effective on July 1, and which forbids exercising and parading with arms, except with the permission of the governor, is by no means a new thing in the United States. Similar laws have been in force for years in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and are enforced without opposition.

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Now, as far as the Chicago communistic defence clubs are concerned, they have dropped the plan, advocated by some "rabble-rousers," to resort to defiance. Also, the proposal to make a test case was given up; it had been decided that the defence clubs should appear in full regalia in the parade, and thus provide an opportunity to be arrested, during the parade or thereafter.

Steps have already been taken to question the constitutionality of the militia law. A small division of the education and defence club marched and exercised in order to be arrested and so provide a test case.

The matter will thus be adjudged by the courts in regular order, and may even reach the State Supreme Court, who will decide whether the militia law is constitutional or not. So, even the militia law gives no cause to worry.

The only concession to the fear-invoking element is provided in the appointment of Dr. D. K. Schmidt as festival speaker at the picnic. He will speak in favor of the eight-hour day; the speech is to be in German.

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But no one need worry about the doctor; in selecting the man who advocated revolt against the militia law, and letting him appear as festival speaker on the very day when the communists proclaim their obedience to the law, just shows that the committee which chose the doctor considers his address to be given on the Fourth of July as a speech of sheer buncombe.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1879.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

(Editorial)

The assertions of the communists that no state has a constitutional right to ban armed organizations, other than the state militia, cannot be well sustained, when viewed in the light of the wording of the Constitution. With respect to the second article in the amendments to the Constitution. "A well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State; the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

This addition was proposed by the first congress to meet after the adoption of our present Constitution, and was accepted by three-fourths of the states then in existence.

The text plainly shows that it was desired to obtain a necessary, armed militia; now, note well, a regulated militia to protect the state. And that was the underlying motive of the proponents of the amendment--that in the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1879.

absence of a powerful national army, it becomes necessary to have a strong militia for the security of the state.

Anybody in congress at that time would have been regarded a fool if he had asserted that armed organizations should be premitted to exist in opposition to the state. And if anyone in that congress had claimed that that constitutional amendment permits irresponsible military organizations to shoot people at random, then such a person's mental status would have been questioned.

An attempt to quote the Constitution for the purpose of justifying the existence of armed organizations other than the militia, organizations holding military parades and making threats against the present order, is crazy.

The right of the individual to carry arms for lawful purposes is not taken away by the new militia law of Illinois, The law fully considers the dictates of the Constitution and lives up to its spirit; therefore, it only makes it unlawful for associations to exercise with arms and to carry weapons while

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parading.

It is the sworn duty of the Governor of Illinois to uphold this law, which goes into effect on July 1, and we do not believe that any high tribunal will regard this statute as unconstitutional.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 17, 1879.

EIGHT HOURS

(Editorial)

In its last session, the State legislature passed the following laws in the interest of labor: a [law establishing a] bureau of labor statistics; a law requiring subtraction from the funds of bankrupt firms to cover all wage claims prior to the payment of other bills; a law protecting wages up to fifty dollars against garnishee proceedings; a mine law protecting miners against accidents so far as possible; and several other bills affecting the welfare of workers. Several more bills would have been passed, if they had been practical. The lawmakers certainly showed no trace of bourgeois inclinations so far as labor laws were concerned. Only so much is required by our representatives: the proposals must show a measure of fairness and give evidence of being feasible. If these qualities are lacking, the legislature proceeds with the other agenda.

A bill has been presented to limit a day's work in all industries to eight hours. Now what can the State assembly or the national Congress do with such

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a request? It can pass a law (the national Congress passed such a measure years ago) that whenever work is being performed for the Government, a day's labor shall not exceed eight hours; but when this example is not emulated by other employers, what can the Government do about it? Shall compulsion be used to prevent any laborers from working more than eight hours when the men are willing to work longer? Shall employers be punished if they permit their employees to work longer than eight hours because the workers desire to do so? Shall a law specify that henceforth, after a given day, the wages now paid for ten hours' labor shall be paid to laborers who work only eight hours?

In order to pass such a statute, the Government must also have the authority to regulate prices, but it has no such powers. Even a person of very limited intelligence knows that the sales price of a finished article depends upon the amount paid for labor, because labor has produced part of the value of the product; in fact, in many cases the cost of labor is the chief item.

Suppose that it requires seventy-five cents' worth of labor to convert two pounds

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of cotton, worth twenty cents, into a certain amount of cloth which the manufacturer sells for a dollar, thus giving a profit of five cents. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the manufacturer cannot pay eighty-five or ninety cents for the labor without also raising the price of the product. He could not exist if he were to sell his goods at the same price as formerly. He would prefer to close his place to continuing under such conditions.

Of course, if all manufacturers throughout the land were compelled to pay as much for eight hours' work as they had formerly paid for ten hours' work, then there would at least be a corresponding increase in the price of all goods manufactured. The question arises then whether such a condition would not enable foreign manufacturers to compete successfully with us, in which case our workmen would be left unemployed. So the latter would not benefit much, since they would have an eight-hour day but no jobs.

But let us be momentarily concerned only with ourselves and assume that foreign competition need not be feared. What then is to be done if the industries in a

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city or a State cannot profitably sell their merchandise because labor costs are a fourth or a fifth higher than they are in other cities? Fair words and bulldozing do not help. If a manufacturer outside Chicago sells his products for a dollar and makes a profit of five cents, while a manufacturer in the city loses five or ten cents on the same merchandise, then the latter must quit, for he cannot insist that the buyers throughout the country shall pay \$1.15 instead of a dollar.

Let it be remembered, however, that we do not object to the assertion that a factory worker should earn just as much in eight hours as in ten hours, regardless of whether he, as the world-reformers assure us, uses the extra two hours for recreation or for mental or moral improvement. The decrease in labor hours is a gain in itself as long as one regards labor as a task instead of a diversion, and after all, no one works longer than he has to.

However, the desire to work eight hours instead of ten is quite a different proposition from being able to earn as much in eight hours as in ten hours.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1879.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW OF ILLINOIS

(Editorial)

The militia bill was passed by the State senate. A large majority favored the bill. The vote was as follows: 31 for (17 Republicans and 14 Democrats) and only 10 opposed it (4 Republicans, 5 Democrats, 1 Communist), and in the House of Representatives no opposition was raised to the final passage of the bill.

When the first draft of the militia bill was presented to the legislature, it was very doubtful that the measure would be accepted. Most of the representatives from the agricultural districts, Republicans as well as Democrats, were opposed to the bill. But the threats of violence expressed in Communistic papers and by speakers, the glorification of the Parisian atrocities during the French Revolution, and the insulting remarks about members of the State militia impressed the legislators of the rural districts. The representatives of the farming communities gradually came to the realization that the State needs a law for the maintenance of order, and that the existence of Communist

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clubs whose members are armed and not affiliated with the State militia, is a condition which cannot be tolerated any longer.

Then followed the foolish as well as impertinent conduct of Senator Artley during the senate session when the issue was being considered, and as a result, many more, who were originally opposed to the bill, voted for it.

Those Communists who complain about the new law, or resent it, should blame their leaders, whose tactless behavior and threatening attitude resulted in the passage of the bill.

If the Communists had used a little reasoning, they would have known that their procedure would produce this result.

The main features of the law were published by us some time ago.....

The armed Communist clubs in Chicago have no choice.....they must either become affiliated with the State militia--giving an oath of allegiance--or they must

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disband.

It is said, the more intelligent Communists are opposed to resistance, as advocated by a few "hot-heads" and intend to make a test case of it by questioning the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 14, 1879.

DCUBTFUL TERROR AGITATION

The fear of riots by the proletariat is immense. Dispatches from the foreign newspapers read as follows: "Chicago Communists are ready for action on July 4th 1879, the Authorities are taking precautions for safety." All the capitalistic newspapers express their indignation over the proposed introduction of the 8 hour work day for American labor which is planned for the 4th of July. Of course, the fact that the miners whose deplorable working conditions and small wages will give this movement their whole hearted support is not to be question. The mere thought of a general strike, fills one with horror. But, that even the rough element, has to a certain extent a right to an education which, by virtue of the long working hours and starvation wages, is denied to them, is the reason which compels labor to take such a step. Some time ago the Ill. Staats Zeitung began its investigation and the Westliche Post followed in their foot steps by saying, "An eight hour working day has been decided upon by the leaders of the working organization. It is not a bad plan but, who will pay, the same wages for eight working, as formally for ten? No matter how this question will be solved if the price of

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 14, 1879.

living necessities should rise; what will the worker have gained by that?

As to the question who will pay, we answer work pays for itself. With the shorter working hours, the wages should not lessen but, to the contrary should increase, for the number of the unemployed will decrease. With the exception of a few capitalists, nobody would suffer any disadvantage, as a result of the shorter working day.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1879.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

(Editorial)

While the Democratic Representatives in Washington are anxiously waiting for President Hayes to prohibit soldiers from being near polling places, the Democrats have nevertheless found the time to eliminate one of the main demands of the Socialists. By a vote of 103 to 52, the House passed a resolution to proceed with the agenda and to table the eight-hour law enforcement clause. A motion to reconsider was denied, and so the matter is finished.

This is not very encouraging for those Socialists who believed that many of their demands would pass with Democratic help. The Socialists will now find out that the Democrats are always willing to obtain votes from any source, but are not inclined to give any favors in return.

Aside from this lesson, the Socialists will now find that they are desirable to the Democrats only as unpaid helpers, but not as associates. This congressional

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decision merely expresses the attitude on our economy which has been held by the average person during the last five or six years. The people are convinced that during depressions, when tens of thousands are out of work, it would be impossible, as well as foolish, to prevent ambitious persons from earning a livelihood when an opportunity presents itself. What honest worker who must support a wife or child will refuse to work--if he can only obtain employment by working ten hours a day? Will he refuse because the eight-hour principle is involved? And particularly in the spring of the year, when thousands of urban workers--such as painters, decorators, etc.--gladly work twelve and fourteen hours a day because jobs for them are available only in certain seasons.

The idea of placing all laborers and all trades into one class by a legal decree which specifies the number of working hours is foolish, and every honest worker who believes in an honest day's work shares that opinion.

The more capable and independent workers will not be governed by specified working hours. If an able worker can earn as much in four hours as he needs

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to support his family and if he does not care to save anything, then he simply works less than eight hours; if he has the endurance and the ambition, he will work longer than eight hours, but regardless of the actual amount of time involved, such a worker will try to earn all he can during his actual work period.

To fix the number of hours a man may work is only feasible when the work to be performed is not influenced very much by individual capacity, as when a man attends a machine--hence, factory work and other strictly mechanical work. But mankind does not consist entirely of factory workers! Of course, the Manchester school of economy, on the basis of an analysis of modern industrialism, has regarded humanity during the last several decades as a mass of factory owners and factory workers, of capitalists and proletarians; and out of this conception, Socialism developed in Europe. Socialism intended to regulate all human activities on a factory basis; among other things, it called for a definite work period (eight hours in America, ten hours in Germany and Switzerland), which was regarded as "a legal right," a "humanitarian issue," and so forth. But in America, where almost two thirds of the population live on farms which are not

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amenable to factory methods, and where the remaining one third of the inhabitants are guided entirely by money-making considerations, any limitation of hours has proved a failure.

Of course, not all the attempts to introduce an eight-hour law were rejected. Everything is tried in America, because a trial is believed to be preferable to a mere theory. And, therefore, we have eight-hour laws also. But their practical application is limited to a few cases, as when a controversy arises over the collection of unpaid salaries; in that event the courts recognize eight hours as a work day. But the actual hours of work and the wage rate prevailing in a given establishment are left entirely to the employer and employee. Our laws have **never** insisted that an employer shall pay just as much for eight hours of work as for ten hours. And the House has followed this principle in the present case, and has declined to enact an enforcement clause for the eight-hour law.

One cannot deny, however, that with the introduction of steam power and other

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great natural forces now serving humanity, all strenuous human labor will be lessened eventually, and more time will become available for leisure. The tendency to utilize power as much as possible led to the point where ten hours was regarded as a day's work in America--at a time when people in Europe still worked ten and fourteen hours out of every twenty-four--and it is not improbable that the work period will be further shortened. But this result cannot be obtained by law; it must come of its own accord. Furthermore, the limited work period will only be applicable where the nature of the work permits, such as in factory production and in certain trades. In other lines, particularly in agricultural, professional, and artistic endeavors, all such restrictions will be of no value whatsoever.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1879.

BATHHOUSES

(Editorial)

Mayor Harrison promised to be the best mayor Chicago ever had. If he is serious, he must consider the just demands of the people, whether they live in palaces or hovels. Our fellow citizens who cannot afford bathing facilities in their own homes, now demand the right to perform their ablutions in the lake. For the sake of propriety as well as morality, and in order that elegant ladies who might be looking from their homes near the shore may not be offended by the sight of naked men and youngsters, the people now demand that bathhouses be erected which may be used free of charge.

The former City Council denied an appropriation for constructing bathhouses, because a Socialist favored the measure. Several aldermen informed the writer that the overwhelming defeat of the bill was solely because Stauber sponsored it but that need not prevent the mayor from building bathhouses on our beaches. During the years 1873 and 1874, the City Council set aside two thousand dollars

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a year, hence a total of four thousand dollars, for bathhouses.

Tax collections during these same years were gathered with difficulty; the poor landowners paid, but the wealthy resorted to litigation, and obtained a revocation of the total tax levy. Now, tax levies have been upheld on the strength of a recent law, and a steady flow of money enters the city coffers.

Mayor Harrison need only declare that four thousand dollars of the tax money received for the years 1873 and 1874 shall be used to construct bathhouses, and no law can prevent him from doing this. After all, he would only act in conformance to public sentiment.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1879.

DEBATES ON TRAMPS

(Editorial)

Christian Meyer, Socialist of Chicago, offered a bill in the Illinois legislature to repeal the present law which sanctions arrest and jail imprisonment not only of known loafers, but of all unfortunates found sleeping in sheds or under the bare sky. Ranney (Republican of Woodford County) made a motion to reject the bill.

Meyer opened the debate. He said, in substance, that he did not consider it a crime to be poor and unemployed; that the present vagrancy law regarded the unfortunate unemployed class as a criminal element, and that therefore, in his opinion, the existing statute should be abolished.

Crooker (Republican, La Salle County)....considered the existing law a necessity....

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Trusdell (Democrat, Lee County) favored Meyer's bill and declared: "No legislature has a right to impose a jail sentence upon a poor man, merely because he is poor. If a person is destitute and cannot afford a bed, then he must sleep unsheltered, on the bare ground, with heaven serving as a blanket, and we should not accuse such a one of having thereby committed a crime."

The first speaker's contention was upheld by Carl Erhardt (Socialist of Chicago), who proclaimed that the present law was an infamy.

.....

[Translator's note: The omitted paragraphs contain views of various representatives, non-Germans, from Illinois counties.]

....Wentworth (Chicago Democrat) moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Legal Affairs. His motion was defeated, and Ranney's motion to reject Meyer's bill was carried by a large majority.

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[The editor's comment now follows:]

It seems that a bill eliminating some of the objectionable features of the present law will probably be passed; only the repeal of the entire law was strenuously objected to by the majority of the House.

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THE THREE-VILLAGE CITY

Again an attempt is being made--this time by the city authorities--to abolish the loathsome and expensive division of Chicago into three towns. There is probably no other city which is in this ludicrous position, a clover leaf of village rulership within a city administration; with separate officials and individual charters. How often has London's division, due to its medieval character, been ridiculed! It is the greatest city on earth, yet it is only a loosely woven alliance of independent city and village communities interspersed with parishes, so that urban unity is represented only by a few administrative bodies appointed by the government. Chicago, on a smaller scale, gives us a counterpart, a patchwork of three independent towns not unlike the accumulating additions to century-old castles, where succeeding generations showed their handiwork. The medievalistic creations having no value, nor purpose, serve only as historical evidence--tradition. Aside from that the plan of this city is fraught with countless inconveniences.

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One might believe that the outmoded town constitution of Chicago could be abolished readily, effortlessly. Indeed not! There is the opposition: First, there is that army of ambitious political climbers who see in a successful town election the first rung in the ladder of future achievements in statecraft; then, there are the independent councils, nurtured under town government, who protest out of self-interest; and, finally, there is that great multitude of "honest Taxpayers" who think that the township officials whom they know as neighbors, relatives, friends, and as candidates for re-election, will give them lower assessments on taxable possessions. To them it would be cheaper to preserve the status quo than to rely on a sensibly created city administration which would encompass all the separate localities. The opposition created by these various motives proved insurmountable when attempts were made to eliminate these antiquated political divisions. Whether this reform can be achieved now is problematical.

The enmity of those groups which profit by the present disorder, or which hope to derive some monetary gain therefrom, is not the sole obstacle in the way of

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the proposed innovation. A more formidable hurdle is probably presented by the crazy tax system of the State, which provides that tax rates for the city shall depend upon the lesser units in the State's structure, namely, the so-called towns. As the State needs but little capital--which can readily be raised from a small tax based upon an exceedingly low valuation of taxable property--there develops among the town and county assessors a strong rivalry in promoting low valuations.

All the unlimited injustices resulting from such competitive efforts toward tax reductions were to be corrected, supposedly; by the Board of Equalization, a State department; but prolonged and sad experience throughout the years has demonstrated that--quite contrary to intentions--the Board has encouraged rather than alleviated the evil. The agricultural areas of the counties have benefited from this "equalization" at the expense of the populous cities, which have been burdened with disproportionate, unjust tax rates. Thus, it becomes quite understandable that the cities, confronted with the problem of self-defense, are only too willing to close an eye whenever town officials resort to deliberate

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undervaluation. An orderly, sensible, and approximately just property valuation by a combined city administration (in conformity to precedents in our city) would net much more for the State than the methods used by the town officials. However, if taxes were raised in this manner, Chicago would be in a worse predicament than before, which is not pleasant to contemplate.

Consequently, injustice and stupidity work in each other's behalf, and reinforce each other. A clean slate can be obtained only by the abolition of direct State taxes, as we stated before in these columns. This would also eliminate the assessments by State departments, which are nothing but one great swindle, a fraud hatched up by the State and the State departments. By the elimination of the [direct] State tax the cities would be enabled to base their tax system on rational, healthy principles, and the controversy over the continuance of our crazy trinity [the division of Chicago into three towns] would be groundless.

The abolition of the direct State tax would also enable us to come to some understanding in regard to city and county distinctions. The present relationship is

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not only ludicrous but is the source of far-reaching foolishness and wickedness.

No better proof of this can be cited than the present County and City Hall Building, that twin structure now in process of erection. Kraewinkel, which indulged in similar idiotic manifestations, has for centuries been regarded as a synonym for bureaucratic ignorance.

Just consider the fact that Chicago's population and taxpayers represent five sixths of Cook County. The five sixths of the County's population build one half of the building with bluish-grey sandstone, which, after prolonged, damp weather will acquire the tint of a Slovalsian mouse trap peddler's felt trousers after he has worn them twenty years, while the six sixths of the citizens [entire County] build the other half of the structure with a yellowish-white limestone, to which time will impart the hue of a half-seasoned meerschaum pipe. Even after a century--if no conflagration destroys the building--it will remain as a monument to local stupidity; a mute witness testifying to future generations about the antiquated, complicated order of our [present] local government.

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To eliminate the wretched arguments between the County and Chicago, in other words, between the five sixths and the six sixths, we have but one solution: The separation of Chicago into a special county so that the city administration is also the county administration (in so far as the State is concerned). It was done in New York [City], likewise in St. Louis; sooner or later Chicago must follow.

If necessary, parts of the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Lake, and Hyde Park, which are already closely connected with the city by parks and are virtually suburbs, could be incorporated into the new county, just as New York acquired several towns of Westchester County. Chicago's area would then be considerably larger than the principality of Liechtenstein and at least ten times as large as the principality of Monaco. In so far as our inhabitants are concerned, Chicago would be twice as populous as the Duchy of Brunswick.

Instead of being a three-village town in constant turmoil with the State and the County, it would acquire its rightful heritage and title, to which its commerce, its transportation, and its social status entitle it--a cosmopolitan city.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1879.

MORTGAGES

(Editorial)

The bill of Senator Bash, who intends to infuse at least a slightly humane spirit into the mortgage laws of Illinois--as far as the debtor is concerned--has aroused a storm of indignation from our leeches, the Shylocks and their legal representatives. However, others assert that what Mr. Bash intends to accomplish is nothing more than part and parcel of the past procedures of other states, especially of Massachusetts.

The mortgage law of Massachusetts is based upon the assumption that the mortgagor who accepts a mortgage as security does so with his eyes open, and that he is as fully informed concerning the actual value of the property as the person who seeks the loan. If, subsequently, a considerable devaluation takes place, which is beyond the control of either, then, considering the circumstances, one party of the contract shall not sustain the entire loss, but both shall share it. In

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other words, the mortgagor shall be satisfied with getting the property without exacting additional demands from the mortgagee, who already has lost his entire investment as far as the mortgage is concerned.

But as long as it is customary for the debtor to sign a mortgage as well as a bond, the courts cannot very well deny the right to a legal action to collect in accordance with the bond; but, if the creditor takes such action, the mortgagee then has the right to redeem his mortgage-lapsed property. In other words, the creditor cannot obtain a clear title to the property.

That is the law in Massachusetts, and is the identical procedure Mr. Bash desires to introduce in Illinois. No doubt the stipulations are sensible and just, at least in all cases where the mortgage represents a part of the unpaid purchase price. Different opinions might prevail where the creditor had advanced money on an ordinary note and accepted a mortgage as additional security, with no intention of obtaining possession of the property. In that case the creditor can have no objection if the property is returned to the

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debtor after the latter has paid the debt. In such a case the creditor is interested only in the money he has lent, and not in the property itself.

As an example, let us suppose that, during a real-estate boom, A converts several acres of what was potato land into "suburban lots" and sells them to B for \$10,000, taking \$5,000 in cash, the balance as a mortgage. Now, if the real-estate "soap-bubble" bursts before the mortgage becomes due, so that the acres are worth only \$2,000, then it is eminently proper that the creditor should consider repossession of the land as payment in full, without exacting an additional three or four thousand dollars from the debtor, who already has lost every cent he has paid.

During recent years hundreds of such cases were recorded. In every instance the debtor had to face bankruptcy, and no Portia appeared to prevent forfeiture of the coveted "pound of flesh". Also, within recent years a multitude of not overly prosperous people have suffered under mortgage laws which were enacted for the sole benefit of creditors.

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One still remembers the incident of the Bavarian Settlement; in fact, the memory is most vivid. A well-known real-estate agent sold building lots to a number of German workingmen, and finally--after cheating them by selling at excessive prices--he not only reacquired the property (with the buildings erected thereon during the interim) but also mercilessly collected the unpaid balances from the unfortunate debtors.

Such atrocities were, and are, absolutely legal according to our present mortgage laws, and just as lawful as Shylock's demand for a pound of flesh. Bash's bill does not go as far as it should in eliminating the present evil. Nevertheless, the measure is worthy of recognition, and is a step in the right direction.

As long as Mr. Bash is considering the subject, he might as well try to do even more by adopting still another clause of the Massachusetts law, the clause dealing with taxation of money represented by mortgages. One of the vilest and most despicable provisions of our State tax system stipulates that the mortgagee must pay the tax on the creditor's property. If I have property valued at \$10,000,

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and I owe \$5,000 in a mortgage, then I actually only own one half of it, the creditor possessing the balance. Nevertheless, I must pay taxes on the entire \$10,000--the creditor's \$5,000 as well as my share. Of course, according to law, the creditor should pay an additional tax on the mortgage, since the latter constitutes personal property, but he ignores that. Of every \$100,000 invested in mortgages, less than \$1,000 is registered as personal property. Even though every mortgage-holder should pay his full taxes, it would not ameliorate the plight of the debtor; the State alone would benefit through such double taxation.

In Massachusetts, the law provides that the debtor may deduct from his mortgage payment the amount of the tax on the creditor's share in the property, unless the contracting parties definitely have made an agreement to the contrary..... This is the only feasible way by which investors in mortgages can be made to pay a tax on their property, and the adoption of such a law would be highly desirable in Illinois.

Our laws on mortgages are survivals of a period when the West lacked capital,

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and when any capitalist who provided money, even at outrageously usurious rates, was regarded as a public benefactor. Any timid suggestion calculated to curb the selfish interests of capitalists met with the rejoinder, "For God's sake, don't drive away capital--it is badly needed here; after all, our State is of only recent origin!" But that time is past, and the basic design which our legislature has impressed upon our tax laws must be eradicated, so that no one can ever say again: "The debtor in Illinois has no rights which the creditor must respect."

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A FAIR SUM

(Editorial)

The Inter-Ocean, in defending the retroactive pension payments, expresses the proper attitude. Instead of resorting to Logan's stenterian hurrahs for the Nation's defenders, to whom we are eternally indebted for the fact that the limitless pockets of people can never harbor enough money for adequate tips to our soldiers, this paper appeals to the impecunious civilians and asks: "Is not twenty-five or fifty million dollars a nice sum? Would it not infuse life into our shanties, if such a sum were to suddenly circulate in small trade channels? Would not all businesses prosper when several hundred thousand pensioners spend so and so many millions of dollars? After all, these veterans will not keep the money which came as an unexpected windfall; sooner or later the sum will be used to acquire more or less useful articles; this would bring money into circulation and revive trade. In short, more

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money becomes available, and times will be better."

Well, such blunt candidness in justifying the raid on the Treasury is preferable to Logan's exclamations. Now we have no sentimental whining about a "debt of gratitude" or the "duty and honor of the Nation toward its defenders, the upholders of liberty"; instead the sober opinion prevails. The United States has money, lots of it, or at least good credit; business, however, is in the doldrums and to improve it we must steer a few dozen millions into trade currents. This might be accomplished by a war, with Mexico for instance; but as such a war is not in the offing at the moment, other means must be devised to put more money into circulation. For this purpose, the rotten swindle about "gratitude", the Nation's debt to its veterans, is just as suitable as any other. The main problem, regardless of pretext, about giving money to the people so that coin will roll about, still remains. This will be accomplished with the pension law, and it is beneficial; the end justifies the means.

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Considered in this cynical manner, the pension law, in the main, is only a form of "state help" (as the Socialists desire it) for the improvement of economic conditions. What the paper dullards tried to attain in an awkward manner--since they overlooked the fact that the mere printing of additional money would not provide the essential circulation--will now be accomplished by more capable means, for twenty-five, fifty, or more millions of dollars are to be distributed gratuitously to individuals. Hell and its cohorts would have to conspire against us, if money so lavishly scattered would fail to achieve its purpose!

Verily, nothing derogatory can be said about such logical reasoning. The average man to whom the good Lord suddenly gives a few hundred or a thousand dollars will be inclined to "squander" them promptly. Another question is: What will he do when the money is gone? In nine cases out of ten the recipient finds that suddenly acquired, unearned money will prove a curse rather than a blessing. Such windfallen money increases tremendously the yearning for luxury and inversely, and in an equal measure, destroys latent ambitions

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for honest endeavor as well as the tendency to conserve one's possessions. An example of this on a gigantic scale is provided by Germany's cursed "billions of blessings". [Translator's note: This is a direct reference to the five billion francs, the indemnity which France paid to Germany, subsequent to the Franco-German War of 1870-71.] To a lesser degree we also observed how, during wartime, thousands of people obtained wealth effortlessly and dissipated it.

The enactment of the retroactive pension law will produce similar results. A nice sum will reach the people, but at what price: At the cost of awakening that macronosia, the morbid greed for further fortunate gains and additional pillaging of the National Treasury on the strength of new miserable pretexts; in short, at the expense of a repeated, thoroughly confusing differentiation between rightful earnings and swindle, as well as new myalgic convulsions of the Country's economic life and national credit.

And that is too high a price to pay, merely for giving a "nice sum of money" to the people.

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CITY FINANCES

(Editorial)

As gratifying as our city finances appear, when considering the comptroller's report given to the city council yesterday evening, we see, nevertheless, serious problems involved when we scrutinize the facts more thoroughly. In giving intrinsical cogitation to some matters, one is confronted with ominous doubts about the advisability of accumulating public money at the office of the city treasurer. There is for instance, \$82,276 in the city treasury belonging to the school fund--more than sufficient to build three schools. Yet, thousands of school children are trying in vain to gain admittance in public schools; thousands others must spend hours in unsanitary, inadequate, rented buildings which serve as auxiliary institutions of learning.

The Department of Public Works has a cash balance of \$107,315.40 available; yet, the approaches to most bridges are in dire need of repair, and the unpaved streets

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are just about unpassable, quite aside from the despicable fact that the city laborers are paid in script, whereby they lose at least eight per cent. The city treasurer probably drew interest on the money with which the officials bought up the script--money which in all fairness should have been used to pay the workers.

Of the appropriations for drainage canals, \$63,476.92 is still unused, although we have streets where drainage ditches are a necessity. Promises were made three years ago to alleviate conditions; yet, property owners still wait hopelessly to see this work performed, and look with apprehension toward the time when children will die with scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The taxpayers do not donate money to see an imposing balance in the treasury at the end of the year, but they expect public improvements to be made in conformance with appropriations, and that public servants be properly reimbursed for their labor. Hoarded wealth in the city treasury does not benefit the municipality; on the contrary, if the proceeds derived from taxation are not

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kept in constant circulation, the total tax burden may become even greater. With this circulation it will not be so unbearable as when the accumulated funds at the city treasury retard the normal flow of money.

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THE RAID ON THE TREASURY

(Editorial)

In so far as the responsibility for the payment of retroactive pensions is concerned both political parties are at fault, for while the Senate boasts of a Republican majority, the House of Representatives has a greater number of Democratic votes. However the Republicans are chiefly to blame because the President whom they counted into office willingly signed the bill which enabled his party to perpetrate the treacherous act.

Of course the defenders of the measure assert that it would have been useless for the President--the pitiable wretch--to invoke the power of his veto, because it would have been overruled in both Houses. But this is not necessarily true! Had Hayes possessed the fearlessness of Grant and exposed the planned raid in unequivocal and energetic terms, his veto would not have been ignored.

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In the meantime popular opinion had begun to change and to show opposition to the "grab". Consequently the majority of the members of Congress would have been glad to use the President's veto as a lever to extricate themselves from the ensuing responsibility for the swindle--which is on the same level as the infamous "grab law" over which the virtuous supporters of Hayes's twaddle made such a fearful clamor during the last Senatorial election.

Recently the Westliche Post (Western Post) has been busy heaving brickbats at the "grabbers". Henceforth the Westliche Post may have its babbling Hayes as leader of the "grabbers". After all, the raid which he made possible by signing the pension law will exceed by fifty or one hundred million dollars the amount looted from the treasury in 1873.

Why, one might ask, are these former "Rebel Democrats" so willing to make such liberal grants and to vote for such munificent appropriations to be used as "tips" for erstwhile "Defenders of the Nation"? The reason is so obvious that

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a blind man could see it: "One hand washes the other".

In other words, if the Democrats help their former enemies of the North to extract generous funds from the Mint now, the ex-rebels will expect similar complaisance when Southern representatives demand millions of dollars for their constituents--in the name of war indemnity.

The barrel is on tap and now everyone may draw to his heart's content.

In their endeavor to make themselves as popular as possible Republicans and Democrats will resort to liberality at the expense of the Treasury, which, ultimately, means the taxpayers.

"Upon sin follows the evil that you fear,
Just as peeling onions makes you shed a tear."

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Thus "spake" the Capucinian monk in "Wallenstein's Lager". Thus after the retroactive pension payments are begun, the recognition of Southern "war claims" will follow in quick order. "In quick order" means at the next Congressional session, when it is likely that Hayes will take as little recourse to his veto as he did during the present Congress.

Thus our national finances face the pleasant prospect of being relegated into abysmal insecurity. That national financial security is available is indicated by the new "grab law, the enforcement of which points to the existence of a much larger sum than the surplus of our regular income provides. But it appears that there will be no trace of such a favorable difference when, in accordance with existing laws, one per cent of the National debt is allocated to the sinking fund.

To obtain the money required, only two courses can be pursued. A greater income must be provided either by the addition of new taxes or by a loan. Congress

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will hardly favor the former; the only alternative is the loan.

Borrowing can be made an honest procedure by either of two means: the unpopular interest-bearing bonds, or the compulsory non-interest-accumulating loan-- in other words, "More paper money!"

Naturally, the very Democrats who voted for the "grab" can also vote for the latter method and thus the future Congressional decisions will be in favor of more (paper) money, and our Government's financial condition will have again been piloted into a swamp.

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THE SOLDIERS' PENSION LAW

(Editorial)

President Hayes has been found wanting, as might have been expected, considering his weak character. He did not veto the bill which was passed under the rotten pretext of "Justice for the Nation's defenders," but the purpose of which is the looting of the Treasury. Instead of returning the document unsigned to Congress, he affixed his signature--and thus the bill becomes a law.

The moral cowardice involved in the President's action becomes quite apparent when compared to the intrepid courage of ex-President Grant, who twice vetoed the measure and thus protected the Treasury and National credit from Congressional deprecations.

Even if Grant had practiced nepotism to a higher degree than the virtuous civil service reformer Hayes, still the decided difference in Grant's conduct in respect to the "bounty equalization" (sic) would have far outweighed Hayes' lamentable

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acquiescence in the proposed plundering plan.

Instead of preventing this raid on the Treasury by a decisive veto Mr. Hayes apparently prefers to let Congress shoulder the responsibility. He knows that there is no money available to make the law effective: the twenty-nine million dollars appropriated for the fund apply only to the regular pensions provided in former sessions. If Congress intends to have this law enforced, then a new appropriation should be authorized. If the money thus advanced in accordance with our existing financial statutes exceeds our revenues, then it is the problem of Congress to raise sufficient capital and yet maintain a balanced budget by increasing taxes or devising new levies.

Congress will probably look askance at this attitude. To be regarded as benevolent and liberal to the "country's defenders," and then to hold the Administration accountable for any deficit resulting from such generosity, would be a pleasing prospect for our lawmakers. But to assume responsibility for the

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destruction of the "Democratic reputation for economy" so laboriously built up in the last two years, or to incur the public indignation which would result from an increased tax load--for which the elation of the pensioners would be no substitute--is another matter. Therefore it is quite possible that, in view of the approaching end of the Congressional session, the essential appropriation will not be acted upon. And thus the Democratic members of the next Congress will be obliged to eat the sour apples which will create bad prospects for the Democratic party in 1880. It is not unlikely that the crafty members of Hayes' Cabinet who advised the President to adopt the bill based their calculations on the logic of dyed-in-the-wool ward politicians instead of on the principles worthy of honest statesmen.

One of the amusing incidents of the debate on the subject [pensions] is the following proposal (as it appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer): That Congress add an amendment to the bill whereby all payments under this law should be made in silver dollars. This would be a new attempt to compel the restoration of that "much-abused and timid child"--the "dollar of our fathers".

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Suppose that a man who was discharged from the army in perfect health fifteen years ago now suffers from a liver complaint or gout--the origin of which some obliging physician ascribes to the ordeals of the war. If such a "veteran" were given fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars as a retroactive pension he would accept it, even if it were a burdensome, one-hundred-pound ingot of solid silver. After all, beggars must not be choosers. And it is just as likely that this unexpected windfall of silver which is to be received by the postwar "wounded" will go into circulation, and will be squandered like the bundles of greenbacks which were paid the army in 1865. Whether such measures will make silver money more popular or less is an open question. The experience of the past indicates the latter.

It is difficult to find a single businessman who would not prefer the most soiled ten-dollar bill to ten silver dollars which any sub-treasury is willing to give him in exchange for it.

In view of all this, opponents of the coinage of silver may come together in

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an open alliance on this proposal which, would in effect, circulate twenty to thirty million silver dollars through small trade channels. This would create difficulty for all those holding heavy, clumsy cartwheel dollars. It would seriously affect the gentry who, a year ago, screamed themselves hoarse in the quest of silver, because they had hoped to cheat their creditors out of fifteen per cent with the aid of silver dollars.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1879.

HASTE MAKES WASTE

(Editorial)

Secretary of the Treasury Sherman converted the National debt from six percent bonds into a four percent issue, which has proved an exceedingly successful accomplishment--perhaps even too successful. Now we have the "common folk" who have lost all confidence in banks, and the rich snobs who are too cowardly and selfish to invest their money in commercial enterprises which would benefit the people, confidently spending their money to acquire four percent Government bonds. It is expected that by the end of January subscriptions will have been taken for one hundred million dollars worth of the four percent United States bonds. If the six percent issue is thus completely converted into four percent bonds, it will represent an annual interest reduction of two million dollars, a success which might easily make any finance minister conceited.

But what of the source of this one hundred million dollars and what of its

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consequence? This wealth is derived from our own country, but a large portion, if not the entire amount, migrates to foreign shores, since the withdrawn six percent bonds which are to be redeemed with the proceeds of the four percent bonds are mostly owned by Europeans. According to the lowest estimate involving the six percent United States bonds of 1867, there are forty million dollars in Europe, while the highest estimate doubles this figure. The Europeans will not be inclined to accept the four percent bonds in lieu of the redeemed bonds and will demand payment in gold.

Thus we would have no alternative but to send quantities of gold abroad. The precious metal would be supplied from the hoard which Mr. Sherman has so laboriously collected to support and equalize our paper money with bullion.

But what will happen when our gold pile decreases to such an extent that it fails to represent sufficient security for the paper money?

At present we experience no particular demand for the yellow metal; everyone believes that he can exchange paper money for coin at any time, but insistence upon gold would manifest itself instantly if doubt of the Treasury's ability

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to redeem paper should arise. Our anxiety to convert our six percent bonds into a four percent issue might easily bring about such a crisis; such a predicament would result from a hurried withdrawal of American gold by Europeans.

It is apparent that Mr. Sherman should heed the proverb: Haste makes waste.

Commerce between the United States and Europe has been favorable to this country for many years. The United States export is much greater than its import, and the surplus accruing therefrom did yeoman's work in paying old debts.

But one must not expect too much of this surplus. After all, it is not so large that all of the six percent Government bonds which are in Europe can be redeemed, and the saving of interest obtained through the debt conversion does not represent such a great profit that it can fully compensate for the damage done when we are again confronted with a sudden exportation of gold.

To repay obligations is commendable, but even good deeds can be overdone--

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or as a sarcastic philosopher once said: "Overzealous virtue is vice!"

By going slowly we may also attain the same goal--and with much greater security.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1879.

INTEREST RATES IN AMERICA

by

Dr. Otto Guenther

Can the four per cent interest rate on the rapidly absorbed United States Government bonds be regarded as a definite, future interest rate or an indication of money value in this country? That is, can it be regarded as an approximate measure, since national credit is usually safer than that of individuals or corporations? Does this prompt buying of Government bonds represent economic inactivity or reveal that the populace does not dare invest capital, its liquid funds, in private enterprises? Or, since we are confronted with our economic welfare, and since, perhaps, we have such a surplus amount of money, do we seek only a temporary outlet for our capital by buying four per cent bonds? Have we reached the point in our economic development where the land now enjoys a less fluctuating interest rate? Obviously, these are important economic questions, and the solution thereto must be of profound interest to the people. But these problems cannot be answered definitely by

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a mere yes or no, since opposite opinions prevail among the agricultural and commercial interests. Therefore, the appended lines can be regarded only as a contribution to this economic wrangle.

The history of economic conditions provides only a weak foundation whereby one might adjudge the current interest rate as an indication of a commercial nation's well-being. Interest data involving the Bank of England is interesting, though not reliable, in settling the question. One has seen within the last twenty years the greatest discrepancies in the interest rates of the Bank of England. The Peel Acts which regulate interest on funds, and the influence of the mighty London money clique, always exerted a paramount effect upon English interest rates. [Translator's note: Sir Robert Peel, first Lord of the Treasury, abolished the deficit in English revenues. In 1844 the Bank Charter Act, although thrice suspended at a desperate crisis, has ever since regulated the currency of England.] In England's economic history we find high as well as low interest rates during good times, and the same is true of poor years. During the crisis in 1857 the Bank of England changed its interest rate nine times: from 1858 to

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1862, thirty-eight times; from 1863 to 1866, fifty-seven times; from 1867 to 1871, thirty-two times; from 1872 to 1874, fifty-one times; and, from 1875 to 1876, seventeen times.

The older school of economy held that ground rent was the gauge of our general welfare, and that, therefore, it controlled the healthy interest rate of a nation. The newer science discarded this theory, claiming that the interest rate at which a country may borrow money is a truer index of a nation's financial status. The credit of a government depends upon its solvency and, inversely, the revenue of a government--with which it pays its creditors--is based upon the prosperity of the people. If the latter are well situated, so that commerce flourishes and industry hums, then the resultant increase of revenue from taxes and duties enriches the national treasury which, in turn, provides greater security for the governments' indebtedness. The interest rate, then, at which a government can float a loan is significant insofar as the financial situation is concerned, and the dividend, therefore, may be regarded as a rather reliable economic indicator. Actually, we enjoy cheap money, even though commercial rates only

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approximate the national rate.

The belief is justified that the many millions of people, who seek the four per cent issue, prove that the present money situation is not sufficiently clarified, and that a great lack of confidence makes Government bonds preferable to risking one's surplus capital in other enterprises. However, this surplus capital which one has been able to accumulate and which was added to this country's wealth through a favorable trade balance, does not show such definite preference for the four per cent U. S. bonds that one might assert he finds no favorable opportunities in other business channels here. Probably millions of U. S. bonds are subscribed to daily, but a large number are absorbed by the banks, which fact must be ascribed to their financial condition as well as to speculation. In selling the bonds, the banks not only receive a commission from the Treasury, but also obtain three month's interest.

The public, however, does not invest its money exclusively in Government bonds. As proof one need but cite that the American public buys a considerable amount of

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American paper which heretofore was absorbed only by foreign countries. One could cite also that the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad which formerly paid eight per cent on its bonds, can today sell six-per cent bearing issues, or that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad paid only seven per cent to obtain capital instead of eight per cent as formerly, and its bonds bear only six per cent.

We note that interest rates in the West--which were always higher than those in the East--are also--decreasing, so that mortgage rates on western lands dropped to seven per cent in many instances; heretofore, loans on these lands were quoted at ten per cent. This shows that capital feels sufficiently encouraged to seek investments beyond the four per cent Government bonds.

Our economic position in itself is favorable, and aside from the trade balance, our industrial activity is no less propitious and promising; this becomes evident in the iron industry. The recent report of the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Company of Philadelphia gave a long, detailed, statistical account of industrial conditions in 1878, and in closing made the following remarks: "Last year

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proved more profitable to the American iron industry than the two preceding years. There was a greater demand for iron and steel products, and prices remained at a fair level. Foreign competition diminished and, therefore, one of our industrial branches faces good prospects for the ensuing year." The iron industry usually gives a true picture of our manufacturing outlook as a whole.

The sale of the four per cent U. S. bonds, regardless of an occasionally applied artificial stimulus, demonstrates that our economic condition improved, that we are satisfied with less interest, and that the nation has reached the phase where one can work with more stable interest rates, whereas fluctuating rates often overthrow long-time commercial computations or, at best, make them difficult. It is not a matter of suspicion which induces the people to invest capital in four per cent bonds; it is attributable to the fact that there is surplus money for which, thus far, we have not found adequate investment opportunities. (Editor's comment: We need hardly remind our readers that we have a different, less optimistic view than our collaborator. Whether his or our opinions will more nearly coincide with actuality, the future must show; but we sincerely hope our

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correspondent will be right.) Expensive money [Translator's note: Money at a high interest rate] always proved a millstone in so far as economic revivals were concerned. However, it seems that we have passed the period of high-priced capital. We have reached the point in our economic development where one may have cheap money and a more stabilized interest rate, and in that we can perceive only an auspicious omen for our future.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1879.

STATE TAXATION

(Editorial)

On the first page there is given a detailed account of Governor Cullon's proclamation to the legislature. [Translator's note: This document was written in English and translated into German by the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and as it is available in the English-language papers, it is omitted here.]

We derive some satisfaction in mentioning that the proposition first offered by the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and later (somewhat hesitatingly) by one or another English paper, has now been adopted and announced as the Governor's policy: the abolition of all direct taxes, and the substitution of indirect levies (e.g. license taxes, trade taxes, etc.). We have given our reasons [for advocating indirect taxes] on prior occasions in this column (editorial column), and we need not resort to repetition. It is sufficient to say that the procurement of state revenues through indirect means is the only orderly

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method whereby one may abolish universal cheating, which is a by-product of direct taxation.

This will also spell finis to the insolent plundering of cities by the Equalization Board. As long as the Board exists, and this tax system [direct] prevails, which makes it apparent that the Board's creation is essential to justice (whereas it is actually the tool of despicable injustice), just so long will taxation in Illinois be based on perjury, fraud and swindle. After all, the State needs only very little money, so that every tax assessor may consider himself a public benefactor when he assesses all taxable property at as ludicrously a low figure as possible, thereby undermining the credit of the State.

The State constitution provides, once and for all, that no community within the State shall go into debt beyond one twentieth (five per cent) of the value of all its taxable property. If such property then is assessed at one fourth or one fifth of its actual value, then it means that a community's credit is limited to one hundredth of its true taxable wealth. In this manner the present

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monstrous tax system of the State leads to artificial bankruptcy.

To realize the abolition of this tax system is one of Governor Cullon's aims. Whether the State legislature will comprehend the matter shall not be commented upon. Not much can be expected from that source.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1879.

"THOU LOVELY FOREST!"

(Editorial)

English newspapers give us the following estimates: We use annually 100,000 cords of wood--just for the wooden pegs in shoes; for matches, 300,000 cubic feet (2344 cords) of the best pinewood; for lasts and boot trees, 500,000 cords of birch, beech, and maple; and just as much for tool handles. To bake bricks, 2,000,000 cords of wood are needed every year, in other words, a forest of 50,000 acres. Our present telegraph poles represent 800,000 trees and the yearly maintenance exacts another 300,000. For railroad ties we require yearly the stripping of a thirty-year-old forest, an area of 75,000 acres, and to fence all railroads would involve a cost of \$45,000,000 and an additional \$15,000,000 for replacements.

These few items show how we strip our forests; there are others: crates, boxes, baskets, etc., which represented, in 1874, an outlay of around \$12,000,000; and the wood sold for agricultural implements, wagons, etc., amounted to \$100,000,000.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1879.

These figures may be greatly exaggerated--in fact unbelievably so--but they furnish food for thought. "Who destroyed thee, lovely forest?" Our future generations will ask that question after being confronted by the wanton destruction practiced by the present inhabitants. We have followed a sacrilegious, ruthless process of devastation, even though we have eyes and ears to perceive how bitterly Europe and Asia fared, after felling their trees. The most fertile districts of the Old World were converted into deserts--consider Syria and "The Promised Land". In Southern France the cutting of forests on hillsides invoked a constant, losing fight with the elements; water, formerly absorbed by vegetation, now rushes unchecked into valleys, bringing destruction in its wake and covering rich fields with sand and silt.

All those examples are nonexistent, as far as Americans are concerned. What do they care about the future? Après Lui Le Deluge (sic). Let the sons and grandchildren replant what has been so deliberately destroyed; and, in the interim, the present generation continues to regard the forests as an enemy which cannot be exterminated quickly enough. Even the most impressive warnings are insufficient to induce them to desist and consider the approaching calamity.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

THE ROBBING FARMERS

(Editorial)

It appears that the insolent exploitation of Chicago and Cook County through the gentlemanly so-called farm "Board of Equalization" is to be repeated again this year. In the past year these "robbing farmers" increased the valuation of Cook County property by ninety-eight per cent, virtually doubling the tax in this locality to lighten the burden of other districts. This year, so it is asserted, the Board will not be quite so severe, but it will be bad enough. Real-estate values in Cook County will be increased seventy per cent. City and village building sites are to be assessed sixty-five per cent higher; likewise all personal property. In this manner the total taxable property in Cook County will be given an increased valuation of \$120,000,000.

While the County represents only one seventh of the State's total population, it will have to pay three tenths, nearly one third, of the State's taxes.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

Is there any redress against such an atrocity? Unfortunately not! The "robbing farmers" represent the majority in Illinois, and plurality is legal, which means: the power to control. Might precedes right in a republic as well as in a monarchy. Yea, perhaps we ought to be grateful that the farmers outside of Cook County do not shift the entire tax load upon those unfortunate counties which happen to have populous cities. The farmers can do that--their votes permit it. Knighthood in Prussia, only a few decades ago, enjoyed immunity from taxation at the citizens' expense. Why, then, should the farmers in our "Free Country" be prevented from achieving what the aristocracy did in a benighted autocracy: the privilege to let the common citizenry pay it all? The latter have at least one satisfaction which was denied to the people abroad: the right to assail their exploiters with the truth. We may growl and complain, but pay we must: that is one of the things included in our freedom and civic rights.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

NATIONAL CITIZENS AND STATE CITIZENS

(Editorial)

If the Civil Rights Bill fares no better in the Supreme Court of the United States than it did in the Federal District Court of Tennessee, then the Forty-third Congress spent much time and effort uselessly. According to an opinion rendered by H. H. Emmons, Federal Judge of the aforementioned District, and issued in the form of instructions to a grand jury, the proposed law is only a worthless "scrap of paper".

Judge Emmons argues thus:

"The Federal Government has no authority to punish any offenses save those committed against federal statutes. It has nothing to do with crimes against life and property, or against the welfare of citizens. [Translator's note: The statement that the Federal Government "has nothing to do with crimes against the welfare of citizens" is erroneous.] The individual state above has jurisdiction

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over such transgressions; only the individual state can define and punish them. For instance, admission to saloons, theaters, etc., is a matter which only the states, and not the Federal authorities, regulate by law. The National Government can define and protect only the national rights of citizens; and these rights are not numerous. Among these rights are the privilege of traveling from one state to another. The National Government also devises and executes laws relative to the protection of United States citizens while in foreign countries or at sea. However, the Federal Government has not even the right to hold elections, that function being entirely within the province of the states; nor has the Federal Government the right of granting any citizens admission to any state institutions. Thus, by abolishing slavery, the Federal Government merely placed the former slaves on the same level with the Negroes who live in the states where slavery never existed. In such states Negroes were prohibited by laws and legal opinions from exercising the right to vote, and nobody thought of demanding or expecting redress from the Federal authorities. The courts in

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these states have also confirmed the right of owners of theaters and ships to refuse Negroes admission to their playhouses and boats.

"Now, if the Federal Government had no authority to interfere with this exercise of the sovereignty of states in favor of those Negroes who never were slaves, it cannot have acquired such authority with reference to the former slaves merely by abolishing slavery. The Federal Government may protect the national rights of emancipated slaves, but has nothing to do with their state rights."

In proof of his argument, Judge Emmons cites two very important decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on matters of race. The one was made in connection with a complaint made by the butchers of New Orleans against a law which forced them to have their slaughtering done by large slaughtering firms. The other decision was rendered when a lady appealed to the Supreme Court for admission to the bar. In both cases the Supreme Court decided that it had no jurisdiction, since neither the right which the butchers of New Orleans claimed, nor the authority to admit anyone to the bar of a state, were national rights. And yet, in the case of the butchers of New Orleans, the right of a citizen to follow an occupation, and to protect his property against a state

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

law which placed it in jeopardy, was at issue. Judge Emmons could have also cited the decision of the Supreme Court, granting the individual states the right to seize private property on which the Federal Government levies taxes, such as liquors, or to prohibit the sale of such property, or to destroy it.

Judge Emmons concludes that the Civil Rights Bill is null and void because the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to enact it.

In connection with this matter His Honor makes some remarks which prove that his interpretation of the law is not based on malice or ill will toward Negroes. He deplores the fact that the Negroes of the South were exposed to the abuse and persecution of their masters, and that there were no laws to punish the despicable scoundrels who murdered or drove away defenseless and peaceful blacks. And he adds in a bitter tone that since Congress wanted to apply dubious means to protect Negroes, it would have done better to have protected their lives and their property instead of their "right" to view the bare legs of can-can ballerinas. He says:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

"I cannot warm up to the right of Negroes to see the swinish indecent exposures of the bodies of ballet dancers who evidently are the chief attractions offered by the stage today. Had I answered that the Federal Government has a right to protect the citizens of a state, I would have chosen more important and more indispensable rights as objects for the protection of the Federal Government. We dislike and disapprove of making a farce of the use of Federal power; and we regret that this power cannot be applied to the protection of the life, homes, and properties of those peaceful and faithful workers who labor quietly and honestly for their wives and children and have no desire to have social intercourse with those people who frequent our theaters for the purpose of satisfying their craving for sensical indeceny."

In general, Judge Emmons' opinions agree with those of Senator Carpenter, who also stated that the Civil Rights Bill is a violation of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Since several complaints have been made in lower courts on the basis of that contention, it will not be long before the Supreme

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

Court will have an opportunity to render a decision on the matter. If its decision agrees with that of Judge Emmons, the race question will be just where it was prior to the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill. Only when the prejudice of the whites has been removed, and the Negroes have progressed socially and mentally, will the two races live together peacefully. A civil rights law cannot affect the issue one way or the other.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1873.

OTHER....PROPOSALS BY ALTGELD.

....In regard to prison labor, he advocates that convicts should be attached to small industries, so that no competition with free labor may arise....

(Translator's note)

Recalling his pre-election promises: "Convict-contract labor is unconstitutional," it seems utterly incomprehensible to disregard one of his major promises upon which he rode into office.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 20, 1872..

A PIECE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

That officials shall not be appointed out of consideration for the interests of the party, is the highest doctrine and principal of the Civil Service Reform.....Therefore, the Messrs. Trumbull, Seburg and others have been very indignant when they were accused of having demanded offices for friends or relatives for political reasons. Mr. Schurz, especially has vigorously denied that he was responsible for the appointment of his brother-in-law Jussen as Tax Collector.

We knew indeed that the initiative for the appointment of Jussen did not come from him. Only later were we informed that he had written a recommendation. Schurz confirmed that, but intimated that the recommendation had consisted of only a few words. Since then the original of this indorsement has come into our hands. This it is what Shurz, April 12, 1869, wrote on a letter of Messrs. Judd and Aalomon in which the appointment of Jussen was recommended to the President:



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 20, 1872.

"Fully indorsing the above, I beg leave to add that I am, from my own observation, very well acquainted with the condition of things in Chicago, and it is my deliberate opinion that the interests of the party require a proper recognition of the German element there. I have so frequently been called upon to aid the Republicans of Chicago in their struggle, that their wants and necessities are well known to me. Very respectfully, C. Schurz."



POLITICAL MATTERS

The commission, which was charged last spring with working out practical propositions for a reform of the Civil Service (and to which Mayor Medill belongs) has submitted to the President the results of its labor in the form of a set of thirteen rules. The President immediately adopted the Committee's proposals and has sent them to Congress so that they shall be put into the form of a law which will be binding also for future Presidents....The former United States Attorney-General Akerman, has given his opinion that the free choice of officials by the President may not be restricted as it would be contrary to the Constitution.

However, one may suppose that, like the present President, also his successors, will voluntarily adopt the rules, because through them they are freed from a heavy burden. No President can possibly find it a pleasure to be beseeched by tens of thousands of hungry office-seekers for thousands of offices, and, after finally having made his choice without personally knowing the qualifications of the candidate, to then be held responsible for all their sins and stupidities. It will be a positive deliverance for the President, when the number of aspirants for subordinate administrative office is restricted to ~~three~~ examined candidates for each.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 20, 1871

A reform like this is all that men like George M. Curtis, Joseph Medill, E. B. Elliott.....think at the present time possible. These men have just as much good will and clear insight as Carl Schurz, and probably considerably more common sense. If they believe that, given the prevailing social conditions and beliefs, a further approximation of European officialdom (than that contained in their proposals) is not possible, then we are not brazen enough to imagine we could shake their conviction by rhetorical flourishes and high sounding declamations. George M. Curtis, in particular, is a man of fully as high, or rather of higher mental endowment and considerably more extensive knowledge than Carl Schurz. If we have to choose between well-thought-out propositions by Mr. Curtis and declamations proving little but the irritated state of his nerves, by Mr. Schurz, we certainly will prefer the former.

For the rest, it is true of this reform as of all others, that the proof of the pie is in the eating. If the proposed system shows good results, then public opinion - and that of course is the main concern - will put an end to the custom of giving offices as reward for political service. Without such support of public opinion it cannot be effected....

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 22nd, 1871.

(FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE JOURNAL)

Senator Carl Schurz will be glad to know that at least in the First Federal Revenue District of Illinois the reform of the service has been inaugurated in quite an effective way by the removal of his brother-in-law Jussen from his office.

Some weeks ago we published a chart, showing that while under Jussen \$100 of assessed taxes only \$94 had been levied, under his successor this ratio has risen to \$99.39 of each \$100. Since then, a further improvement has taken place...

These numbers are herewith respectfully offered to General Carl Schurz. As his impartiality cannot be doubted they will enable him to say in his future speeches a few kindly words in favor of that civil service reform which evidently can be attained under the present system. As long as only the relationship to a distinguished statesman does not prevent the removal of an official.

(Footnote:—The Illinois Staats Zeitung reprints this, like many other pieces



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 22, 1871.

from various newspapers criticizing Schurz, without a word of comment (except occasionally underscoring disparagements). It is not clear if the Staats Zeitung extends its feud with the No. 1 German-American of the time to his brother-in-law, or if possibly Jussen, attracted this antagonism to the celebrated husband of his sister.)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1871.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Carl Schurz is going to discuss current political questions tonight, in the German language, in Farwell Hall. One knows that he opposes the reelection of Grant. However, since the curious "Liberal" movement in Missouri that had the effect of making the Democrat Frank B. Blair, Mr. Schurz' colleague in Washington, there has been hope in Democratic circles that Schurz in order to fight Grant would completely bolt the Republican Party and then would be forced, by the political law of gravitation, to enter the Democratic Party. For this hope Schurz has given but little cause - not more than the Senators Sumner and Trumbull. He vigorously opposed the immature and fantastic proposals of the President for the acquisition of San Domingo, as we and many good Republicans also did. He has advocated a reform of the civil service, just as we and very many good Republicans also advocate it. He has not fought the debasing sale of arms to France as energetically as all German Republican (and Democratic) papers did. He has voted with various other Republicans against the so-called Klu Klux Bill, and perhaps he would have voted with many other Republicans for a high tariff if one had been proposed. All that still does not make him a Democrat. It does not even prove that if Grant should again become the Republican nominee (which is still far from certain) he would not support his election.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 12, 1871.

That Schurz thought it possible last year to split the Republican Party by a union of a part of it with those Democrats who would honestly accept the results of the war, of that there can be no question. The Republican Party in 1855, had been formed in quite analogous fashion - namely, by a merger of a large part of the Whig Party and the liberal elements of the Democratic Party. But last year three essential factors were missing: First, the Republican Party in 1870, was not so hopelessly demoralized, as the Whig Party was, by the election of Franklin Pierce. Secondly, the Democratic Party did not contain in 1870, so many "liberal" elements that could be used in forming a new party. Thirdly, and most important of all, the program evolved in 1870, in Missouri did not by any means so appeal to the moral feeling and the imagination of the people as that designed after the Nebraska Bill. For the simple idea of freeing half a continent from the curse of slavery, millions can become enthusiastic without having first to study economics. But that the Union shall tax only the import of sugar, coffee, or spices, but not of hardware, cloth, or cotton - that - one may preach ever so persistently, and zealously, without arousing the slightest enthusiasm. And the same is true of the proposal to return the passive franchise to the few rebel leaders to whom the Constitution denies it.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 12, 1871.

....From his connection with the Westliche Post one may conclude that Schurz will not try to prevent the closing of the split in the Republican Party, and if this is so, than the Democrats who hope that Schurz, by his speech today, will win them recruits, will find themselves disappointed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1871

(EDITORIAL REPRINT OF A LONG REPORT
IN THE N. Y. TRIBUNE CONCERNING
RECONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS IN SOUTH
CAROLINA)



The report of the Tribune correspondent appears to be truthful. Four years ago when the question of Negro franchise was current we pointed to the grave danger (unlike those vociferous "Radicals" who meanwhile have changed into "Liberals" and who believed in the supernatural effect of the franchise), - the grave danger of suddenly giving the right to vote to a class of people reared in ignorance, barbarism and slavery....Nothing that has happened since, has changed our conviction that thanks to the fear of Johnson's reactionary tendencies, and due to the Democratic outcry, Reconstruction was enacted prematurely and has done a grave moral injustice.

...Neither the masters, used to arbitrary rule, nor the slaves, unaccustomed to bear any responsibility, could have that understanding of civil equality that in a people must have become second nature.....What the South really needed would have been the continuance of direct Federal military administration, though restricted to the protection of life and property....Nothing like that

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1871

was done, and now things have to run their course. And if they run badly you may thank Andrew Johnson for it.

(Footnote of translator) The hypocrisy of this piece, and the uneasy Republican conscience that it tries to conceal rather clumsily, are really amazing.
(Tr. Dr. Peter Olden)



ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, February 16th, 1871.



Small Notice:-

"We would like to call the attention of foreign newspapers who seem to have made it their chief avocation to decry Chicago as a den of murder and robbery, to the fact that for more than three months no single robbery, no murder, as a matter of fact, no capital crime whatsoever has been committed."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1871.

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THE ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX

Editorial about the abolition of the income tax. Editor applauds U. S. Senate for having voted 26.25 for the abolition. Reasons: Rich people able to evade it (Officials and employees have to pay it). Only 275,000 people paid the tax in 1870. Obviously, very many people with incomes over \$1000 evaded it.

Income tax has a depressing and demolishing influence, penalizes the spirit of enterprise and industrial success. Its abolition will be of advantage not only for those who had to pay it, but has the whole of the population.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1864.

SEAMSTRESSES STRIVE FOR INCREASE
IN WAGES

(Editorial)

If any class of workers deserves sympathy and support in its endeavors to obtain an increase in wages, it is the seamstresses. In an earlier article, we described the sad plight of the women and girls who work in the garment factories in New York. We emphasized the fact that it would be much to the advantage of these feminine wage earners if they would acquire positions as maids and housekeepers, who are always greatly in demand. The house, and not the factory is the proper sphere of a woman's activity. We also called attention to the fact that many native-born seamstresses cannot obtain housework because they know nothing about running a home.

It must also be taken into account that the great demand by the Army for uniforms, tents, etc., has made female labor in garment and tent factories indispensable, and that soldiers' wives who have no children are forced to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1864.

do sewing in order to support themselves. And it is the duty of society to see to it that these women, who are doing work necessary for the welfare of the country, receive wages that will enable them to live at least like human beings.

Many of them cannot make a living, not even the girls and women who work in factories operated by contractors who are partly under government supervision. When, for instance, some philanthropists of Philadelphia investigated the conditions prevailing among the female employes in the arsenal of that city, they reported the following:

Women and girls who hold cards permitting them to work in the arsenal get \$2.16 for making eight pairs of infantry pants, or twenty-seven cents a pair, and they get four dollars for making eight pairs of cavalry pants. However, one woman or girl cannot make eight pairs of either kind of pants in a week. The pay for other work is much less. A woman reported that her pay for making

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1864.

a pair of military pants was decreased from ten to four cents; for making a cavalry coat, from \$1.25 to ninety cents; and for making a tent, from twenty-five to sixteen cents. She said it was a good day's work to make three tents, and that it was required of her to sew forty-six buttons on each tent, and to make forty-six buttonholes and twenty loopholes, all for sixteen cents.

Another woman told the investigators that she was employed at making shirts, that she received $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a shirt, and had to work diligently from early morning to ten o'clock at night in order to earn four dollars a week. Another said that she received seventy-five cents for making a dozen hats, and that her average weekly wage for working from seven o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night was five dollars. Another woman stated that she was more than fifty years old, that her son was in the army, and that she was obliged to work for the support of herself and one child, that she worked at

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the arsenal and received \$2.16 for making eight pairs of pants and \$2.40 for making sixteen shirts.

Nearly all the women and girls complained that they were treated roughly and contemptuously by all except a few of the officers of the arsenal. And corruption is found even in such institutions. At least, one of the employes claimed that there is better-paid work available, but that the clerks take this work home and have it done by their mothers, or sisters, or wives, or fiancées, who earn as much as fourteen dollars a week. One of the clerks provides his mother and two sisters with this better-paid work, and a third sister is employed at the arsenal at six dollars a week. And the most revolting thing about this sad affair is that these poor wretches are forced to work under such revolting conditions in a government-controlled institution, and must suffer under the greed and selfishness of officers who should set a good example for others in respect to the wages they pay and their conduct toward their employes.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1864.

The Philadelphia investigators intended to bring the matter to the attention of Congress and to demand that the guilty be punished and that a more humane policy be followed hereafter.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1861.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN THE HALL
OF THE ARBEITERVEREIN

The election of Mr. Joachim Kersten as president, and Mr. Leonhardt Lamberts as secretary, completed the organization of the meeting. Dr. Schmidt, the first speaker, offered much interesting information concerning the Missouri campaign, with which he is familiar from personal observation. He also spoke on the noble deeds of General Lyon and the shameful treatment which he received at the hands of the Government. Later we shall comment on Dr. Schmidt's revelations concerning Lyons and the Administration.

Mr. Heinrich Greenbaum was the second speaker. This champion of "Douglas Democracy" proved that constitutional guarantees for slavery are no longer the issue in the present War, and that total abolition of slavery is now the bone of contention. Mr. Greenbaum offered logical reasons for his new political view and, since he dared to renounce the viewpoint

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1861.

to which he had heretofore adhered, and proceeded to defend the platform of human rights, he was loudly applauded.

The third speaker, Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, cited events which occurred in the border slave states to prove that slavery is the fundamental cause of the War and that permanent harmony and peace cannot be restored until slavery has been abolished. He protested against President Lincoln's mutilation of Fremont's emancipation proclamation, but said that although this act was extremely objectionable he nevertheless urged everybody to support the Chief Executive in the fight against slavery.

Mr. Wentworth, the fourth man to address the assembly, made use of his inherent sense of humor and his brilliant gift of satire to defend the Pathfinder and his proclamation. In the course of his address Mr. Wentworth also referred to the bank issue, and of course numerous sharp blows were dealt to wildcat banks. "Long John" declared that he would soon arrange a meeting to discuss the bank situation.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1861.

He was followed on the speakers' platform by Mr. Theodor Hielscher, who severely criticized the Administration for its many military and political blunders.

The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Wilhelm Rapp and were unanimously adopted:

- 1) **Resolved**, That we are convinced that the slavery existing in the Southern States of the Union is the cause of the present war, and that peace and the Union cannot be restored unless this infamous institution is completely abolished.
- 2) **Resolved**, That we heartily approve of General Fremont's proclamation of August 30, for we believe slavery will receive the death blow if the provisions of that proclamation are strictly enforced.
- 3) **Resolved**, That we deeply regret and disapprove of President Lincoln's

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mutilation of Fremont's proclamation, since the act of the Chief Executive tends to encourage rebellion and slavery.

4) Resolved, That we support the administration in its battle against the Rebels as much as we can, but we request that the war be ~~prossuted~~ prosecuted with more vigor and less consideration.

5) Resolved, That we ask our representatives in Congress to enact Fremont's proclamation and to make it applicable to all Rebels.

Joachim Kersten, President,
Leonhardt Lamberts, Secretaty.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1861.

ADDRESS BY ALEXANDER STEPHENS ON THE NEW
GOSPEL OF SLAVERY

(Editorial)

The address which the Vice-President of the Confederate States of America (that is, the Cotton States) made in Savannah might open the eyes of our Democratic fellow citizens, for it reveals the infamous fraud which the leaders of the Democratic party have practiced for many years. These leaders did not tire of accusing the Republicans of depriving slaveholders of their constitutional rights, (or of entirely invalidating these rights) and have continually maintained that the South, therefore, had good reason to suspect any Republican administration; that its act in leaving the Union was justified to some extent; and that great concessions, even changes in the Constitution of the United States, would be necessary to remove this suspicion.

However, one need only read the address of Stephens, or the Montgomery

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Constitution, to see that what is wanted is not merely a matter of granting great concessions, but of surrendering the fundamental principles upon which the Constitution of the United States is founded. Everywhere in the South it is argued that the "conflict" between slavery and free labor cannot be settled; that, therefore, a return of the Cotton States to the Union is impossible; and that the North must either recognize the Confederate States and permit them to go their way in peace, or accept the new "Gospel of Slavery" which is contained in the Montgomery Constitution and was explained with much pomp and show by Mr. Stephens. Wherein lies the fundamental difference between the ideas which are now prevalent in the South and those which are embodied in the Constitution of the United States?

Let us hear Mr. Stephens on the subject. He says concerning Thomas Jefferson and the other framers of the Constitution of the United States: "The leading thought which he and most statesmen had, at the time when the old Constitution was written, was that the enslavement of natives of Africa is contrary

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to the laws of nature; that it is wrong in principle, and from a social, moral, and political standpoint. It was an evil with which they could not cope very well, but the general opinion of that generation was that the institution would vanish in one way or another, under the government of Divine Providence. "These ideas were fundamentally wrong. They were based on the assumption that races are equal. That was an error; it was a foundation of sand; and when the storm came, and the winds blew, the government founded on it crumbled."

Thus we see where the difficulties of the slaveholders lay. It was not the **victory** of the Republican party and the subsequent apprehension which drove the South from the Union, but the insufficient guarantees offered by the old Constitution, in which the very word "slavery" has been carefully omitted, while "the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner" in the Montgomery Constitution.

Stephens characterizes this new cornerstone as follows:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1861.

"Our Government is founded on the very opposite idea; its foundation is laid, and its **cornerstone** rests, on the great truth that the negro is not the equal of the white man; that the natural and moral condition of the negro is slavery, subordination to a higher race."

Though the proof adduced for the correctness this moral precept, which does not permit the negro to eat the bread which he has produced in the "sweat of his brow" is very weak indeed, yet it is not the first time in history that selfish man has applied sophisms to justify very great injustices. And the South apparently is doing just that now. These new apostles of slavery are just as obsessed by their ideas as were the Anabaptists of Muenster in the year 1525, or the virtue-terrorists of the French National Convention (1792-95) during the French Revolution. They think that they are right and that the North is wrong. They consider themselves discoverers of new moral and economic truths, and look upon Northerners as narrow-minded fanatics.

Time alone can cure this evil delusion of the South; it would merely tend to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1861.

increase the delusion if one attempted to apply violent measures. The Union is reaping the fruit of neglecting the education of both Southerners and Northerners. If the education of the people of the North had been more general and broader, the Democratic party would have been overthrown before the delusion of the South had grown as strong as it is now, and at a time when there was hope of healing the breach which had been created within the Union. Of course, the sly leaders are taking advantage of the ignorance of the mass of the poor whites to justify every manner of dubious act, from the lynching of an alleged "abolitionist" or a raise in price on all goods manufactured in the North (due of course to a tax imposed on such goods), to the attack upon United States forts and the conquest of new territory in the Southwest for slavery.

We shall not deplore the disadvantages and the confusion of the present situation, whether the Union is reconstructed or not. No doubt it will be, if only this one great truth is recognized and observed in practice: Our

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modern civilization must choose between a better, a more thorough education of the people and anarchy, whether it be in permanent form, as it is in South American republics, or a periodically moderated despotism, as it prevailed in ancient Rome and Greece.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1861.

A PROSCRIPTION LIST

(Editorial)

An article from a newspaper published in Hannibal, Missouri was sent to us, and from it we infer that mob rule is gaining ground in regions near the boundaries of the free states. The article contains nothing less than a "list of Republicans, Black Republicans, and Abolitionists". It is evidently a proscription list, which is preceded by the following introduction:

"Following is a list of the names of the men of this city and county who voted for Abraham Lincoln in the last presidential election. We have divided them into three classes, according to the information which we were able to obtain concerning them. All those whose names are marked by an asterisk we believe to be respectable, law-abiding citizens who would not be guilty of an act unworthy of a gentleman or a liberty-loving

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citizen. Those whose names are marked with a double-bar cross are, in our opinion, still a step away from the abolitionists, while those whose names are marked with a single-bar cross are most certainly full-fledged abolitionists. The persons whose names bear no mark are not known to us."

This infamous item lists the names of about two hundred men. Here are a few: J. W. Teichmann, J. M. Fritz, Albert Eisle. [Translator's note: The names of thirty-six other persons are given. With three exceptions they are all Germans. Among them are seven merchants, an alderman, and a doctor.] A Mr. W. C. Doane is listed with the remark: "This man says that a Negro would be justified in killing his master in order to gain freedom. He left the city this morning."

Citizens of this Republic are thus denounced to the mob because they dared to exercise their constitutional rights. It is high time that the friends of liberty and the Constitution unite and prevent the despotism of slaveholders from making further headway. Will any German Democratic newspaper

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1861.

be so shameless as to defend mob rule, and write about violations of the Constitution by the North, after being reliably informed of actions like the foregoing committed by the defenders of slavery?

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1861.

CHANGES IN THE CITY'S CHARTER

(Editorial)

We have already published a survey of the proposed changes in the charter of Chicago which have been made by certain interests. We cannot but wish that this agitation were more general in character, and that the bills which we published in outline, could be printed in full and submitted to the public, so that public opinion, the deciding judge, could have opportunity for expression.

In the final analysis the people of Chicago are the ones who are most interested in the nature of the changes, and no alterations should be made without their express consent. Such a procedure would make it clear that the changes were undertaken for the benefit of the whole city, rather than only in the interest of certain individuals.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1861.

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I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1935.

OVERPRODUCTION OF LAWS

(Editorial)

Recently mathematically gifted officials of the Government figured that Congress passed 976 laws during the last session. Some people, especially certain specialists in the various administrative departments of the Federal Government, and the members of the respective Congressional committees, have a more or less vague knowledge of some of these laws. The many millions of Americans, however, who are directly affected by these Congressional acts, do not know them, nor have they the least intention of learning to know them; nor are they at all troubled about their lack of knowledge in this respect. They know from experience that these laws will be forgotten after some time and will find a quiet resting place in the well-bound volumes that ornament the libraries of greedy lawyers and judges.

Since the average American is endowed with an innate and carefully nursed

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aptitude for consistently and thoroughly disregarding laws, this senseless overproduction of legislation will do comparatively little damage. The root of the evil lies in the fact that each senator and each representative endeavors to have as many laws as possible enacted. About 13,000 bills were introduced during the last session. Even the diligent statisticians of the respective departments cannot establish the exact number.

Then too, the legislative methods used here are much different from those followed in other countries. The German civil code, for instance, is but a very modest volume but it was accepted by the Reichstag, at the turn of the century, only after years of careful preliminary work had been done by first-class jurists. Until lately this code served as a foundation for all civil legislation of Germany. A similar procedure was followed in other civilized countries--with like results. American legislation, on the other hand, is usually bungled. In nearly every session Congress passes one or more amendments, adding provisions to some laws and eliminating allegedly objectionable features from others and thus creating contradictions or loopholes.

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Daniel W. McCormack, chairman of the Department of Immigration, made the following startling statement a few days ago: "Under the present law any judge can prevent the deportation of a foreign criminal. However, even the President cannot prevent the deportation of an alien who is not a criminal." No normal person can see any sense in that, yet it is the law. And this is by no means the only example of grotesque nonsense to be found in American legislation. Our country has accepted a constitutional amendment that is supposed to stop the abuse of alcoholic liquor, and Congress has provided the necessary means of enforcing this law, by enacting the Volstead Act. The result was that people who formerly drank harmless beer were driven to drink moonshine, and that our entire liquor industry was delivered lock, stock, and barrel to professional criminals. New York passed the Sullivan Law, which prohibits the possession of guns. The result was that law-abiding citizens gave up their arms, while criminals kept theirs, placing the latter at a double advantage. Again, lotteries are illegal in all states, and most communities try to suppress them. Yet only a few months ago the Governor of our State found it necessary to veto a bill which provided for legalization of gambling. However,

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everybody in our country knows very well that bets are placed on races and that nearly every other form of gambling is rampant. And in Chicago almost every tavern, playhouse, and even many drugstores operate some kind of game of chance. Americans have a peculiar ability to enact legislation that accomplishes the opposite of what it is intended to accomplish.

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STATE RIGHTS VERSUS NATIONAL RIGHTS

(Editorial)

Assumption of jurisdiction not only over interstate commerce but also over intrastate business by the Federal Government, was one of the chief reasons why the Supreme Court of the United States declared the NRA to be unconstitutional.. That is an age-old object of contention. Again and again the Federal Government has attempted to encroach upon the rights of individual states, and at times has succeeded in doing so with impunity, for where there is no accuser, there can be no judge. In some cases individual states derived certain benefits from these infringements and, of course, entered no protest against the respective laws or measures of the Federal Government. Thus it was inevitable that the sharply defined boundary between the rights of individual states and the rights of the Federal Government gradually vanished.

The Federal Constitution expressly provides that all rights not accorded the

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Federal Government in the Constitution itself are reserved for the states. Formerly the Democratic party was the champion of state rights. It seems the Democrats had acquired a lease on the protection of state prerogatives and they waged bitter war on the Republicans, who were less zealous in defending state rights, whenever the G.O.P. threatened to usurp state authority. Now the Democrats are in power in nearly every state of the Union, but one seldom hears that they protest against usurpation of state rights by the Federal Government.

Of course, their present attitude emanates from the fact that the Federal Government is so liberal in its appropriation of money for unemployment and direct relief. Every state is trying to gain and keep the good will of the Federal Government in order to obtain as much relief money as possible. They carefully avoid kicking over the traces or opposing Washington's measures, but swallow everything that comes from there, even though the "all-powerful" clerks of the Government treat the representatives of the sovereign states with contempt. And so it must have created no little astonishment in

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Washington when the Supreme Court decided that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of the states; for our national authorities were accustomed to treat state rights as a "negligible quantity". However, the Constitution still guarantees these rights to states, and although the latter may have grown too weak to defend their privileges against the President, the Supreme Court can, and does, offer the necessary protection.

Meanwhile, there are always two sides to a story. The rights of states are guaranteed by the Constitution. There can be no doubt about that. However, the question may be in order: Does the jealous preservation of state rights serve the best interests of the country, or would it be advantageous to restrict these rights? Naturally, any restriction of state rights would involve a complete change in our present political system. In place of a federation of states the United States would constitute a uniform, centrally organized state, and the present states would be merely provinces within that state. Since there is a general world-wide movement to centralize the governmental powers of large areas, we may benefit if we join the movement. Great

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distances separated the various state capitals in our country when most of the individual states were formed. Many days' travel was required to get from New York to Chicago, and many weeks to get from Washington to California. Modern transportation has brought the various parts of America much closer to one another. It takes only four days to travel from New York to San Francisco by railroad, and less than a day by airplane. Similar improvement has been made in our postal system. There is overnight service from any point to any point. While we had but a few miles of good highway during the first decades of our country, and traveling was generally done at a great risk of life and limb, there is now a great network of excellent roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the meantime the telephone, telegraph, wireless telegraph, and the radio were invented; in reality distances between states have disappeared and the boundaries dividing the various states do not actually exist for modern means of transportation and communication.

Under these circumstances it may be well to consider whether the territorial division of our country into states, the resulting selfish attitude of each

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state, and the formation of individual interests, do not hamper the free development of commerce, industry, and transportation, and hinder existing business enterprises which serve the general welfare of our people. Sooner or later our nation will have to consider this matter seriously and decide which course it wishes to follow. As we pointed out, however, this decision lies with the people, and not with the Government at Washington. The people are the pillars and guardians of the Constitution, not the Federal Government. Moreover, the Federal Government is the servant of the people, and it should not forget this.

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PUBLIC OPINION

(Editorial)

For some time many of our newspapers have been emphasizing the fact that next year we will have to vote on the question: Shall our Constitution be preserved, or shall the New Deal continue to rule?

Before it was decided that this question should be voted upon, the slogan "Save the Constitution" was used in a campaign and emphasized to the same extent. It was said that the New Deal could lead only to a change of the Constitution, and that the voters would have to prevent this, even though the Supreme Court of the United States had done its duty.

It is said that the press of the country reflects public opinion. That is alleged! Here and there, however, this public opinion is published by other means, at least at Washington--when the money necessary to pay for it

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has been provided. Meanwhile a great number of voters may have gradually learned what this public opinion really is, and what is hidden in back of it.

Not long ago many "conveyors" of public opinion felt that they were threatened by the N.R.A. The freedom of the press was in danger. They used every means they could think of to explain to their readers what the result would be if the liberty of the press were restricted, if the press were muzzled. It should be understood that the warnings always emanated from the Government; the newspapers did not stir. They considered the "attacks" upon the press to be an inevitable result of political activity.

Then came the death of the N.R.A. The conveyors of public opinion had lost their sounding board; however, the fight had to go on! A careless remark of the President offered a new bone of contention--the Constitution. Everybody may voice his disappointment after years of worry and labor--but not the President.

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One thing that seems to be very peculiar is the fact that despite the efforts of the vehicles of public opinion to undermine the work of the President, they never questioned his constitutional authority to declare the moratorium by which the country was saved from financial chaos. At that time nobody stirred, nobody appealed to the Supreme Court. On the contrary, the President was praised for his prompt action and his effective measures to ward off bankruptcy. And the people who would have suffered the greatest losses, had the financial structure of the nation collapsed, were loudest and most profuse in their praise. However, when these same people were asked to assume additional financial responsibilities in order to fight the depression--well, friend, that is "a bird of an altogether different color". Now they remember that we have a constitution! Now they peruse it diligently, seeking a way to evade the provisions of the N.R.A. and to remove the man who would deprive them of their "most sacred possessions".

That is the whole thing in a nutshell. Everything else is merely willful misrepresentation. There is no adequate expression for what has been

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printed about "endangering" the Constitution. At least not yet, but some day we shall have one, and it will not reflect creditably upon the conveyors of public opinion. One could fight them with their own weapons, but it would not be honorable.

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OUR CONSTITUTION

(Editorial)

All civilized nations live under some form of a constitution. In some cases the constitution is written; in others the will of the ruler who issues orders to his subjects is equivalent to a constitution. We in America have a written constitution, and it is one of the oldest existing documents of its kind. It was adopted 146 years ago, so it dates back to the period of the oxcart, as a prominent man recently expressed it. It is evident that many fundamental changes have occurred in our political, economic, and social life since the days of Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Marshall, etc. And so it may be that our Constitution, which was drafted to meet the demands of a small nation, is no longer adequate to meet the needs of our large country, and must be changed.

President Roosevelt apparently had this in view when, in his chagrin at the

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nullification of the N.R.A. by the Supreme Court, he spoke of a change in the Constitution. It is certain that the document can be changed, but only if the people desire it. Neither the president nor Congress, nor the Supreme Court has the authority to alter it. That authority is vested in the people. And Washington had better keep that fact in mind. If the present administration is convinced that our Constitution has outlived its usefulness, that it needs a revision, or that it should be supplanted by a new one, there is only one way of effecting a change or a substitution--by appealing directly to the people. They adopted the Constitution, and they alone have the right and the power to alter it, or to adopt another in its stead.

Some advisors of the administration have given vent to their anger at the decision of the Supreme Court on the N.R.A. in another way. They upbraided the high tribunal and demanded that Congress deprive it of the right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. This attack was uncalled for

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and very careless, for it disclosed that certain advisors in the White House have very little respect for the Constitution. It is true that the Constitution does not state that the Supreme Court has such authority; on the other hand, there is nothing in the Constitution that could possibly be interpreted to mean that Congress has any power whatsoever over the Supreme Court. Moreover, it expressly states that the government consists of three branches--legislative, executive, and judicial. These three branches are subject to the provisions of the Constitution. That is, Congress has no right to enact laws that are contrary to the Constitution; the president has no authority to sign such laws; likewise, the Supreme Court may make no decisions that are contrary to the Constitution. Thus, if a citizen appeals to the Supreme Court for redress from a judicial decision, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to adjudicate the matter.

No one can dispute this fact. The authority of the Supreme Court, as outlined above, has never been questioned during the one hundred and fifty years that our Constitution has been in force, and if anybody expresses doubt regarding

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the power of the Supreme Court today--well, he's rather late. In any event, neither Congress nor the president has the right or the authority to curtail the functions of the high tribunal. It has been proposed to give Congress or the president the power to remove those members of the Supreme Court from office who render unfavorable decisions. That, too, could be done only by amending the Constitution; it would constitute an intended unbalancing of the three branches of government. When judges lose their independence, justice must disintegrate. The American Constitution is so well worded and balanced that each of the three branches of government is controlled and kept within its bounds by the others, and no branch can assume greater powers than the others have. The attempt to make the members of the Supreme Court subservient to the will of the president or of Congress is, in effect, an attempt to overthrow the Constitution. The attempt is not made by the use of permissible, legal means. Anyone who recommends such a procedure, certainly does not have the backing of the majority of the American people.

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AN ARTIFICIAL ISSUE
(Editorial)

Through a casual remark made at a conference with representatives of the press, President Roosevelt provided the Republicans with a campaign issue. By so doing, he helped them out of a great dilemma. The opponents of the President sharply attacked his financial and economic policy. They reproached him for not keeping his promise to reduce the costs of administration and to balance the budget. They also upbraided him severely because, under his administration, the national debt has been considerably increased. But they do not say a single word about what he used the money for. The fact that this money was used for the relief of the unemployed, or to provide them with work, is passed over in silence.

There are good reasons for this. The Republicans do not know, themselves, how they could have avoided spending billions of dollars without starving out the unemployed. They also know that they would have little luck in a campaign with such arguments. If they should demand that relief to the unemployed and

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the provision for emergency works should stop, they would naturally estrange the millions of voters who are now receiving relief or were employed on emergency projects, and this, of course is not their intention. That is why they stick their heads into the sand, criticise the government severely for its huge expenditures, and pretend that they have no idea what the money was spent for.

Thus the argument constitutes a highly dubious campaign issue. This is why they welcomed one of the President's utterances, during a conference with representatives of the press, which implied that the Constitution is no longer suitable to today's conditions. It is conceivable that Roosevelt should have made the remark following the decision over the N R A, which all but threw all the measures of the New Deal on the junk heap. But whether he is actually determined to use his influence in the direction of changing the Constitution is still very doubtful. Until now, however, he has given no hint of an intention of this sort.

Yet it seems that the Republicans do not like to wait. They are ready to lead a crusade for the defense of the Constitution, even though it is not

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threatened at all, and while they are at it they make it appear that changing the Constitution would be a heinous crime. They are forgetting completely that the Constitution has been changed before, that Constitutions of all countries are changed occasionally, and thus adapted to altered conditions. Until now, there have been twenty-one amendments to the Constitution. The first ten are called the Bill of Rights, and contain those principles which really belong in the Constitution proper, and which, to a certain extent constitute the basis of the country's entire political life. The other eleven, however, are real changes. Some of them fill out gaps, but are innovations of far-reaching effect. Over all these amendments, sharp debates were conducted, but even the most ardent opponents of these amendments did not call their advocates criminals, monsters, traitors, or enemies of the fatherland.

The manner in which this issue is submitted to the public is a conscious distortion of facts. First of all, the Constitution is nothing holy or sublime, which may not be touched under any circumstances. There is a provision in the Constitution itself which expressly offers a method for the introduction of

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changes, a method that has often been resorted to. Moreover, the motives of those people who strive for constitutional changes are not objectionable. It is therefore hardly to be expected that the Republicans will have any luck with an artificial issue that has been falsely represented. It seems that they want to continue their old policy of opportunism. They do not dare criticise the real mistakes and blunders of the Roosevelt administration, because they are afraid of losing votes.

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FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY

(Editorial)

In the June 8 edition of the Saturday Evening Post there is an extremely remarkable article. It is the first article of a series and it is printed in the front of the magazine. The cover page points to it expressly. There it says, "The causes of the bank panic of March 4, 1933, by William Starr Myers and Walter H. Newton". On reading this, one soon notices that something does not jibe. One is reminded that March 4, 1933 is the day on which President Roosevelt was inaugurated. One also knows that, in the preceding weeks, more and more banks were closed, as the governments of the states declared bank holidays. One is reminded that the country was threatened by a complete financial collapse at the time Roosevelt took office, and that he, through his energetic interference, prevented that collapse.

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Then Roosevelt, without a moment's hesitation, declared a national bank holiday. Although this was a heroic step, it was a beneficial one. At once confidence was restored; many encouraging statements were published and, when the national holiday was over, it turned out that it was without untoward consequences. These are facts that are generally known and which were, until now, denied by no one. The writers of that article in the Saturday Evening Post have taken it upon themselves to turn these facts upside down, and to prove the opposite.

The Republicans have apparently become clearly aware that all their arguments against President Roosevelt and his policies would bounce back on them because of the fact that the economic collapse began in autumn of 1929, during a Republican administration, that their party was still almost three and a half years at the helm without doing anything effective to combat the depression. Compared with this undeniable fact, all arguments against the New Deal must appear nonsensical and invalid. It goes without saying

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that everyone will have, against these arguments, the following plausible answer: "If you know how the depression is to be combated effectively, why did you not do it when you were still at the helm?" Nothing that will stand the test could be voiced against this objection.

William Starr Myers and Walter H. Newton now try to prove that not Hoover but Roosevelt is to blame for the depression. They gave their article the veneer of a strictly scientific and unbiased presentation. They even have the audacity to maintain: "It is the purpose of these articles to investigate why the autumn of 1932 upswing, which had just started, came to a standstill. Here we do not want to discuss the question of whether the policy of the Hoover administration or that of the Roosevelt administration was solidly reliable or not. All we want to discuss are the reasons for the sudden interruption of the upswing". In spite of this hypocritical assurance, the article is a piece of pure propoganda; it is nothing but a totally mendacious agitation for purposes of propoganda.

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It seems, in the first place, to be appropriate to place the constitution under the magnifying glass. Mr. Myers is a professor who designates himself in "Who's Who" as a Republican and who, among other things, wrote a history of the Republican party; therefore, he is a dyed-in-the-wool partisan. Walter H. Newton was President Hoover's secretary. That's enough. In the article it is contended that, during the summer and autumn of 1932 the whole world showed an economic upswing, including the United States. But when the election was over, in November 1932, the upswing came to a close, and the country was cast into a grave bank crisis. It is generally known that bank insolvencies began after the great crash on the exchange in the autumn of 1929 and that, from that period on, many thousands of banks all over the country were forced to close their doors. Anyone who maintains that the bank crisis began after Roosevelt was elected says an untruth intentionally.

Just as little could the contention be proved that conditions took an upswing in the autumn of 1932. Starr and Newton contend that financial and commercial business were so frightened by Roosevelt's inflationary intentions that they

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lost all confidence, and so the economic situation grew worse, until at last the bank crisis was the result. For this contention, they bring numerous proof. They cite Roosevelt and other Democratic politicians, they bring alleged fragments from papers and periodicals, all of which may be summed up to mean that the Democrats had decided to take to inflationary measures, and that this was the reason why the country became disquieted and alarmed.

It is needless to go into detail about these comments. Starr and Newton simply dug up all possible utterances made by journalists and politicians that fitted into their scheme, in an effort to construe a belated alibi for the Hoover administration. They could have easily dug up just as many utterances of an opposing nature. The complete inconsistency of their contention becomes clear from the fact that now, years after the alleged inflationary measures took effect, and in accordance with the unanimous judgment of bankers and financial experts, there is no inflation at all, One could

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further point to the fact that bank failures stopped completely since Roosevelt took office, and that now the public has again full faith in its financial institutions.

The article in the Saturday Evening Post, as concerns content, makeup and illustrations, has been prepared with astounding refinement. What is, however, even more astounding is the boundless nerve (or rather impudence) with which the writers turn generally known facts upside down-- facts that have never been questioned before.

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THE SUPREME COURT

(Editorial)

The far-reaching decision made by the Supreme Court with respect to the NRA has evoked lively discussions about the rights and prerogatives of that court of justice. Some people contend that the Supreme Court no longer fits in with our times, and that its powers are too great, since it is possible for the nine members of that court to oppose the desires and wishes of the entire nation. This is essentially correct, but this power is anchored in the Constitution, and it may be taken from the Court only by an amendment to the Constitution. Whether this is desirable is rather doubtful.

When the people are whipped by skillful and unscrupulous agitators, the majority is likely to form decisions that may later turn out to be dangerous. The Supreme Court constitutes a rampart against such decisions, and history teaches us that such a rampart is needed. Under certain circumstances, it may have an unpleasant effect, but it imparts a steadiness and uniformity to our political life

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as a whole, and that is of inestimable value.

Others declare that the Court should have not only judicial but also advisory functions--that it should be its duty to inform the administration and Congress as to whether certain bills pending are or are not contrary to the Constitution. This idea occurred to many before, almost a century and a half ago. Such a proposal was submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, but it was not accepted.

James Madison, whom history describes as father of the Constitution, went even further. He suggested that the Supreme Court, as well as the President, be empowered to veto laws passed by Congress. Should the President or the Supreme Court veto a bill, then Congress should have the right to pass it over the veto by a two-thirds majority vote. In case the President and the Supreme Court should both veto a bill, then a three-fourths majority vote would have been required to enact it into law.

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Three states voted in favor of accepting this resolution, eight against it; with that its fate was sealed. Randolph, one of the most prominent of the delegates to the Convention, proposed the creation of a revising committee, to consist of the President and some of the members of the Supreme Court, which should decide as to the constitutionality of an act before it became a law. This resolution met with no favor on the part of the delegates. The majority of the Convention was of the opinion that the Supreme Court should by no means be dragged into the politics of the day, and there is no doubt but that this attitude was correct.

The weakness of the procedure now in force is that the Supreme Court does not decide directly whether or not a law is constitutional. It waits until an actual case is submitted to it. When, someone has been convicted of having violated a law, he may appeal to a higher court, and so on through still higher courts up to the Supreme Court. This procedure is, of course, too cumbersome, and for this reason it is likely to encounter such phenomena as invalidation of the National Recovery Act, which has been in force for two years.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 25, 1934.

THE COMING THANKSGIVING

(Editorial)

Next Thursday the American people will celebrate Thanksgiving in the traditional manner. Thanksgiving will be observed this year, as in preceding years, with mixed emotions. In good years, when every American family has a turkey or goose in the pot, all are glad to give thanks, even though the thanks are expressed by excessive indulgence in food and drink. Thankfulness is generally expressed by families in huge family feasts; and on this day, everyone, large or small, considers it his duty to make strong demands on his stomach. Apparently it is for this purpose that schools suspend classes, not only on Thanksgiving Day, but also on the following Friday, since experience has taught that a large part of the pupils have to remain at home after the holiday because of their upset stomachs. In public institutions, too, places of public welfare as well as prisons--if the latter can be numbered among the former--it is customary to distribute holiday food on that day. The average American is convinced that

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his share of Thanksgiving turkey and the accompanying cranberry sauce has been guaranteed him in the Bill of Rights of the Federal Constitution.

Upon the fat years have now followed the lean ones, in which the Thanksgiving turkey has taken the shape of a skinny chicken; and in some families its annual resurrection has been abandoned in every shape and form. Along with the turkey every disposition for being thankful has disappeared. One has become conditioned in good times, and believe he owes thanks only when the contents of the horn of plenty of our American prosperity are spread over our holiday table. Today, when in many homes scarcity has become the kitchen chef, one has to adjust himself to whatever there is, whether he likes it or not; but one also assumes that he has the right to wear a long face and to dispense with thanks.

When the first Thanksgiving festival was celebrated in America, the newly arrived settlers of this country did not have it so easy, either. Hard times were behind them, but they were thankful that they had been able to pull through. To be sure, they had turkeys, for at that time these fowl were running wild in large numbers

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in the forests of New England, ready to be prepared for the frying pan. Today turkeys are more rare, they can no longer be brought down behind the house with an old shooting iron. Instead, we have today a great many things that render our existence more humane and more pleasant, things of which the pilgrims of 1621 could not have dreamed in the Plymouth of old. Let us bear in mind that the progress our entire way of living has made during the two hundred years, the physical and spiritual joys which we accept today with an air of confidence, were quite unattainable for them who sat at the first Thanksgiving table. The very same ones who today voice their dissatisfaction because they lack many things they consider indispensable would scarcely want to change places with the Pilgrims; they would look upon their lives as unbearable if they were suddenly transported back across two hundred years of history. They would wish they could return to our present times as soon as possible, preferring them to the "good, old" times in spite of all the wants and privations.

Of course it is deplorable that the present-day economic set up has deprived many human beings of their means for subsistence, that many, notwithstanding all

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other cares, have to suffer want on the day of Thanksgiving. We are sorry to say that the individual can do nothing about it, as the conditions have proven to be beyond our control. A comparison, however, with other countries shows that Americans, even those who are very poor, are still better situated than many a non-American, thanks to a sense of community welfare that prevails among our people. They have, at least, the knowledge that there is a desire to help him in his need and that there is a sincere hope that the endeavor which arises from this desire will be crowned with success.

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Sonntagpost, (Sunday edition of Abendpost),
July 1, 1934.

THE PARENT COUNTRY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

Next Wednesday the United States celebrates the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. On this day, all Americans, whichever party they belong to, or whichever nationality they come from, will be mindful of their unity. One may, through all the 364 days of the year, have, on his tongue, dissatisfaction with this or that national development, with this or that Congressional resolution, with the political aims and methods of the parties or of the President, and one may let his dissatisfaction escape through his lips, but on this day all are as one in the pride of belonging to this nation which evolved from small beginnings to a great power commanding universal respect today.

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Owing to a misinterpreted tradition, the world is used to referring to the American people as to an Anglo-Saxon nation. The American people is only in part, and not in its greatest part, composed of Anglo-Saxons. Foreign countries are misled by the fact that English is the language of the country, and by the further fact that a sizeable number of American family names mark their bearers as Anglo-Saxons. That English is the language of the country results from the circumstance that the thirteen English colonies, situated on the Atlantic coast, were originally owned by the English crown at the time the States emancipated themselves from Europe. Had they, at the time, been under the sovereignty of Holland, France, or Spain, it is likely that the language of the country would have become Dutch, French, or Spanish. Even in those early days, the colonies were not exclusively inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. Many Dutchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, and Scandinavians lived among them, and all these nationalities played a part in the War of the Revolution. No one should be deceived by the preponderant number of Anglo-Saxon names!

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A considerable part of those who immigrated from Europe dropped their old names, because they were difficult to pronounce by others, by either anglicizing them or exchanging them for English ones. This is a quite natural procedure, encountered in all countries having a large immigration.

As the immigrants became absorbed in their work and in their business, and since it became necessary to utilize all one's energy to make a living for oneself and family, and since they pretty soon came in touch with American politics (which tended to make their Americanization complete), there was scarcely any time left to maintain contact with their old homeland which, because of great distance, became increasingly difficult. Their eyes were fastened upon the new homeland in which they took root, where their children were born, where their own and their children's future lay. So it came that after two or three generations there often remained but a hazy reminiscence of the family's land of origin, and even that finally vanished. This was hastened by marital unions with other nationalities. Think of the

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case of a German who came to America and here married an Irish girl. Their son in turn, later married a girl of French Canadian descent. What nationality is the product of this marriage supposed to belong to? To the German? Scarcely! The ties which bind him to Germany through his grandfather are indeed weak in the face of the fact that his grandmother was Irish, and his mother of French descent. He regards himself neither as German, Irish, nor French but merely as an American whose original German family name, if it was not suited to the English tongue, had probably been Americanized beyond recognition, unless his grandfather had left him a name that sounded more like Irish or English.

This "melting pot" process, which for years went on in the United States, the future will be able to alter but very little. What has entered the melting pot of the American Union comes out again, perhaps after a hundred years, in the shape of a grandchild or great-grandchild who is just another American without the least vestige of origin. Whether the cradle of his

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people once stood in England, Ireland, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, or elsewhere will eventually make no difference. Certain traits of his character may be manifest which will bear witness to the origin of his family. Since, on the other hand, the third or fourth generation of an immigrant rarely keeps its national purity, his entire character will have undergone corresponding changes. At any rate the grandchild or great-grandchild of an immigrant is a pure American, even if his original name had undergone no change in the meantime.

It is therefore absurd to speak of America as an Anglo-Saxon nation. In our days, there are just as few Anglo-Saxons as there are Scandinavians, Germans, or Frenchmen. The people were no longer exclusively Anglo-Saxon at the time independence was declared. For among the signers of the Declaration there were sixteen of non-British origin, and eight whose cradle had stood in a foreign country. The "parent country" of the United States was not England alone, but Europe in general. It is well to bear that in mind from time to time.

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Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1934.

LOBBIES

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt has started a crusade against lobbyists. He is so incensed by their activity that he threatens to recommend that Congress pass a law providing jail terms for lobbyists. Lobbies have always been considered to be an evil; several Presidents have fought them, and President Wilson once threatened to have all lobbyists arrested. However, all efforts to do away with lobbies have been in vain. Therefore, there appears to be some justification for the suspicion that there are good reasons for the existence of this institution.

There are two kinds of lobbies, and they differ according to their nature. The one tries to influence legislation, the other serves as a sort of mediator between authorities. Both kinds deserve the reputation of being unscrupulous in choosing their means and of frequently corrupting politics. Despite this fact,

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one cannot deny that they have a right to exist. In Congress and in state legislatures, one can find representatives of large business groups who have the duty of observing the plans of the respective legislative bodies.

Since it is customary in our country to manufacture laws in wholesale numbers, one or the other of these business or professional groups is always threatened with harm by some law. The whole nation is constantly in a condition of self-defense, as soon as Congress convenes; the same is true of state legislatures. And the lobbies do not always do their work from behind the scenes. They often openly take a stand on bills, and frequently express their opinions in public hearings which are held by various committees.

Although this kind of lobby does not always tread the paths of virtue and justice one cannot deny that it has a right to exist. It is a necessary evil, created by American methods of legislation.

The other lobbies consist of people who play the role of mediators between

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various authorities. They have connections, and they demand large fees for their services. It is not difficult to explain why people who have business with federal authorities prefer not to deal with them directly.

No doubt, the impression prevails in our whole country that one cannot achieve anything in Washington, unless one has connections. If one has not, then one is condemned to dance attendance on subalterns, is sent from Pontius to Pilate (sic), and achieves nothing. Decades ago, Mark Twain wrote a bitter satire on the bureaucracy prevailing in Washington--the story of the "Great Beef Contract". Meanwhile, conditions have grown much worse, for since Twain's time the number of bureaucrats at the capitol has greatly increased.

Thus it appears that the lobbies can best be fought by making them superfluous. If the authorities would willingly meet citizens, give them the opportunity to state their business clearly and briefly, nobody would think of trying to reach and influence them through professional mediators, who, of course, will not act unless they are well paid. In the final analysis, the methods and practices

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of our national officials are responsible for the existence of lobbies. Even jail terms will not be effective against them.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Editorial)

A century and a half have gone by since the treaty was signed in Paris which marked the end of the American Revolution, officially recognizing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown which had taken place two years before. The wearisome negotiations, which had lasted for months and had been conducted by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay on behalf of the American colonists, came to a successful close. The colonies received certain fixed boundaries and became at last free and independent.

Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, was destined to memorize [the anniversary of] this event in a special manner, whereas in the other parts of the country it remained without very much notice and in most cases went by without leaving any trace in the memory of the people. A new bridge across the Wabash River near Vincennes marks the spot at which George Rogers Clark with his band

Abendpost, Sept. 7, 1933.

of half-starved volunteers traversed the river. The foundation stone of the new bridge preserves documentary evidence of the exploits of this brave leader of the Revolution in the valley of the great Mississippi.

It was on September 3, 1783, that the treaty was signed, actually marking the birthday of that half of the Middle West which lies east of the Mississippi. The treaty of Paris brought the entire Northwest Territory of those days under the Stars and Stripes. Later, preliminary arrangements were completed for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio, and they were included in the North American Federation of States.

That the heads of the States of Illinois and Indiana lent by their personal participation an official aspect to the memorial festival of Vincennes will bring nothing but honor to the two States which they represent.

A hundred and fifty years are in the history of mankind only a small space of time. Yet it seems that we of today live in an age that rushes on so fast

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or is so much wrapped up in itself that we remember only superficially historic events of such monumental importance as the signing of the Treaty of Paris.

There are certain elements which are eager to keep the American people in the dark with respect to their own history and would like to make them forget the hardships and the oppressions which cost their ancestors much wealth and blood. It should therefore be the aim of our so-called patriotic organizations to take care that the American people shall always be cognizant of the struggles of their forefathers who prepared the ground for their liberties to come. Besides, to call attention repeatedly to their patriotism and their sacrifices for the independence of the Union is the more proper because there are many dangers that threaten us still and are essentially worse than what had to be overcome by the contemporaries of the American Revolution.

They are worse because they threaten not so much from without as from within.

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This threat comes from elements that are the more dangerous because they operate under the cover of patriotism. They know so well how to camouflage their real aims that the principles laid down by our forefathers in the Constitution of the country are pushed into the background without any opposition. In this manner these principles become like dead letters, deprived of their dignity by wanton mischief.

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Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1931.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THE FOUNDATION OF THE NATION

[Editorial]

Freedom of speech is the sacred right of every citizen, and freedom of the press is the foundation of every healthy government. Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Washington, said no government should object to censors, meaning, of course, public criticism of the administration. He also added that freedom of the press could be looked upon as the best censor. Jefferson, the eminent jurist from Virginia, who drafted the document of American independence, was also the champion who advocated freedom of the press in America. He alone was responsible that no censorship was imposed upon the press of this Nation.

Nevertheless, the press and the public must unite in watching and defending



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this great privilege of ours, lest we should be deprived of that jewel, the freedom of speech. It may be recalled that the Supreme Court was called upon last June to pronounce a verdict about a law in Minnesota, which for two long years has muzzled the press of that State.....The press of the Nation became immediately aware of the fact that the law of muzzling the press would not be confined to the State of Minnesota, moreover, the freedom of the press was jeopardized generally. The newspaper syndicate of America united in the fight against suppression of free speech, and emerged victoriously. The outstanding point in this legal battle was the fact that five members of the Supreme Court assented, while four dissented to the retention of freedom of the press. This indicated sufficiently that we have to unite our efforts against a possible recurrence of an attempt to subdue the press in future, as we did in the past. To introduce similar laws as was the case in Minnesota would be a simple procedure in any State of the Union, in which unscrupulous politicians wish to silence their critics by the method of suppression of the press. What if in



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another instance the majority members of the Supreme Court would render a decision which would approve and uphold the muzzling of the press?

Therefore, it would be needless to emphasize the importance of keeping the interest in the freedom of the press alive.

The Committee for Freedom of the Press of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which has acquired the home of the former President, now a national shrine, has proposed to dedicate one room of this sanctuary to the Freedom of the Press. High dignitaries from every State of the Union will participate at the dedication ceremonies which will be held on October 20 of this year. The press of the Nation will, of course, be represented in its entirety. Thus, the occasion will present itself for an explanation of the significance of that day, which may be observed annually henceforth.

In order to prevent misinterpretations, it is well to emphasize here that



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this is not a case of propaganda for newspapers, but rather indicative of the right of the American people to defend a heritage for which their forefathers have shed their blood, and which the present generation must uphold. The American people can righteously consider themselves a free people, only then if they persist in defending and upholding this precious heritage, the freedom of speech. Freedom of the press, a principle upon which this Nation was founded, should be closely guarded at all times, and if attacked, must be fought for, and regained at any price.



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DR. F. SCHRAGER DECLARES A FEUD TO THE "BRITISH LION"

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1927.

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Prominent German-American Historian and Journalist Arrives Here

Dr. Friedrich F. Schragger declared to the representatives of the Chicago press that he considers British propaganda as dangerous to the United States; and supports the attacks made by Mayor Thompson against the "British Lion" as a patriotic, heroic, and necessary deed.

Dr. Schragger, who was summoned by the mayor to appear as a witness in the proceedings against the former president of the school administration, William McAndrew, is the editor-in-chief of the magazine The Progressive, published by the Steuben Club. He is a well known historian, whose writings "The Germans in the making of America," "Our Debt to France," and numerous pamphlets on historical subjects, have found a large reading public in the United States.





Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1927.

Dr. Schräger arrived here this morning on the "Twentieth Century" from New York, and will remain in Chicago until the end of this week. Dr. Schräger received the representatives of the Chicago press in the reception rooms of the National Historical Society in the Bankers building. Soon a heated debate ensued concerning the definition of British propaganda.

Dr. Schräger indorses the views of Washington that the United States should be on friendly terms with all the other nations, but should show no preference to any in particular.

"Once already the Constitution of the United States has been violated on account of British propaganda," he declared. "It states in the Constitution that America shall take up arms against another country only in defense of its own soil." Therefore, it is quite possible that English propaganda will once more influence the American people in favor of England.





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Dr. Schragger said "that he distrusts especially the plea in favor of an "English speaking union," which is promoted by the English."

Upon the question whether he condemns all foreign political propaganda in the United States, Dr. Schragger replied, "that at the present time, only England and France are indulging in it." "A cultural propaganda, as it is, for instance, pursued by Germany can only benefit a country."

The press then asked for his opinion on the burning of pro-British books. He declared "such procedure to be stupid and absurd."

He added, however, that libraries should also secure books which defend opposite viewpoints to counteract this British propaganda.

Dr. Schragger, the son of a German-American was born in Hamburg, Germany, and brought up in America. In the next few days he will, together, with the former Chief Justice Frederick Bausman, support the Mayor in his campaign against King George.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 8, 1924.

DEMOCRACY AND THE PARTY SYSTEM

(Editorial)



One often hears the remark that the old political parties have outlived their usefulness. This assertion reveals a lack of understanding of the nature of a party. A party as such cannot outlive its usefulness, because it is primarily a theoretical creation, given importance and significance by its members. One should rather say that the members of a party no longer follow its principles, that they misuse the organization to further certain aims which do not coincide with its true purposes, thus giving rise to contradictions. This is not the party's fault; these contradictions must be attributed to its members.

Democracy means government by the people, and without parties such a form of government is inconceivable. It is impossible for a citizen to be politically active unless he is affiliated with an organization which reflects his views. Such an organization we call a political party.

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The will of the masses is expressed by the majority party which controls the government, and logically enough, the minority party always forms the opposition.

In keeping with the spirit of democracy, the entire population must participate in the nation's political life through the medium of the different parties. If large groups of people take no interest in politics, then the government will not be a democracy in the true sense of the word. The United States is now faced by this problem [of political lethargy]. During the last presidential election, there was an exceptional popular response; yet one-half of the qualified voters, both men and women, did not go to the polls.

At that election President Harding received far more votes than any candidate in our history. But if a third candidate had appeared who could have obtained the support of this inactive element, then he, and not Harding, would have been in office. This consideration makes perfectly clear the extent to which our indifference has grown. It has therefore often been



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suggested that citizens be compelled to vote, legal penalties to be meted out to those who are delinquent in their civic duties. But such a proposal would actually be tantamount to a declaration of national insolvency with respect to our democracy.

What then would be gained by forming new parties? Of course, it is a fact that the progressive Republicans are nearer to the progressive Democrats than they are to their conservative colleagues, and the same is true for the progressive and conservative Democrats. But would a regrouping of the parties mitigate the evil of nonparticipation in voting? Would it be more advantageous for the people if we had Conservatives and Progressives instead of Republicans and Democrats?

Probably not; after all, the public has had the opportunity to select conservative or progressive candidates ever since primaries were instituted. But the people have failed to take advantage of this opportunity. The primary elections are often decided by five percent of the voters, and

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this fact makes a farce of our democratic form of government. Nor do reforms achieve their purpose. True democratic rule is possible only when the entire populace is politically minded.

It is easy to understand why the critical observer has concluded that the parties have deviated from their original principles. Yet it would be unjust, for example, to compare the Republican party of today with its counterpart of Lincoln's time. We were then living in a heroic age, and consequently the political organization also took on that aspect of heroism. But the study of history brings to light an inexorable fact, namely, that the brief heroic episodes in the history of a people are followed by an era of mediocrity. This is an inflexible rule which brooks no exceptions, and men must bow to it.

Even in our times parties have their uses. We cannot eliminate them since they are indispensable. But they can only fulfill their mission when all the people represented by the party are politically active. The leaders do not guide the party; it is the people who are supreme. The rulers can

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be dethroned if the majority does not tolerate them. These are rather self-evident facts. Nevertheless it is occasionally necessary to restate them.



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Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1924.

THE GERMANS OF 1848.

How The German Revolution of That
Time Affected American Greenhorns.

Following the first lecture in the Lincoln Club, on the theme "Seriousness and Cheerfulness of the German-American Past", Dr. H. H. Maurer spoke yesterday evening in the same locality, about the Germans of '48 and their Influence upon the unrest in America in the year 1849 till the outbreak of the Civil War. The theme was not so simple and would have furnished sufficient material for several evenings, therefore the lecture appeared somewhat crowded; nevertheless it was perfectly clear.

The speaker pointed out, that just as the French Revolution of 1793 prepared the German of 1848, in the same way has the German Revolution influenced the American unrest, and in the end led to the Civil War. Stirred by a tremendous idealism, about 700,000 Germans immigrated to America, all of whom felt inwardly, that they more or less had the call to bring liberty to the world, and who believed, that they also could upset every thing that was old in America and could create new conditions.

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But those "Greenhorns" found when landing in New York, very few like minded people. They thought it was sufficient, when they stood on street corners or in the saloons, to make enthusiastic and thundering speeches about liberty and equality. Instead they could observe that those belonging to their race were indifferent towards their ideals and ideas, preferred to drink their glass of beer in peace and to enjoy their lives. And so it came that the letters of the new immigrants of that time which were sent to Germany could not report success but only the amusing ways of the Americans. "At that time there was shown in New York in Barnum's circus, a mermaid," said Dr. Maurer to name an example, "and this mermaid attracted likewise other objects, more interest of the immigrants than the carrying out of their high ideals."

In spite of that, a few Germans succeeded in bringing their views before the members of their race, and the unrest of the years before the Civil War were, according to the speaker, nothing else than the consequences of the bacillars of the revolution, which were brought over by the German immigrants of that time.

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For this reason the Germans were ignored by other Americans. They could not understand them, used them, even at that time only as welcome "voting animals", but considered them as seditious persons and rioters, especially when it was rumored, that the Germans wanted to unite under Karl Schurz, and form a new party in the government. That in reality the Germans were only inspired by high ideals, was not understood by the colder thinking Anglo-Saxons. With a few characteristic examples of those times, elections which were always connected with riots, and which the speaker considers as small omen of a revolutionary mood in the country, Dr. Maurer closed his lecture, which was received with great applause by the audience.

Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1919.

CO-OPERATORS ARE CO-RULERS

(Editorial)

"Democracy" means "rule by the people". In a representative democracy, such as exists in the United States, the people are the source of all power; but this power is exercised by representatives of the people. Thus the rule of the people and their general political activity is limited to electing their representatives; only in special cases, and through the initiative and referendum, do the people exercise direct rule. Thus, only those citizens who participate in the elections have part in the rule. Only those who cast their vote not only in regular elections, but also in primary elections, use the full power to which they are entitled under our democratic form of government. And that is the duty of every loyal citizen of our democratic republic! For a democracy can succeed only to the extent to which its citizens exercise their authority. The smaller the number is of those who vote in the primary



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elections, the easier it is for groups, factions, and organizations which are formed to gain special, selfish objectives, to effect the nomination of their representative. Thus the danger is greater that, in the regular election, men will be chosen who will be guided less by the welfare of the people and more by the desires of the group or faction which was instrumental in nominating and electing them; in short, there is danger that rule by the people will be supplanted by rule by faction. The more general the participation of citizens in all elections is, the stronger and more successful the democracy.

These are old truths, and to hear them repeated may be very monotonous to some, and cause remarks of disapproval. That makes no difference. These truths cannot be stated too often; for the participation of our citizens in elections, especially in the primaries, is generally very unsatisfactory. As a rule hardly 75 per cent of the electorate votes, at some primaries only 50 per cent. And since a great number among these 75 or 50 per cent are influenced and led by special factions, it is very fortunate that our country fares as well as it does.



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The citizens who are not organized and have no special interests at heart, have not the influence and power to which they are entitled. Our country, state, and city are not completely ruled by the people. The people know this or, at least, surmise it. It is strongly felt by certain of our citizens, who consider themselves threatened and harmed, and deprived of the representation to which their number and their commercial or social status entitle them. They have a strong desire that this matter be remedied, that something be done to effect a better representation.

The only question is, how? People answer: "Through organization, through union." But the people who make this recommendation forget that when people organize or unite, they are under suspicion of pursuing selfish interests, interests that are contrary to, or, at least, not conducive to the welfare of the community, and thus give cause to, or, excuse for, opposition and persecution. Today everybody knows, or should know, that any society which is



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organized for the purpose of gaining or exercising political influence, would only engender or intensify hatred and enmity, and thus would have just the opposite of the desired effect. Everybody must understand that it is not only considered to be disloyal to organize such societies, but it really is disloyal to do so. Therefore it is entirely out of order. Nor are such organizations necessary to assure these people the share of authority to which they have a right.

Nothing is necessary save a conscientious participation in all elections, if possible, by one hundred per cent of the voters, in the primaries as well as in the regular elections. Let there be "loyal" voting, according to everybody's best knowledge, according to conscience. And as a preliminary condition, let everyone register! Nothing else is necessary. And nothing else can effect the desired change, the influence, the representation in the government of the people.



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The greater the number of people of certain classes that register, the more consideration will be accorded their just demands; for they who seek public office will be especially concerned about obtaining their votes....

Our primary laws and our primary system are worthless; they are about as poor as they could be. But that fact does not relieve the citizen of the duty to vote in the primaries--that is, if he wishes to exercise his rights as a citizen. Nobody should object to being called a Democrat or a Republican for two years, even though it is not pleasant. In this way one can have a say in the selection of at least one candidate. In the regular election one can vote for whomsoever one wishes--for Republicans, for instance, even if one voted for a Democrat in the primary, in case the Democratic primary did not result as one desired. The main thing is to register and vote, vote in the primary, as well as in the regular election.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, February 4, is the only registration day for the primary



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election to be held February 25, and for the regular election to be held April 1, and these are very important elections. No one who fails to register can vote or have anything to say in our democracy, or claim any consideration.



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Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1916.

THE OLD TOMFOOLERY

(Editorial)

[This editorial gives the German view on the Monroe Doctrine in so far as the Chicago German editor is concerned, and undoubtedly his view expresses the German sentiment more or less. Trans.]

The U-Boat question, the German declaration that all armed merchantmen are auxiliary cruisers in fact, and as such may be sunk forthwith, is recognized by our Administration in Washington, and creates another difficulty for the British. This endangers England unless she takes adequate defensive measures. An attempt must be made to divert the attention from the Anglo-American controversy. The public must be impressively hoodwinked by portraying the colossal German danger in gaudy colors. And for that purpose, we fetch the Monroe Doctrine, proclaiming to the population that extraordinary plans have been promulgated by Germany in wanton disregard of the Monroe principles. This conniving

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of the Empire consists in obtaining land, a sort of foothold in the various republics of the Western hemisphere. The horrible proof, all the evidence, is now carefully guarded by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. Then further assurance will be given, that the said Committee prevents publications at present to preclude improper effects upon public opinion; the Senators seek secrecy since it is essential. There is the Nicaraguan agreement, which was to be investigated in an open session, but a preponderous majority opposed it; likewise, the proposed Columbian and Haitian understanding is to be tried behind sound-proof walls. And then we give a detailed account of all the transgressions against the Monroe document, which Germany is supposed to have so deliberately ignored.

The five cardinal sins are: Germany stands accused (1) of having intended to obtain a sphere of influence in Nicaragua through the purchase of an interoceanic canal route and by the acquisition of grants for a coaling station; (2) of having tried to buy land in the Republic of Colombia by securing a franchise for a transcontinental artificial waterway and the

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purchase of plantations, as well as a harbor for a fleet near Cartagenas; (3) of having attained a profound influence in Paraguay through her reorganization of the army of that republic and her intention to do the same in Chile; (4) of having found an entering wedge in Haiti by controlling the customs collections and the building of a fleet station at Mole St. Nicholas; and (5) of having come into control of St. Thomas Island, or approximately so, through a lease, a manipulation with Denmark, which provides an exceedingly valuable base of strategic importance. The war caused Germany to give up her intentions and tendencies temporarily, but she will prosecute the matter with renewed vigor as soon as peace permits.

If it is so then it is so, everything including the supposition that Germany will resume her schemes after the war. Yet America can offer little objection. America will have no legal grounds to interfere with the devious agreements of the Southern republics and Germany, nor may the United States dictate to Paraguay and Chile "Thou shalt not have German officers to instruct thy military forces," or insist that the Republic of Colombia desist from

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fulfilling its covenant with Germany, thereby effectually precluding the future canal-building program and the fleet anchorage; likewise, it cannot compel Denmark to revoke its lease relationship with Germany.

This right is not applicable under the Monroe Doctrine nor is the adage "America for Americans" suitable. Be it then, that other European countries, England, France, etc., which possess territories in Central and South America, relinquish their holdings or be kicked out, particularly England! After that is accomplished and all our American republics unite in concerted action, that no European power shall have property claims upon this continent, then only would the United States be justified in protesting against Germany, and if that eventuality were realized, then the Empire will gladly refrain from its aspirations here, and feel mighty satisfied with the bargain. Nothing that Germany contemplates is contrary to the Monroe stipulation as it was originally drafted; not as Roosevelt expounded it, foisting a strange, impossible conception upon it which, as we are all well aware of, consists in our being morally bound to protect England's, the Motherland's American hoardings against any

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encroachment. It appears unthinkable that this monstrous obligation should be upheld even after the war has joined the forces of oblivion.

If England is not expelled from America, then it will be considered good and expedient to break its monopoly after the conflict, and the friendly concessions to Germany may then proceed unimpaired.

That dawns upon the pro-Britishers in Washington. Decidedly they are aware that the Rooseveltian Monroe Doctrine, which is calculated to uphold English predominance, does not interest our South American neighbors. This, precisely, is the motive that prompts the secret session in Washington. To withhold an outbreak of popular resentment against Germanism is "piffle." The closed chambers wherein the South American contracts are being perused, is the customary standard system of intimidating us with the old tomfoolery.

The basic thought of the Monroe Doctrine is after all America for Americans.

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The first step to achieve its realization would be to throw out England, starting in South and Central America, then finishing the goal in Canada. After this attainment throw Germany out, if she shows inclinations to gobble up American soil.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1915.

**PRESIDENT WILSON SHOULD ALSO TAKE COUNSEL
AGAINST ENGLAND FOR VIOLATED DIGNITY.**

No one knows better than does the present President of the United States, that the form of government of which he is the administrative head, is far from perfect. No one has been more eloquent than he in declaring the advisability of altering it in a number of important, indeed essential, features. In one particular, President Wilson was accustomed, long before the Presidency came his way, to heap condemnation upon the system which he is now administering, namely, irresponsibility to the people. "We talk of a popular government, but we have never tried a popular government," President Wilson when a professor used to tell us; and he would point to the fact, that a Congress elected in November of one year, ordinarily met for the first time in December, thirteen months later.

But what especially impressed President Wilson, the student of government, is the fact that the Chief Executive of the Union is during his term of office, responsible to no one. In the whole range of governmental system there is to be found no such functionary as the American President. Neither a ruler nor



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the minister of a ruler and yet both. Wielding the prestige of a sovereign without enjoying the transcendent prerogatives of sovereignty. At the same time exercising the authority of a Prime Minister without being restrained by responsibility to representatives of the people.

President Wilson, whose ambition for the Presidency was awakened by reading reports of the British Parliament, has always applauded the idea that the President's Cabinet should be made responsible to Congress, like the British Ministry. He has not, however, proposed such a step since becoming President. Indeed, the plan would be difficult to graft upon the American system. The Cabinet might resign if an Administration measure were defeated in Congress but in what position would that leave the President?

The fact of the matter is that we are muddling along under a government system that was exceedingly ill thought out, and we have simply to make the best of it through the exercise of such genius as we fondly persuade ourselves we possess, and such common sense as we are actually masters of. What is practically important, however, is the fact not that the people are forbidden to criticize the President, but that they are powerless to restrain him.



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For instance, while the President may not technically declare war, nothing is more certain than that he can actually bring about war. He can assume positions, he can issue state papers, he can pursue, during months of critical gravity, a course of conduct towards foreign governments of which the country may not approve and of which it may be kept in ignorance.

This has been the case during the last twelve months. The conduct of the foreign relations of the United States has been carried on by President Woodrow Wilson acting practically alone. It is a testimony to the high character of the President, but it is no credit to the intelligence of the country, that this has been endured, especially, is it a testimony to the incompleteness and inefficiency of our constitutional processes. In a truly democratic country every act of the Department of Foreign Affairs would be challenged by the oppositon party. Thus the administrative head of the nation should have had the benefit of advice and criticism, and the country should in a large measure, have been preserved from the danger of secret international intrigues or ill-advised international sympathies. It is, of course, necessary that diplomatic affairs should be carried on by individuals especially charged with the duty. It is not necessary that they should be handed over to the unassisted



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wisdom, or the unchecked stupidity, of one man.

No man is wise enough to direct, of his own will and without reference to the understanding, wisdom, or desires of the people, the foreign relations of a nation like the United States.

President Woodrow Wilson is a man of exceptional talent, and high character, but President Wilson is not above human errors. Wisdom will not die with him, he also is numbered among the mortals. Moreover, with all his ability and character, there are certain quite special limitations which sit upon President Wilson's fitness to handle alone a crisis such as we are passing through.

He is not an authority on international law; nor could he pretend to any particular knowledge of international relations, historical or contemporaneous, save such as may have come to him while in office. He is not a student of the map. He is not a traveled man. He has never written, nor spoken, so far as can be remembered on the political affairs of other nations.



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Except as to one nation, only.

President Wilson's one passion is English political history. The lives of English political worthies have been his life long study. His ideals of political organization and conduct are drawn from England. He has a keen love for English literature. Whenever he has had a chance, he has spent a vacation in England, whose scenery he delights in, enshrining as it does all the literary and historical associations which furbish and adorn his mind, and whose people he sincerely admires. This, of course, is natural and laudable in one whose mother was born in England and all four of whose grandparents were British subjects.

On the other hand, President Wilson never has been in Germany. He has no knowledge of the German language. He is unfamiliar with the literature of Germany; he has not drunk at its fountains of philosophy; he has not heard its songs nor listened to its stories. The events and figures of German history are for him dim shadows in the pantomime of time.

Not that there is anything in the least reprehensible in this, but it explains



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a good deal, and it renders it all the more necessary that, in presence of a controversy between English and German ideas, President Wilson should take pains to secure from others the knowledge, which he does not himself possess. It is the most serious criticism upon President Wilson, that he has never shown a disposition to surround himself with high class men. This was the best founded of the charges against him when was head of Princeton University. His Cabinet is a cabinet of nobodies. As a gathering of political curiosities it might be notable, a council of national direction it is contemptible. There is not a single man whom the country's judgment called to his seat. There is not in it a single man who apart from his office, would be listened to with any special respect in a gathering of a dozen average men of affairs, anywhere. Moreover, two of the cabinet's ten members were born subjects of the King of England. Lacking competent permanent advisers, did the President seek extraordinary advice in a great emergency? In the presence of crisis, the like of which has faced few Presidents, has he summoned the greatest and best of the nation to council? Has he done what Lincoln did when the clouds of 1862 grew black? What has the Premier of Britain been doing? Would prudence not dictate to any head of a nation at such a time, the gathering about him of representatives of the wisdom of the people? But no; for days after the Lusitania



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Tragedy President Wilson cut himself off from all human contact and communication. The circumstantial narrative of the isolation during that fatal week of a self sufficient man, while a nation of a hundred million waited upon his decision, was given out by his secretaries with apparent pride in the Olympian detachment of their master.

The isolation was not temporary, it was characteristic. It is the permanent condition in which President Wilson lives. The very office of the Presidency renders its holder almost hopelessly out of touch with popular sentiment. Never was a President so cut off from knowledge of the people's thoughts as is this graduate of the college cloister, whose admirers' chief delight is to picture him as an enigma and a superior being. But President Wilson is far more of a man than his friends would make him out. He is neither an enigma nor a superior being. He is a sorely troubled man. He is, unfortunately, one of those many men who, through no fault of their own, go through life without acquiring friends. He has rarely had the good fortune to be well advised, has become skeptical of advice and indisposed to ask it. It is true that no living sovereign would have dared shut himself up to decide alone uncounseled, the vast issue of peace or war involving two hemispheres. President Wilson was not contemptuous of advice,



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he was not accustomed to advise and did not know where to turn for it.

Fortune has now opened to President Wilson a rare opportunity. A kind providence has saved the country from the immediate catastrophe which his dangerous policy has invited. A respite has come to the German crisis. With a magnanimity which few expected from it, the German government has taken toward the President's expectations a position of high generosity and friendliness. It accedes to them freely and fully. At the same time, without stipulation, it suggests that the United States make to England representations parallel to those to which it has acceded.

The suggestion is just. It throws upon the United States Government a duty which should be immediately set about in the most generous measure of good faith.

The president now has another opportunity to at last take counsel of the wisdom of the people, that wisdom he has so often eloquently apostrophized, but with which he has done so little to acquaint himself. If he will consult it

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he will learn that it demands the vindication against England also of our violated dignity, the assertion now against England of the right of American citizens to sail the seas with lawful cargoes, a right which for a year has been trampled upon by the British Government, not as an impulsive war measure, but with calculation and persistency, viciously and contemptuously.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 22, 1914

BRYAN'S SUCCESSES

William Jennings Bryan made a speech last Friday in Brooklyn in which he boasted that the present administration had done more for the world's peace than all the former ones. Perhaps he believes this nonsense himself. He may have contracted peace negotiations with Switzerland, Albania, Luxemburg and almost with Denmark, but we always have had a good understanding with these nations, even without peace contracts. We would very much like to know what Mr. Bryan thinks of the possibility of a way with Switzerland?

Bryan makes no mention of the bungling of the American Consulate service, nor about the dismissal of the capable officials of the Government and the appointment of hungry job hunters and incapable politicians.

In the Bryan system efficiency does not count and the loot system has been introduced. He preaches peace but acts according to the principle: "To the victor belong the spoils".



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 29. 1914.

Editorial.

OUR LATEST DISGRACE.

The South American diplomatic peace conference which undertook to iron out their differences, has found no base for action, and the duodecimo diplomats are forced to recognize that Huerta is prepared to give the United States every satisfaction desired, but as a counter demand he wants recognition for his government. Don't laugh. Huerta possesses political logic which is sadly missing in our government. The Alpha and Omega of our government's demands was from the beginning the unconditional retirement of Huerta. Now that our national honor has been fully outraged after Americans have been killed in war and by the hands of assassins, after our flag has been trodden into the mud and our consul general has been dragged to jail, and now that our land and sea forces have been mobilized, and now that the American people, in one voice, are crying for war comes Mr. Huerta and promises satisfaction, but only in case America humbles itself and recognizes him as the head of the Mexican Republic. Huerta has a right to insist upon recognition. He has been, regardless of Washington, already recognized, He has been recognized by our entering into diplomatic negotiations with him. What else but recognition can such a report mean, as that the government in Washington as well as Huerta's government has been requested to set forth their claims after which the claims of Huerta will be laid before President Wilson, and the latter's demands will be submitted to Huerta? Meanwhile a conference between Villa, who has flirted



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with us, and Carranza who has negotiated with us with results to which we can not remain indifferent. The two generals in all appearances have buried the battle ax and have resolved to act energetically against Huerta. But it is a question whether this means opposition against Huerta only. Carranza, in a message to Wilson, has demanded the evacuation of Mexican soil. President Wilson has refused. Carranza might consider this a declaration of war, and turn against the United States, for whom he has never shown much love, and whom he hates the more, because Washington has prohibited the export of Arms to Mexico anew. The United States has made Mexico its enemy regardless of the pilot at its helm.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 1, 1914.

UN-AMERICAN SPIRIT.
(Editorial)

The fight is still raging concerning the observance or the dropping of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but it can be accepted with certainty, that it will end as the President, who identified himself with the treaty, desires, even if the victory should not be complete. This fight is interesting because it hastens the process of decomposition of the Democratic party. The theories which came to light are also interesting. The leader of the Democratic majority, Congressman Underwood, of Alabama, in the course of the debate made the assertion that the President's request (that the stipulation of toll-exemption of American coast vessels should be countermanded) contradicts the American spirit. A prominent philosopher, who naturally was not born in Alabama, though it would be hard for respectable people to make a mistake but easy to admit the mistake and to try to make amends for it.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 1, 1914.

The Alabama Congressman hold the opposite view. He thinks it is manly and American to persist in upholding a mistake. It is possible that it was unwise to enter into the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and that it would much better serve the American interests to grant privileges to the American coastwise shipping, through the Panama Canal.

Nobody doubts also the good rights of the United States to act in regard to the use of the Panama Canal, which was built with American money, anyway it sees fit in order to protect the interests of the country. It would have even been their duty to protect these interests and not to place the Panama Canal at the disposal of all nations. The mistake was made. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been perfected, and the nation must swallow the bitter pill. If Mr. Underwood asserts that it is un-American to cling to that treaty, we, as Americans and men, protest against such an interpretation of national duty.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 1, 1914.

The country is at liberty, to detach itself from its international obligations, which it entered in making that treaty, and to appear before the International Tribunal as a treaty breaker. In that case, this country must be prepared to be treated in international intercourse accordingly. No matter what objections could be raised against the Wilson government, it represents, in this question, the American spirit with greater dignity and emphasis than those, "Hurrah patriots" who are ready to sell the respect of the world for a dish of lentil.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 12, 1914

The Latest Phase of our Mexican Politics
(Editorial)

Governor Colquitt of Texas gave the Mexican question a decisively new turn. And the firmness of the Texan is not only of importance from the standpoint of our foreign policy. The action of the Texas Governor brings the autonomy of the single states into a very serious conflict with the prerogative of the Federal Government. A Texan was murdered in Mexico and because the Government in this case, as in every other case, pursued the policy of irresolution, the Texans took matters in their own hand, went to Mexico, exhumed the corpse, brought it over to Texan soil and established the fact that their countryman had been murdered. In Washington weeping and gnashing of teeth broke out, but still there was no action. And now something has happened, which not only has taken Washington, but the world also, by surprise.

Colquitt, the Governor of a State of this Union, has declared, that he does not care a straw for the Union and the Washington representatives, and that he would solve the Mexican entanglement on his own responsibility. "I challenge any power, even that in Washington, to prevent me from protecting Texas citizens", declared the energetic Governor at a meeting, where the participants



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were beside themselves with enthusiasm. "The Democratic Party", he added, "is drunk with power, and the Congressmen and Senators have become cowards, through office hunting, who are afraid to represent the case of the State of Texas".

Whether Governor Colquitt is right or wrong with his accusations should be left undecided, it being of secondary importance to the main question. The main question is of a more serious nature than would appear at first sight. It involves the belief that the autonomous States do not want to see the autonomy restricted to their inner affairs. And this, when steadily applied, must lead to complications the consequences of which cannot be foretold.

The Texan Statesman's attitude cannot be unconditionally condemned. Somebody must, in the long run, take the part of those Americans whose life and property are endangered in Mexico. And if our Government possesses a dismal courage that looks indifferently at the slaughter of Americans in the neighbor republic she should have to bear the responsibility seen in history

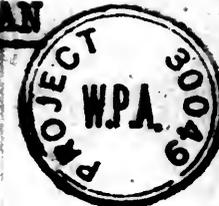


Illinois Staats- Zeitung, March 12, 1914

where single states, in an act of self defense, placed themselves in opposition, and through such an act sowed seeds of discord and secession.

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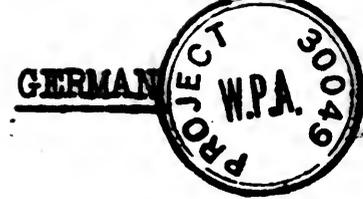
Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 3, 1914

PERSONAL LIBERTY

To be an American is not indicative of one's race or religion. It simply means to have a living faith in American ideals and principles, which is a part of the American citizenship.

American ideals include very much, but one of the most important is the freedom of the individual. The Puritans came here to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. The English Catholic came here and established Maryland for the same purpose. German Revolutionaries came to find political liberty, for which they fought in vain in their Old Country. The Irish came to escape feudalism. The Italians came to seek and to cultivate liberty, which guarantees better results for individual efforts. The Bohemians came to seek larger opportunities for their energies. The same is true of the Russians, the Poles, the Lithuanians, and others. They left the Old Country to escape the oppressions of the ruling classes.

All these, in a certain sense, were Americans, before they arrived here, because of their adherence to American ideals. To this they added political or national citizenship, by becoming naturalized American citizens.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 3, 1914

The English who came from isolated farms, were accustomed to living alone with their families, and they introduced this system in the United States. But the continental Europeans lived in villages, around which their farmland was located. Social life was a necessity for them. The desires, tendencies and habits which he developed by reason of his social activities, he brought to America and to participate in social activities, is necessary for his well-being. The various clubs and societies have been organized to create opportunities for social gatherings...

In all these things there is nothing which is un-American. A man, who is considered as one of the most typical Americans, none less than Theodore Roosevelt, has declared that "intemperance is mostly the result of isolated farm life, and is characteristic of farm helps and subordinates." Again he said: "The clearly recognizable satisfaction in many farm districts is in itself true evidence of social incompetence and degeneration." The movement, which he initiated, to open up the vast stretches of land in the West for farming purposes is planning the settlement in villages, for the definite

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 3, 1914

purpose of cultivating social life and activities.

In such a speech in 1907, Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the United States, made this statement: "We have gained things which the Puritans did not have.... We have recaptured a joy of living, which was lost, but which is an excellent thing to possess and to cultivate for any nation."

However, at the present time there is developing a tendency to make an end to this innocent and beneficial part of life. This tendency hides behind an attack upon a part only of our social life, the use of alcoholic drinks. But the attempt to enforce prohibition is only a part of the general ambition, namely the suppression of all social life with the exception of that part only, which is customary among the posterity of the English Puritans...." Prohibition is in direct opposition to personal liberty. But back of prohibition is the enslavement of all social and religious life. Prohibition has been inaugurated, and is being supported by the intolerant faction of our population, which calls itself typical American, but which is in reality, in regard to its ideals and

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principles, entirely un-American. Prohibition is the forerunner of a movement against everything foreign, with the exception of Protestant principles of English origin. The spirit back of prohibition is the spirit of ignorance, racial prejudice and religious intolerance.

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Abendpost, July 20th, 1910.

The Power of the Press.

In every civilized country the press is recognized as a power and she reacts correspondingly...It is an undeniable fact that the press in this country of unlimited possibilities, unlimited liberty and unlimited means, evidences a spirit of progress, adventure and courage. She does not fail to assert her power daily and boasts of her superior wisdom and virtue over all the presses of other countries...However, to the keen observer it seems that all these characteristics and virtues find a partial expression only.

Whole pages are sacrificed daily to sport news...Murther cases, scandals, suicides, divorce cases, robberies, prize awards for dogs, cats, etc. fill the pages of the press. No labor or expense is spared to report with almost painful exactitude the many details of a crime or divorce. The more sensational the better. In this respect the greatness of the press is limited indeed. And when it comes to certain essentials, the great power of the press can not even



Abstract. July 20th, 1910.

December 1910
Report to the President

It
be noticed. She is for instance almost silent, respecting the Pan-American Congress now being held at Buenos Aires. Hardly a word is said about the resolution, the delegates of Chile and Brazil desire to introduce, to make the Monroe Doctrine authoritative for all American republics. No sacrifice would be too great for such a happy solution, but the press is silent about these things.

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1901.

WAS LINCOLN OF GERMAN DESCENT?

Mr. L. P. Hennighausen produced several pieces of evidence at the Society of German History to support the assertion that Abraham Lincoln was of German descent. He thereby differs with the English and American Historians, who take it for granted that Lincoln was the descendant of Mordecai Lincoln, a member of a well-to-do family from New England who is supposed to have settled in New Jersey during the first half of the 18th century. Besides, Lincoln is the name of an old town and of an earldom in England, and also quite a popular family name. It is therefore taken for granted by the Anglo-Americans, that President Lincoln was one of their descendants.

However, there are many proofs existing that Lincoln's ancestors had the German name "Linkhorn", and that his progenitors came from a German settlement in Virginia. President Lincoln himself knew only that his ancestors were Quakers, who lived in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Rockingham County, Virginia. He also knew that his grandfather, Abraham, in 1780, purchased

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1901.

a farm of 400 acres, located about twenty miles from Louisville, Kentucky, for which he paid 160 pounds of colonial money.

In this particular document, the "land warrent" uses the form "Linkhorn" very plainly and definitely. This document, attested by witnesses, is still available.

This Abraham Linkhorn and his wife were killed by Indians in 1786. A son by the name of Thomas survived, who had to labor hard during his childhood, and received no formal schooling. Later Thomas moved to Indiana, where his son, Abraham, was born. Thomas Linkhorn changed his name to "Lincoln". Very frequently Germans changed their names into similar-sounding English names in those days.

If Anglo-American historians maintain that the name "Linkhorn" on that specific document is due to a mistake, then it must be remembered that such could hardly be the case, because it is not probable that an original English name like

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"Lincoln" could be changed by mistake to the German name "Linkhorn".

Besides, it is not difficult to trace the Linkhorn's. They lived in Berks County, Pennsylvania, the most predominantly German county of that state, where the German language is still in popular use, although it is mixed with some English expressions. It is also an established fact that a strong German settlement moved from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Virginia during the first half of the 18th century. As early as 1750 German missionaries preached to German congregations. Many of these members moved later to Kentucky and Tennessee. Most of these were Quakers, Mennonites, and Dunkards, who considered the use of weapons unchristian.

Abraham Linkhorn was a Quaker. He could read and write, and certainly knew his family name. It must be assumed that he himself spelled his name to that county clerk who issued that land certificate. If a mistake had been made the witnesses would have called his attention to it, inasmuch as it was an important document.

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1901.

Mr. Hennighausen also points out that during President Lincoln's life no relative from his father's side ever came forward and announced himself. After his death a reputable English family claimed him as a member. If this claim was true, the traditional pride in an old English lineage would have prevailed in Lincoln's family also. But as already mentioned, Lincoln knew no more about his ancestors than that his grandfather Abraham purchased a farm in Kentucky,--that he called himself "Linkhorn", and that he was a Quaker. This seems to be sufficient evidence that he was the descendant of a German-American family whose ancestors had come from the Rhine or southern Germany, where they were persecuted on account of their faith.

The Anglo-American, perhaps will never admit that Lincoln is of German descent, but so many reasons and pieces of evidence seem to prove this point that it can be reasonably accepted as a fact, of which all German-Americans certainly can be proud.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.

A DAY OF GLORY FOR CHICAGO'S GERMANITY

(Editorial)



The twenty-ninth day of January 1854, deserves to be recalled to our mind. It has been of far-reaching significance to our Republic. Chicago's Germans, forty-seven years ago, fashioned our national history.

United States Senator Douglas had submitted his ominous Kansas-Nebraska bill, thereby circumventing the Missouri Compromise which out-lawed slavery north of the thirty-sixth degree. Strenuous objections in many quarters of the North manifested themselves long before the bill passed both Houses and was given presidential sanction by Pierce, on May 31, 1854.

Indignation reached its climax on January 23, 1854, when a powerful wave of resentment surged through the meeting of the Chicago Germans who had heeded the call of Schneider and Hillgaertner, former leaders of the Staats-Zeitung.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.

This memorable event happened at Warner's Hall, on Clark Street, South of Randolph Street.

Incendiary resolutions were passed, denouncing the growth of slavery which Douglas' bill fostered, and telegrams were sent to Chicago's representative in Congress, John Wentworth, (Long John), requesting him to vote against the measure. He answered immediately, promising to voice his objections, and, although elected by the Democrats, he kept his word.

Besides Schneider and Hillgaertner, the latter having passed to the Great Beyond three years ago, Franz A. Hoffmann, Lieut-Governor of a later period and Fritz Baumann, architect, were there; both, including Schneider, are still living. The late Fritz Frillmann was also among them.

As the great fire of 1871 destroyed our old editions of the Staats-Zeitung, we were not able to give any details about their report. If any participant, living in Chicago or elsewhere, will kindly supply us with facts, then we



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shall also be indebted to him.

Most of the Germans in the United States and of Illinois voted the Democratic ticket during the presidential election in 1852, because the Whig Party lacked appeal. And so Senator Douglas' apprehensions were by no means allayed when he was confronted with the news that the Staats-Zeitung and other German papers of Illinois were incensed by his Nebraska-Kansas bill, after having previously supported him. He hurried to Chicago, visited the editorial offices of the Staats-Zeitung in an attempt to obtain a conciliatory attitude, applying his great rhetorical talent to convince George Schneider and thus induce him to quiet the opposition. He was not successful. The meeting was held. Douglas, however, stuck to his bill, submitted it to the Senate, and thereby aroused intense antagonism among certain members of the newspaper fraternity.

Eduard Schlaeger, now living in Berlin, published The German-American, a weekly paper at that time, and the previously mentioned Fritz Baumann, who is still with us in Chicago, organized a German protest meeting, where Douglas



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was burned in effigy. This spectacle was zealously repeated in many northern localities.

However, the great gathering of Germans on January 29, 1854, represents the first intense manifestation of an irate public's opinion about the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, incidentally, has been the primary cause in giving impetus to the founding of the Republican party in its original purity.

Feeling fully justified the Germans demanded that the new party dogmas should not only express its opposition to spreading areas of slavery, but insisted upon restraint of our nativism which attains its despicable climax in the Know-Nothing party.

Many American politicians were favorably inclined towards the new party, but objected to this provision to preclude animosity among those northern elements of the Know-Nothing contingents, who favored the restriction of slavery. In as far as Illinois was concerned, the eventful Twenty-second day of February



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1856, needs recording. On that date, a number of Illinoisan journalists and friends, all relentless enemies of expanding slavery, held a convention in Decatur to give birth to a new political party. George Schneider offered a definite resolution against nativism which met with considerable objection. At this juncture, Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln) came to the defence. He belonged to the liberal wing of the Whig party, but when the organization collapsed he did not flock to the Know-Nothings, in common with many of its adherents, but worked steadfastly towards a new, just organization. Animated by this attitude, he exclaimed to the assembly in Decatur:

"Gentlemen! Mr. Schneider's resolution is nothing new. It is contained in the Declaration of Independence. And you cannot form a new party based on principles of persecution and proscriptive laws!"

Lincoln was not only victorious in Decatur, but proved his argument convincingly at the State convention, and National convention of the same year.

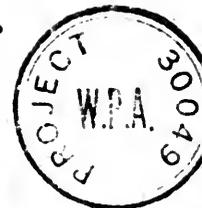


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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1901.



To recapitulate: "The great majority of Chicago's Germans were the pioneers in the creation of the Liberty party!" A German minority, however, stuck to Douglas, particularly when the latter showed his abhorrence to the brutal slave raiders, who invaded Kansas, and President Buchanan's contemptible conniving. Douglas fought these transgressions in his accustomed manner, and at the outbreak of the slave holder's rebellion, upheld the Union, even unto his last hour. And these motives then prompted the German Democrats, in common with German Republicans, to fight for the tenets of the Union.



April 27, 1899.

CRIMINALS AMONG THE PILGRIM FATHERS

It has been proven, even if many Anglo-Americans prefer not to admit it, that our largest supply from the criminal ranks, has come to our shores by England during the colonial period and even to this day. Every true American will find it necessary, if he wishes to exercise retrospection in regard to his country, to examine the Pilgrim-fathers of Plymouth Rock, and in particular the English convicts, were settlers of incontestable examples of crime, not only in sentiment, but exceptionally abundant in regard to crime laws and everything which that term might embrace.

But even this conception is erroneous! When God conceived a Nation, in order to be the seed of New England, according to a prophecy, God polluted the mixture and caused endless sorrow, and the number of criminals greatly increased, when hordes of criminals were shipped to the American colonies. Let us revert to the Pilgrim-fathers of 1620!



Die Abendpost, April 27, 1899.

We may add, casually, that these appended recollections are by no means complete, that many extra details are available.

The passenger list of the famous "May flower" shows the names of several, who proved themselves to be very obnoxious and dangerous members of the new community. The career of one terminated on the gallows. Into this classification belongs John Billington and the members of his family. Before the Pilgrim fathers landed, a little episode occurred, a sort of ominous premonition of Billington's future. One of Billington's youngsters found great delight in discharging a blunderbuss (old fashioned muzzle loaded rifle) while in close proximity to an open powder keg; the ship might have been blown into atoms. The old man saw to it, that the incident should indelibly impress itself in their memory! He was the first obstreperous and pernicious tough of the settlement and soon after the landing, it became expedient to hobble his feet...and neck with irons. At the outset, he refused obedience to Captain Standish, but he soon developed into a "regular" enemy of society; he fought everyone, and in the year 1630 he was hung, in retaliation for the murder of a Mr. John Newcome,---after



Bigelow's, April 27, 1899.

having been punished numerous times for lesser crimes! The latter may also be said of several other members of his family, which Governor Bradford declared "it is one of the most Godless in the community."

Of course, to a great extent, environment is often responsible for the decline and retrogression of a settler's family. These conditions, unfortunately, are invariably apparent at an early period and develop locally.

Half of the "Mayflower's" passengers died during the winter in the Plymouth settlement, the most dismal part of this catastrophe was the demise of so many of the men. It is evident, that this was more tragic, considering the fact that if the mortality had happened in an older, better organized community. Many of the "Pilgrim Fathers" grew into manhood, devoid of any religious or moral training, so it is not surprising that they developed into crooks and criminals. In this connection we must include Samuel Eaton, who was a very young man when he died during that dismal winter and his step-mother, likewise did not survive very long. A few years later, the court records



Plymouth, April 27, 1899.

show " was tried and convicted;...put into irons for stealing and fighting." He and others, generally followed the precipitous path they had selected.

The first white child, born in New England, Peregrine White, also developed into a thief and fighting tough; it improved in later years however, and eventually landed in...no, an office, Chairman of the Community of Maryland.

With many others the trend was in a constant downward direction and we soon find a band of hoodlums under the leadership of Thomas Weston who attempted to start a settlement of their own, 25 miles north of Plymouth. This bunch were always at odds with the Indians. The previously mentioned Captain Stone was killed in a battle. After a short sojourn, we find another band center, with the euphonious appellation "Merry Mount" which resulted in rathless drinking bouts.

These results we find within 25 years after the Pilgrim fathers disembarked; they did not improve subsequently. The unavoidable consequence was, that it produced a large number of austere laws, to control crime and vice.

Editorial: False Prophets



During the first year's office tenure, President Grant suggested the annexation of Santo Domingo, and he knew more about it, than do our present Imperialists in regard to the Philippines. And, irrespective of this knowledge, he erred in his judgement. It is worth while to peruse these former statements as it shows the true value of the assertions we hear today - and interesting, to note the arguments, which furnished the foundation for the annexation plans at that time.

Grant's written message to Congress: "Santo Domingo is a small power; it has less than 120,000 inhabitants, yet it is one of the richest regions under the sun, a territory where ten million could live in plenty. The people of Santo Domingo are incapable of supporting themselves under present conditions, and it must seek foreign assistance. They are desirous of sharing the protection of our free institutions, progress, liberal laws and civilization. Should we deny it to them? According to information which I consider reliable, it is said that a European power is prepared to pay Two million dollars for the possession of Samana Bay, if we should decline it. What rights have we (after such a relinquishment) to prevent a foreign nation from acquiring such a valuable prize?"

Die Abendpost, March 8, 1899



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Undoubtedly, Grant wrote in accordance with his belief. Now, nearly three decades have elapsed and every word proved to be a fallacy. The people of Santo Domingo have been neither anxious nor willing to be annexed; it required no foreign support; no foreign nation clamored for the precious prize or offered a single cent. If, in spite of all the predictions, the weak people of Domingo with their limited culture, maintained their independence and self-sufficiency, then what will prevent the Cubans, the population of Porto Rico, the Filipinos, from acting similarly and govern according to their own discretion?

The empty, inane assumption, that we must reach for it, otherwise others will grab it, deserves no more serious consideration today than it required formerly. And William McKinley is not a prophet, nor the descendant of one, He belongs in the same category as Ulysses S. Grant.

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Die Abendpost, February 17, 1899.

EDITORIAL.

WHAT MR. MC KINLEY WANTS.

The politics of the administration ought to be fully known to the president of the United States, but if we draw conclusions from Mc Kinley's public speech at Boston, then it appears that he is just as unfamiliar with the intricacies of his office, as any other mortal. According to his conception, "the future of the Republic lies in the hands of the American people," but its course falls as well obvious. "At this hour I know no one, who has sufficient intelligence or is so correctly informed, that he can proclaim, which form of Government is best for their and our interests, most beneficial for their people and ours. If we could be omniscient by inspiration - and sometimes I think we are - people who believe this applies to them but not to us - then we could dispense with learning, but fortunately, most of us are not favored with such an enviable endowment. The entire problem is now presented to our cognizance, and after all, the senate constitutes the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people."

Everybody, after considering the significance of these words, must admit,



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that Mr. McKinley is exceptionally modest; incidentally he has a high regard for our Congress. The majority of the House of Representatives however, has no presumptuous opinion of its own members but professes high esteem for the president, which prompted them to acquiesce in all the executive's requests, without ascertaining his reasons or purposes. It may surprise them somewhat, that the executive authorizes a war with the Filipinos, for unknown reasons and that he desires to increase the numerical strength of the army to 100,000 soldiers. Although the president does not profess to know, just what form of government he should give to the Philippines, on the other hand he is adamant and convinced that the natives themselves don't know what they want, nor what form of leadership is best for them. If we had shown indifference towards them, after the evacuation of the Spaniards, and left them to their own devices, then they would have been devoid of any Government and be compelled to exist in an environment of anarchy. Our object was not one of territorial acquisition, trade or imperialism but to consider the interests and destiny of a race, whose future was placed into our hands, unsought and without volition on our part... If we are able to bestow benefits upon this distant people, who then can raise objections? Despite



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does not hold them in high esteem. He says: " Since we did not ask them whether we should liberate them, it is evident, we need not inquire, if they will permit us, to make them happy. Can anyone tell me, how their consent may be procured before peace and order have been restored? It is not an auspicious time for the liberator to ask important questions of the liberated, while the latter shoot their protectors." According to this evidence, it appears, that the telegrams have not expressed the truth, when they stated, that Mr. Mc Kinley demanded that the Filipinos should submit to absolute dependence upon the United States, before even Congress authorized the declaration of peace, and that our troops killed thousands, of the natives. Mr. Mc Kinley is the lamb, and Aguinaldo the wolf.

In closing his remarkable speech the president quoted a fact, which at one time was very popular among the slave-owners. These gentlemen assured us, that the Negro, while in the care of the cotton plantation owners, was better off than in the African wilderness, likewise Mr. Mc Kinley exclaims: " It is my inalienable belief, that the inhabitants of the Philippines will be benefited by our Republic; that they will have a more benevolent administration



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under our leadership, and that we will help them realize their goal, to develop into a respected and self-governing people is as true, as the belief of the American population in its liberty and staunch adherence to its own government and institutions."

Ergo, it is best for the Philippines, if our battleship guns mow them down and we burn their villages. Not for our, but for their sake we must subjugate them. Identically the same expressions were uttered by the Spaniards, when they ravaged Mexico and Peru with fire and sword, because the Indians were unwilling to accept Christianity and refused to work in mines and fields for their saviors.

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Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1898

CARL SCHURZ AGAINST ANNEXATION POLITICS

Through the easy victories in the Spanish War a certain situation has been created which causes a widespread interest among our population in regard to the question of Annexation.

Carl Schurz is among those eminent Americans, who warn the people of the destructive consequences of expansion and annexation policies. In his highly intellectual and strictly logical discussions he falls back on his strong arguments, which he employed against the quickly rising annexation politics in his much discussed speech at Saratoga. He is trying to prove that the possession of the tropical colonies would be of very little advantage to us, but that the disadvantages and dangers connected with it, will appear with fatalistic certainty.

The downfall of one of the greatest colonial powers, Spain, should be a warning example for us. Great profit from colonies can be gained only if the most inconsiderate exploitation policies are applied, as for instance,



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England does in many of her colonies. But this is the very thing the United States with their "humane politics" try to avoid. Where are the advantages? We have no conception to what extent this expansion politics can lead to fatal results. To rule the rebellious people on these island colonies would require heavy losses of men and money, a considerable increase of the army and navy; and perhaps, new dangers would threaten our republic as a result of these policies.

The sad conditions in which many of our soldiers returned from the short campaign in Cuba, is sufficient evidence that we are not ready to cope with an adventurous policy in the tropics. The latest events prove, beyond doubt, that Mr. Schurz' warnings are opportune and sound.



Abendpost, July 28, 1898.

PROHIBITION AND THE PURITANS.

The gloomy fanatical prohibitionist is trying again and again to portray the enjoyment of a glass of beer or wine as something "un-American;" as a strange habit for which the "Dutch" are responsible in particular. But history exposes their lies in this respect, as well as many of their assertions in regard to facts and conditions. The old Puritans were indeed no prohibitionists! They were a very stubborn people in every way. They considered water as an unsanitary and ineffective beverage. This can be proven by hundreds of records of their time. Governor Bradford, for instance, complained bitterly, in 1629, that there was no beer or wine and he had to drink water. During the same year the Puritans asked for preachers, and likewise for vine-dressers, wheat, barley, rye, and roots of hops. England complied with their wishes and the next ship contained forty-five tons of beer, two barrels of malaga, twenty gallons of brandy, and six tons of water for drinking and cooking purposes.

A Reverend Higginson boasted in one of his letters to the old country: "My stomach could not stand anything but strong drinks, but the climate in New England is so hearty that I am now able to drink some New England water, and



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I do it once in a while." Wood wrote as follows: "It is generally believed that there is no better water in the whole world than that in New England, but I do not risk taking it instead of good wine, as some do. Those that drink it are just as healthy as those who drink beer." This man of God evidently thinks that the use of water is questionable. The colonists seemed to have well succeeded with the roots of hops they had imported from England, because one quart of beer was sold for one penny.

Judge Sewell lists the following beverages as being manufactured in New England: Ale, beer, mead, metheglin, cider, wine, rum, punch, brandy, etc. Everybody drank cider, which was made in abundance, but the chief beverage at those times was rum. They exported corn, meat, and lumber to the West Indian Islands and traded it for raw sugar and syrup, which were quickly changed into rum. This drink was very strong. It was called "killdevil."

The Puritans drank strong drinks at every opportunity. The harvest hands as well as the tradesmen demanded their rum. At every wedding and every funeral they would drink very freely. Even at the ordinations of preachers there was plenty of brandy, rum, wine, and beer consumed. At one of these festivals sixty-eight were assembled and only six of them drank tea.

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Abendpost, July 28, 1898.

At the dedication of a church in Medfield, Massachusetts, the following quantities were consumed: Four barrels of beer, forty-two gallons of West Indian rum, thirty gallons of New England rum, sixty pounds of sugar and four-hundred and sixty-five lemons.

A variety of drinks were offered free with every meal at taverns, etc., and there were alcoholic beverages in every family. It was a serious offense against custom and hospitality to let a visitor leave the house without offering him a drink. They certainly knew nothing about prohibition; nor have the foreigners introduced strong drinks in the United States.

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Die Abendpost, January 16th, 1894.

THE ARROGANT SENATE.

Some Senators are still possessed of the backward idea, that they can meddle any time with the President's nominating decisions, regardless of public opinion and constitutional regulations.

Based on his own sound judgment and constitutional right, President Grover Cleveland nominated Attorney A. Hornblower to become a member of the Federal Superior Court for the district New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Hornblower is a capable, honest man and attacked on different occasions shady actions of local politicians. Probably for this reason, the said nomination of Hornblower was viciously attacked by Senator Conklin of New York.

We know and understand, that the Senate as one compact, legal body can oppose and defy any decision of the President. But otherwise, we consider it an arrogance, if the Senate, stirred up by one Senator, is trying to

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Die Abendpost, January 16th, 1894.

side in with local politics, in order to undermine the President's sound choice of a good man with a spotless name and clean record.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 28, 1892.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF SCHURZ

A new and interesting contribution to the history of politics will be made by C. Schurz. He is writing a book entitled, Reminiscences of Public Men and Events. Those who know his book about Henry Clay and his writings about A. Lincoln, will look forward with intense expectations.

The Boston Herald states in regard to Schurz, that no American author writes more excellently about history than Schurz, but they are under the erroneous impression that Schurz writes his books originally in German. Schurz thinks and writes English, and it seems strange that he expresses himself more fluently and intelligently in English than in German. His English writings are full of understanding and fire.

Indeed, Schurz is master of the English language. He devoted his first years in the United States to the study of it, not being required by necessity to seek employment for his livelihood. Even Schurz' enemies in the Senate had to admit that he spoke better and more classical English than they.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 28, 1892.

The assertion of the Boston Herald that Schurz is a better writer of American history than all American authors can only have reference to his contemporaries, because Schurz will not think himself above the great American historians, Prescott and Motley. However, there is this difference; the American-born historians wrote foreign history, but America's adopted citizen is writing American history.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1890.

THE DEMANDS ON RICH UNCLE SAM ARE ENDLESS

The state of Pennsylvania asks for \$3,000,000.00 because during the Civil War it was inadequately protected and consequently ravished by the rebel armies.

Should its demands be granted, then naturally all the other states who remained loyal to the Union, but found their territory invaded, will, will appear and report.

~~American~~ patriotism is something truly wonderful, it starts and stops with the money bag.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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Die Abendpost, January 30th, 1890.

AMERICAN LAWMAKERS.

The American Parliament, known to us as a special derivation of the English variety, toboggans down hill, so rapidly, that it must eventually require replacement unless we assume that the people merely elect their lawmakers for the purpose, that the latter batter their skulls and break each others' necks, there is little to report that is of intrinsic value at the present time. We have a Congress and 42 legislatures. All these corporate bodies formulate, in exceptional cases, only a half dozen laws yearly, which are of proven public benefit. Most of their time is frittered away by ludicrous party fights or by injuring the common welfare. It is an undisputable axiom, that the inhabitants of each state breathe with relief and the entire nation is pleased, when Congress adjourns.

Can the decadence of an institution, once hailed as the triumph of the people over lordly-rulers, be shown any plainer? Since both major parties are about equally balanced, none has a deciding majority. etc. One would naturally assume that this eliminates tyranny. Who concocts such logic does not know the greatest republic and wisest population on earth. With us, the above



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Die Abendpost, January 30, 1890.

quoted conditions, absolutely paralyze congressional law-making activities.

Perhaps the self-adulating Americans will themselves question eventually whether the present system is adequate.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 13, 1889.

LAST NIGHT PROMINENT "MONEY BAGS"
CELEBRATED THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT

At the celebration of the eightieth birthday celebration, Mayor Roche presided. Mr. Kasson, from Iowa, was toastmaster, and a wonderful speech, extolling the services of Lincoln to his country.

What were Lincoln's greatest achievements? Common opinion attributes to him, although erroneously from the historical point of view, the abolition of black slavery as one of the most important. For this he was revered by the people.

If, therefore, Lincoln is celebrated on account of his supposed act of abolishing slavery, how can prominent plutocrats commemorate Lincoln's birthday so pompously? How can they pay homage to such a man when their own business concerns are established on a wage of slavery ten times worse than black slavery has ever been? How can they honor their worst enemy? The hypocrisy of the plutocrats accounts for this situation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 13, 1889.

What a sad morality our present one is! Great men of the past are honored, and monuments are erected to their memory, while the living heroes, the fighters for humanity, are put in jail.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1881.

A LABORER

(Editorial)

In one of the countless speeches delivered after Garfield's death one finds this terse comment, which summarizes the practical application of his life principle:

"He was not too proud to work."

This is a lesson which should be heeded by hundreds of thousands of our American-born loafers; but it is also suitable for several hundred specimens of the imported German variety who instead of working prefer to "get along" by arousing labor and teaching the doctrine of the new worker's gospel, collecting a few dimes here and there and thus making a fair if not an honest living.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1881.

Garfield's life proves that in spite of all the clamor about "capitalism" in America success still depends on honest, ceaseless labor, the kind which is mixed with a good measure of ambition and enables us to start on a rung of the ladder far below an apprentice's and still come out on top. With what disdain would not some socialistic tailor or shoemaker have looked at the barefoot youngster, thirty-five years ago, muleteer of a canal barge, who worked for starvation wages--two dollars a week! Translator's note: That's good money; the mules received less--which proves that the more you work, the less you earn. He, a laborer? The socialists have pride. They would never recognize an unkempt farmer's boy, mule skinner, or worker on a canal barge as a laborer; only men who have learned a trade are entitled to such an appellation.

Granted! Garfield was one of these workers, far below the social standard of our socialist tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters who want to make the world a better place to live in. But he did not intend to stick to that job forever, consider it his life's work, kick about it or complain about the cruel

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1881.

world which provided nothing better, vent his fury on the "despicable capitalists", and finally seek solace in drink and in ranting about business conditions in general, which had condemned him to such an existence. No--that was not Garfield's way. He worked instead, took what jobs he could find, and was diligent and reliable even in the lowliest calling. And the less he earned, the less he drank to arouse his passions against the "damnable possessing class". [Translator's note: I don't see how he could have got drunk on two dollars a week. The editor is inconsistent.] He saved enough for an education. And instead of wasting time and going around with a chip on his shoulder he worked hard to earn money, and this enabled him to acquire knowledge and to rise in life. From mule driver on a canal to country schoolteacher--then college--a man of letters--that was his accomplishment! When the financial question arose in the late sixties and became of extreme importance, he resolved to study it. He found that many of the most important works [on finance] were written in French; so he decided to learn the language, and because of his incomparable diligence he succeeded in reading these scientific works in the original language and in understanding them,

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and he could even converse in French. In a similar way he mastered German, in which he became just as proficient as in Latin and Greek, which he had previously studied. It is not saying too much if we declare that the poor farmer's son, who was born in a log cabin, the mule driver, far excelled in knowledge any of his colleagues in Congress.

And he was indebted to no one. Since early childhood he had looked upon honest labor, tasks faithfully performed, as the only means to progress; and his entire life bore evidence of staunch adherence to this principle and proved that he was right. He bore no envy toward those who happened to have "more" of the world's goods than he had. What he was, what he intended to be, he wanted to achieve through his own efforts, and he never thought of appealing to the state or to any one else to protect him against the "damned capitalists". Whether he used his hands or his head, it was always his own work which shaped his destiny. And so through his own efforts he reached the highest office and the greatest honor which a free people can bestow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Thus we find that Garfield's life is a glorification of honest labor and conscientious endeavor, far different from the lives of rancous-voiced toughs who wish to turn workers into ferocious beasts. Garfield was a worker--the personification of an ideal. And this laborer's death was mourned by a hundred million people, including emperors, kings, sultan, and pope. The world's history will remember him, and his name will endure for centuries. [Translator's note: But the financial question which the editor so casually interjected is still a red-hot issue!]

MS.A (ILL.) PROJ. 3027/9

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1881.

DUST TO DUST

(Editorial)

The American people have buried their President and in the last rites they honored him as probably no mortal man has been honored heretofore. Dust became dust again, but the great spirit which once animated the body will continue to live in the memory of generations to come. The people whose best characteristics he embodied will think of him as part of the nation's history. A splendid man has gone to seek eternal rest, but he continues to live in the minds of millions and will become a guiding star, so we ardently hope, for thousands of young, ambitious men whose goal is achievement and honest endeavor. The example of such a life is bound to bear fruit.

Garfield's life gives us proof that even in times like these, in a land where crass materialism rules, and the chase after the Almighty Dollar

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principally interests us--because of the luxuries which it provides-- we can nevertheless achieve "immeasurably greater and more lasting success" by devoting ourselves to science and to unselfish labor for the common weal; and his life also demonstrates that our reward will be far greater than any results which can possibly be obtained by any insane haste to acquire possessions. What are the proud robber barons of our railroads, our oil kings and our mine owners, who toy with millions as children do with an abacus, compared to the everlasting glory of the martyr-leader of this nation! Garfield was a poor man, according to American conceptions, but they buried him with regal splendor. How many Vanderbilts, Goulds, Scotts, and Mackays would it require to measure up to a Garfield? And how many men of this wealthy category could be murdered without arousing a hundred-thousandth part of the sympathy which a land of fifty million people feel for Garfield!

A sorrow more intense than any sympathy which ever was accorded to a crowned head grips an entire nation and reveals to us the deep-rooted sentiments of

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the American people--a profound consolation for all sarcastic aspersions [on Americans] made in the past. In view of the prolonged tension and uncertainty throughout the eleven weeks during which the President lingered it would have been natural to expect that the people would eventually become apathetic. But the opposite happened. It was wonderful to behold this sudden unity throughout the country--how national mourning obliterated class distinction, irrespective of the social standing, vocations, national origin, party affiliation, or creed of the various factions. Even before official requests could be issued, millions of houses were decorated with symbols of mourning. At the railroad tracks thousands and thousands of people gathered to see the train which bore the last remains of the great leader, and flowers were strewn in profusion along the right of way. There was no community, no district, club, or lodge which did not express its sorrow. By unanimous consent on the day of the funeral work was suspended; the event was observed as the Germans abroad mourn the death of the founder of the Christian religion. Wherever processions were held--and this custom

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does not appeal to everybody--tens of thousands of people came and regarded it as their duty to express their sentiments by their presence.

Other lands even, such as England, France, Belgium, Spain, and Austria, did much to enhance the impressiveness of the occasion by sending notes of condolence. Probably at no time has the death of the highest official of a republic evoked such general sympathy in Europe as has been observed in this instance.

Lincoln was assassinated at a time when the passions which had been aroused by our civil war (especially in England and Canada) had not yet entirely subsided. Many were still friendly to the Confederacy, and the death of the President of the Northern States did not strike a responsive chord. When Garfield's death occurred, these views had disappeared--even in the Southern States. And this made it possible for the queen of that very England the ruling class of which had looked with sardonic satisfaction on the disintegration of the United States twenty years before to telegraph a message

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of consolation to Garfield's widow, send flowers, and order mourning for the British court. The kings of Belgium and of Spain followed this example, although their subjects are by no means so closely related to us as the English people and the German. After news of these notes of regret had filtered into Germany, Emperor Wilhelm and Prince Bismarck also decided to send letters, which will be presented in Washington by Mr. von Schloezer, according to a cablegram received from London, today. The letters may be expected to arrive about two weeks after the funeral.

Better late than never, but in this case only if the date shows that the letters were written prior to the time when American newspapers published the telegrams which had been received from London, Brussels, and Madrid. [Translator's note: Why didn't he simply say: "Typical German bureaucratic procrastination?" or "Red tape"?] "It is better to leave the skeleton in the closet than to try to explain its presence."

All that could be done to prove the people's regard for the assassinated

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President has been done. The nation returns to its accustomed normal life, in accordance with the laws of nature. Even individual men cannot forever remain beside the graves of their beloved. But men will regard this final resting place as sacred and often return to it to abide in silent reverence. In this manner the place, the bit of earth, where they buried the great leader yesterday will become a national shrine, like the graves of Washington and Lincoln.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1881.

GARFIELD'S GRAVE

(Editorial)

Today occurs the interment of a man who has suffered long and uncomplainingly. He will be lowered into the grave which he had selected while in the prime of life. Time and time again he had gone from Mentor to Cleveland to visit Lakeview Cemetery and had declared:

"Here I want to be buried!"

Garfield's grave near Lake Erie will be held in the same esteem by future generations as the grave on the Potomac which holds the remains of Washington, or the vault in the Sangamon Valley where Lincoln's body rests. The grave of Garfield is much nearer to his birthplace than the tomb of Washington is to his [native place], which is on the Potomac quite a distance away from Mount

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Vernon. [Translator's note: Washington was born at Bridges Creek, near Fredericksburg, in Westmoreland County, Virginia; the distance from his birthplace to his grave is nearly seventy miles along the river.] The hovel where Garfield was born was only a few miles away from the present site of Cleveland. His mother, a woman of intelligence, was a farmer and very poor. Amid such surroundings he spent his childhood; yet his funeral exceeded the homage given to emperors and kings in death. His demise has brought sorrow to a great nation of fifty million people whose leader he became principally through his own efforts and because he deserved it, and today all civilized countries on earth honor the man and express their reverence. Standing before Washington's grave, we are inspired with awe as we remember the character of the great soldier and patriotic citizen, [especially] his sense of duty; in the presence of the mortal remains of Garfield or Lincoln one is swayed by the same emotions as if one were viewing the crypt of a long-departed father or brother. Both these men became thus endeared to us not only through their efforts in the cause of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30772

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1881.

THE DAY OF MOURNING

Memorial Procession for President Garfield--
Immense Participation of the Germans

The procession scheduled for today in honor of Garfield, whose life was so abruptly ended by an assassin, will show in what esteem the city held the President....[Translator's note: Non-German items condensed or omitted.]
The procession, which will be commanded by General Forsythe, is to be arranged in the following order on Michigan Avenue, beginning at Monroe Street and forming southward:

- 1) Militia and Veterans' Organizations
- 2) Freemasons and Knights Templar
- 3) Odd Fellows
- 4) Knights of Pythias
- 5) The Mayor of Chicago, city, county, and Government officials, fire department, police, and letter carriers

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6) Clubs, lodges, and so forth

The head of the first division will be formed at Monroe Street, the second division at Jackson, the third at Van Buren, the fourth at Congress Street, the fifth at Hubbard Court, the sixth at Peck Court. Start: promptly at two o'clock. Route: Monroe Street to Wabash Avenue, to Lake Street..... All division commanders must report to General Forsythe, Honore Building, Room 15, 10 A.M., Monday, for detailed instructions. The various divisions should be at their locations at 1:30.

The German Division

The final preparations for the participation of German clubs and lodges were made yesterday afternoon at Quincy Number Nine. A number of clubs have reported since we published the list. According to a conservative estimate the sixth or German division will have at least 10,000 men. No

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specific details about the style of cloths to be worn were given; it depends a good deal on separate orders and on lodges who use their regular insignia. Marshal Pomy will wear a white rosette for identification. It is probable that a number of German clubs will participate which are not yet mentioned in the order. They will form a special brigade of their own. The following order has been issued by Marshal Pomy:

Headquarters Order Number Three

The sixth or German division will be arranged as follows:

First brigade, assistant marshal, Peter Hand: 1) Deutscher Kriegerverein (German Veterans' Club); 2) Schuetzenverein (Riflemen's Club); 3) Chicago Turngemeinde (Chicago Gymnastic Association); 4) Turnverein Vorwaerts (Forward Gymnastic Club); 5) Aurora Turnverein (Aurora Gymnastic Club); 6) Scandinavian and Bohemian gymnastic clubs.

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Second brigade, assistant marshal, Emil Hoechster: 1) Orpheus Club; 2) Germania Maennerchor; 3) Sennefelder Liederkranz (Sennefeld Singing Society); 4) Liederkranz Eintracht (Concord Singing Society); 5) Freie Saengerbund (Free Singers' Alliance); 6) Liedertafel Vorwaerts (Forward Song Club); 7) Teutonia Maennerchor; 8) Wiathsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association); 9) Schwaben Verein (Swabian Society); 10) Plattdeutscher Verein (Low German Society); 11) Thueringer Verein (Therringian Club); 12) Gambrinus Unterstuetzungsverein (Gambrinus Aid Society); 13) Badischer Verein (Badensian Club); 14) Hessen-Darmstaedter Verein (Hesse-Darmstadt Society); 15) Bairischer Verein (Bavarian Club); 16) Saxonia (Saxony Club).

Third brigade, assistant marshal, Henry Schmehl: 1) German Freemasons; 2) Hermannssoehne (Sons of Hermann); 3) Druid Lodges; 4) Order of the Harugaris; 5) Order of Odd Fellows.

Fourth brigade, assistant marshal, Julius Wolff: 1) Vereinigte Arbeiter A.O.U.W. (United Workers A.O.U.W.); 2) Knights of Phythias; 3) Order of

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B'nai B'rith [Jewish]; 4) Order of Foresters; 5) Order of Rothmaenner (Red Men).

The first brigade will be stationed north on Market Street, the second brigade south on Market Street.

Headquarter: Order Number Four

The following gentlemen are appointed assistant marshals: Christian Jensen, Anton Boenert, Joseph Miehle, Joachim Kater, and Gustav Zinke. The assistant marshals are requested to appear at twelve o'clock sharp at the headquarters in Wasmannsdorf and Heinemann's bank on Randolph Street. These gentlemen should be attired as follows: soft black hat, dark suit, mourning scarf and band, white rosette, and black gloves. [Signed] H. Pomy, Marshal of the German Division.

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In Memoriam

The Germania Maennerchor adopted the following resolution at its meeting yesterday:

"Since our esteemed President James A. Garfield was mortally wounded by an assassin at a time when our leader was still in the prime of life and in the midst of his work in behalf of our great nation and died after a long period of suffering, the German Maennerchor hereby expresses its profound sympathy to the bereaved members of his family and also regrets in common with the people throughout the land the loss which affects us all."

The Aurora Turnverein, in an extraordinary session on September 25, passed the following resolution:

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"Whereas, the attack on the life of the President of the United States on July 2 of the current year has culminated in his untimely death, and

"Whereas, we bore the highest regard for James A. Garfield, a man who unaided reached the supreme office and the greatest honors which our Republic could bestow, a man who was a grateful son, an exemplary man in his domestic circle, whose hopes and ambitions were justified by his conduct during his brief and abruptly terminated tenure of office; be it therefore

"Resolved, that we do hereby express our sympathy to the deceased President's family, that we regard as a national calamity the clandestine attack of which our leader became a victim, and that we condemn the perpetrator of the crime and feel the greatest repugnance toward him; and be it further

"Resolved, that these resolutions shall be recorded in our minutes, and that a copy thereof shall be published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the family of [President] Garfield."

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The Thueringer Verein expressed its sentiments in the following resolution, adopted yesterday evening:

"Since the Almighty has decreed that by an early death our beloved and highly esteemed President, James A. Garfield, should be removed from us, and since we consider that his untimely departure is a calamity to the nation, the significance of which is felt throughout the civilized world, wherever his ability as an individual and his position as the highest official of the United States of America are known; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the Thueringer Verein does hereby express its profound sympathy to the widow and the orphans of the deceased and to his aged mother; and be it further

"Resolved, that Monday, September 26, the day of interment, shall be regarded as a day of mourning, and that on that day we will not perform any labor."

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The representatives of Harugari Lodges Helvetia, Columbia, Beckmann, Wilhelm Tell, Freie Brueder (Free Brethren), Schiller, Vereinigung (Alliance), Robert Blum, Germania, Eintracht (Concord), Humboldt, Goethe, Concordia, Hoffnung (Hope), and La Salle met yesterday at 55 North Clark Street. The Great Bard, N. H. Reisenweber, presided. The appended resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, our President, James A. Garfield, has been murdered, a man of irreproachable character and exemplary conduct, who always promoted the welfare of the citizens of this great Republic, irrespective of their national origin; be it therefore

"Resolved, that we profoundly regret this misfortune and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his grief-stricken family; and be it further

"Resolved, that we will express our sorrow by draping in black the charters of all the lodges of this Order in Chicago for the duration of one month;

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and be it further

"Resolved, that we will publish these resolutions in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and in the organ of our order, Deutsche Eiche (German Oak); and
be it further

"Resolved, that all the local lodges of the Order shall participate in the funeral ceremony."

Lake Park

After the procession a memorial service will be held at Lake Park (in the open). Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hawley, a personal friend of the deceased, will be the principal speaker. The united chorus of German singers has chosen to present a dirge written for this occasion by Mr. Dietz, to which Mr. Schmoll has composed the music.

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At Central Music Hall

The Young Mens' Republican Club....[no German names]

To Cleveland

Shortly before six o'clock yesterday evening a large number of city officials left for Cleveland to go to the President's funeral, among them....Conrad Seipp....[Translator's note: Brewer and city or county treasurer at the time], County Commissioners Ender, Farren, Knopf, Miller, Rheinwald, Senne.....

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THE GREAT PROCESSION

In yesterday's account of the associations and orders which formed the great procession [to observe Garfield's burial day] last Monday we inadvertently omitted the following German organizations: Schwabenverein [Swabian Club], Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (200 members), Free Sons of Israel (Pride of Chicago Lodge 41, Nelson Morris 46, Foster 50, and Alaska 42), and finally the following lodges of the Order of Red Men: Chicago 18, Tecumseh 109, Calumet 110, Matamoros 189, North Chicago 205, Hermann 210, La Salle 213, and Einigkeit [Unity] 214. The Schuetzenverein [Riflemen's Association], the Concordia Maennerchor, and the Sennefelder Liederkranz (Sennefeld Song Circle) were also omitted in our report.

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THE AFTEREFFECT

(Editorial)

"After the tragedy the satire"--or, as in Shakespeare, in the midst of the drama one finds the farce. Garfield's mortal remains have not yet reached their final resting place, and we already perceive dissension about the corpse--an abhorrent experience, but it nevertheless has its comic side. The doctors of divinity as well as the exponents of medicine suffered shipwreck with their knowledge. The former sought to provide proof of the efficacy of prayer during the protracted illness of the departed President and came to grief with their wisdom because regardless of their wholesale prayers, Guiteau's bullet did its deadly work. But religious mania is ever unruffled, prepared for anything, and like the falling cat, always lands on its feet. Whoever wants to prove the power of prayer follows the tried system of gambling:

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"Heads I win, tails you lose."

If the desired results materialize, then it is due to the prayers; and if the opposite happens, then one applies the declaration:

"God in his unfathomable wisdom decided otherwise, and what He decrees is best; not mine, but his will be done!" That is very nice; only one does not understand then why the good Lord was bothered with prayers in the first place. Since He knows what is best for man, regardless of man's wishes, why are we so urgent with our unwarranted and senseless presumptions? If His decisions are not only inscrutable and wise but also irrevocable, why then do we make the childish, nay, insolent attempt to change them? If the judgment of the Omniscient is inexorable, then every one just makes a fool of himself by resorting to praying and singing in order to revise the judicial opinion. Whatever happens may be called fate, the necessity imposed by nature, or predestination, and any resort to prayer or efforts to avert

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the unavoidable must appear as ridiculous as Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the sea with her broom.

But while the preachers with their belief in the miraculous power of prayer are hard pressed, our medicine men find themselves in worse plight. They have made jackasses of themselves, by their own admission. For eleven long weeks they treated the unfortunate President on the assumption that the deadly bullet had been deflected downward from the eleventh rib and lodged on top of the pelvic bone; indeed, with their electric bullet-searching machine they discovered that the bullet was located exactly a few inches above the pubic bone. At the post-mortem examination they found that the bullet had not been deflected downward by a rib but had penetrated to the spine, grazed and partly splintered a vertebra, and then continued diagonally until it had permanently lodged a few inches below the heart. The injury to the spinal bone had caused suppuration and finally rupture of a blood vessel and death. According to this explanation the bullet was twelve

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or fourteen inches away from the place where a half a dozen medical sages had claimed to have located it! And the wound which had been treated for weeks and regarded as the path of the bullet was therefore only a blind cyst!

And though the doctors admit their stupidity in this instance, in diagnosing an abcess with its purulent matter as the path of a bullet, they claim immunity against any reproach on the pretext that the wound would have been deadly anyhow, and the sick man could not have lived even if they, the doctors, had been wiser. But now appear General Swaim and Dr. Boynton and make the fearful accusation that the post-mortem statement is fraudulent:

"The bullet never reached the vertebra nor splintered it, and it caused no rupture of a blood vessel; it pierced the peritoneum and then reached the abdominal cavity, remaining there with no injurious effects. As far as the bullet was concerned, the wounded man might have fully recovered; death was

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caused solely by wrong treatment of the cyst, which caused blood poisoning."

These grave accusations will doubtless lead to a bitter newspaper controversy in which the physicians will not only be regarded as dunces but for good measure will be denounced for giving perjured testimony. Such arguments will never be fully decided, for the dissension among doctors is just as hopeless as the divergent ideas of the clergy; they are very similar to the controversy raging between the rabbi and Father Jose at the Aula in Toledo.

But the public will come to the conclusion that a diagnosis of what takes place within the body is mere guesswork, even when the most capable doctors are involved; that the highly eulogized "science" is a miserable thing in many instances; and that in cases like the foregoing both the doctors of divinity and the doctors of medicine are on a par and can be put in the same pot. Both faith and science fought ridiculously and futilely against the inexorable laws of nature, faith with its prayers and science with its pumps for extracting

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pus, slop-soup, and whiskey clysters.

Could Garfield have been saved by medical aid? The question is useless. The misfortune has happened; he is dead, and not the tears of millions nor the prayers of the pious nor the subsequent erudite explanations of doctors can revive him. He was not the first man to die with the aid of so and so many doctors, nor will he be the last. In one instance, however, the departed is more fortunate than his survivors--"he is forever removed from the unpleasant arguments and the cantankerous conduct which constitute the greater part of mankind's intellectual life"!

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CHICAGO MOURNS, GARFIELD DEAD

[Translator's note: On the day of President Garfield's death and on the day following every column of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was heavily bordered in black. A few editorials expressing the same opinions which previously had been uttered have not been translated. Only German items are given.]

Resolutions

The Chicago Turngemeinde [Gymnastic Association] passed the following resolutions at yesterday's session:

"Whereas, the tragic announcement has been made that President James A. Garfield has finally succumbed; and

"Whereas, James A. Garfield was the man who at the helm of the Republic did during the short period in which he held office best conform by his administration

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to our conception of a democratic form of government; be it therefore

"Resolved, that we regard the death of the President as a misfortune for the nation, and that we feel profound sympathy for his bereaved family; and be it further

"Resolved, that we hope that the new President, Chester A. Arthur, will continue the policies pursued by his exemplary predecessor, who, unfortunately has been called to the world beyond before his time, and that the nation will be blessed by enduring peace and prosperity."

The Hermannssoehne [Sons of Hermann], who are holding their fifteenth national convention at this time, honored the deceased President by adopting the following resolution.

"What every one expected, though all hoped that it might be avoided, has happened after all. President Garfield is not among us any more. Removed from

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his sphere of activity by an assassin's hand, his is mourned by the people of the United States, who remember the President's great qualifications and render their last respects to the leader who so fully deserves them. Through his own efforts, energy, and perseverance he rose from modest circumstances to the highest office in the Republic, and it would not be an exaggeration to declare, that through his death the nation has lost not only a good citizen and a genuine patriot but also a most capable and faithful official, in short, one of its most intellectual and most eminent statesmen. We feel deeply the loss incurred by the nation in his decease and as citizens of the Republic, as men of German descent, and as members of the order of Hermannssoehne now holding their fifteenth convention in Chicago, we hereby express our profound grief and sympathy to the bereaved family of the President.

"We also hereby decree that the lodges and great lodges of our Order shall drape their charters for thirty days with black cloth as a symbol of our sorrow.

"Furthermore, be it resolved that these resolutions are adopted by the convention

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now in session, and that they shall be published in English and German newspapers. In making these declarations we are motivated by our profound sympathy for the President's grief-stricken family and by our regard for the liberal institutions of our adopted country."

Notice

[Various non-German items omitted.] The Hermannssoehne have decided not to give the dance at the close of their convention.

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE NATION

(Editorial)

There is no hope for President Garfield; death is inevitable according to the physicians and may occur before the readers see these lines. It is a tragic occurrence which will arouse the imagination even of future generations, just as we at present stand aghast before the calamity which has stricken the nation. The sentiments which prevailed fifty-six days ago, when the assassin fired the fatal shot, will hardly manifest themselves with the same intensity at this time because during this long period the President's condition has fluctuated constantly, and so the conviction has grown that death would ensue. The difference in the people's reaction on July 2 and today is comparable to the difference between losing a loved one suddenly through a heart attack and losing him after a lingering illness, such as consumption. In the latter case one experiences profound grief instead of sudden shock. Only eight weeks ago sympathy for the injured man

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was still mingled with fury against the assassin. Since that time the latter has been almost completely forgotten, and attention has centered on the President's condition, as he has gradually grown weaker, and on the stupidity of his doctors. And so the inconsolable grief finally manifests itself which grips parents at the death of a beloved child, a strain which is relieved only when they finally exclaim:

"Thy will be done!"

But regardless of how deeply the people will be moved by Garfield's death, and how well justified their grief will be, it would be fallacious to assume that his departure will affect the economic condition of the country. Such apprehensions show little knowledge of the basic principles which control our nation. If a President of the United States dies, even if he were the best one the nation had ever had, then it would not have the same effect as when a European ruler passes away. Should the successor--and even that does not happen abroad--make far-reaching changes in the personnel and the policy

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[of the Government], then only the dismissed officials suffer, whereas the country as a whole is not aware of any particular change. Everything proceeds in a quiet and orderly manner as before. Even if Arthur becomes the victim of an assassin, and the Senate selects a Democrat to fill the vacancy [in the Vice-president's office], the relations of the national administration with industry and with our national economy will not be noticeably changed. Even a Democratic President, not to mention Arthur, would not touch our financial administration as bequeathed to us by Sherman and Garfield. Anyway, Windom, who was overcautious, called for the immediate redemption of the five-per-cent bonds which do not mature until October 1, to preclude the possibility of his successor's being tempted to try a financial policy which might prove disastrous.

The successful move to [obtain legal authority] to convert the 5 and 6-per-cent Government bonds into a 3½-per-cent issue at the Government's discretion will be recognized as the outstanding achievement of President Garfield's six months [in office], his trivial errors, such as giving jobs to new officials, will

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be completely obliterated. Future political developments depend on Congress, regardless of whether Arthur or Garfield is President, and the membership of that body will not be changed by Garfield's death.

Economic conditions, either good or bad, will develop irrespective of who occupies the White House. Whether the gamblers on the New York Stock Exchange or the speculators in meat and grain in Chicago will bring about another depression, or even a crash--these questions will remain quite independent of the President's life or death. Industry, the real productive activity in the United States, is in a healthy condition, in spite of the failure of the wheat crop. The nation is in better condition than it has been for years, and the foundation for our present status is not a direct result of politics; a change in our leaders has even less influence. But since the death of the President cannot impair the welfare of the nation, the sympathy and sorrow expressed by the people is not based on selfish motives. The grief over his tragic end is genuine.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DOCTORS

(Editorial)

The statements of the President's doctors, though exceedingly noncommittal, leave no doubt that they also have given up hope, and that blood poisoning is now slowly but surely doing its insidious work. Although the doctors strongly denounce the opinion of laymen, many people are convinced, nevertheless, that the man who so heroically comports himself is now nearing his end, rather in consequence of the treatment [of his wound] than of the actual injury. The prevailing attitude is that hundreds of persons who are alive and healthy today were at one time as seriously injured as Garfield and by the same kind of wound, and they did not have half the care [which the President has received]. It is therefore reasonable to assume that if Garfield had been treated like a common soldier, in view of the President's strong constitution, he would be well. But the hesitancy and aversion to creating pain by resorting to a necessary incision in the first few weeks proves disastrous now.

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before. They made an incision to drain the large abscess which had formed because of the ignorance and the irresolution of the first doctors who had treated the injury, and if this had been done earlier, the patient could have been saved.

That even this incision was not deep enough was admitted by the doctors in last week's bulletin. It became apparent then that the infection was not $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, as the doctors had surmised, but that it had attained a length of 12 inches. On July 23, when the first incision was made, the penetration may not have been so deep, but since then matter has accumulated, has not been sufficiently well drained, and has infected the surrounding area. If the cavity had been fully exposed at the very beginning by making a proper incision--an operation which does not tax the skill even of a slightly experienced surgeon nowadays--then the cavity would not now have to be drained with a tube, and the infected part might have been cleansed and dried with charpic. [Translator's note: Charpic, a French word--linen fiber which in those days took the place of absorbent cotton or wound dressing.] This was

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the good old-fashioned treatment, and we know from experience that it was correct, since it worked. What a recommendation for the doctors, that after announcing for three weeks the healthy expulsion of pus, they now discover, by mere chance, that the infection has penetrated eight inches deeper! And the facts are shown by their own bulletins; one of them announces the startling discovery made after removing some hardened matter that the channel can be traced eight inches deeper than before! This discovery that for more than six weeks pus had been allowed to accumulate in the interior appears to those who are familiar with infections as the patient's doom.

But the "physicians in charge" continued undismayed to issue half a dozen bulletins daily, signed with their names of course, wherein they emphasized the untruth that the patient was "constantly improving". If this had continued for a few more weeks, and death finally had made an end to it all, then these doctors would have assured us that the President was perfectly healthy-- when he died.

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However, one cannot reproach the doctors for trying to bolster up the hope of the people as well as that of the injured man; but it is so plainly evident that these learned men actually believed the nonsense which they proclaimed! A doctor under certain conditons should mislead the relatives as well as the sick person in order to build up the patient's confidence, since the psychological effect is beneficial to the healing process. However, a doctor should not deceive himself, and though not all the six physicians deluded themselves in this case, three or four did, and Bliss in particular. In order especially to expose the latter, an English paper made the sarcastic remark:

"If A equals B, then B equals A; therefore, if ignorance is bliss, then Bliss is ignorance."

Another point in the treatment, or rather mistreatment, of the patient is much commented upon: the constant weakening of his system through insufficient food and the impairment of his digestion through a too liberal use of opiates. It

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is said, but we are not prone to give a verdict in this matter, that a flesh wound during the first stages does not give such a shock to the body that all nourishing food must be withheld. The Times said:

"The patient wanted nourishing food but received slop instead."

We may bank on this, that as soon as Garfield dies with the aid of his six doctors, the newspapers will vie with one another in proclaiming what we say here. All that we have written will be repeated countless times but more drastically, and also by physicians. The danger most to be dreaded arising from this controversy will be the possibility that the cur Guiteau may be saved thereby. Even if there are [State] supreme court decisions available which do not recognize it as an extenuating circumstance if an assaulted person does not die directly after the injury, these verdicts are not unanimously regarded as applicable to the District of Columbia, and there will be no lack of "lawyers" who will eagerly try to prove the opposite if money may be gained thereby, or if it may build up their reputations. Let us hope that

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Guiteau will not be defended by such men.

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ARTHUR AND DAVIS

(Editorial)

President Garfield is near death. Any hour now may bring the news of his demise. An entire nation awaits with bated breath the last moment--the end of his long and heroic fight for life. The number of those still expressing hope is very much reduced. Secretary of State Blaine is not among them.

We must therefore come to the realization of the fact that Arthur will be President of the United States within a few days, a possibility which probably did not occur to any one at the Republican convention which nominated him for Vice-president to appease Conklin, the vanquished enemy.

But if Arthur ascends to the presidency, who will be Vice-president? According to the Constitution the President pro tem of the Senate is next in succession, and then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. But at

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present we have neither one nor the other. The Senate, because of the peculiar proportionment of the two political parties, has not yet settled the question, and so the President of the Senate has not been elected; and the House of Representatives has not been in session and therefore could not have elected a Speaker.

If Arthur immediately called a special session, then the Democrats in the Senate would have a majority before the successors of Conklin and Platt were admitted. Perhaps the Democrats would not use this opportunity but would await the arrival of Messrs. Lapham and Miller. But if Mahone of Virginia sides with the Republicans as before, and Davies of Illinois still sticks to the Democrats, then there will be a tie, and no one will be elected by the Senate.

[The election of a President of the Senate could be accomplished] only if Mahone should side with the Democrats, or if Davies should re-enter the Republican fold. The former is hardly to be expected, considering the bitter

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election campaign which was waged in Virginia; the latter is more feasible and in fact is highly probable, for our rotund Davis never was a true, dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. Only a few months ago he emphasized his independence and bragged about it. He represents a Republican State--at least the preponderant majority of this State is Republican--and he will be honest enough to consider that the majority of the people of the nation voted last fall for the continuation of a Republican administration.

But suppose that he should be led into temptation and should be offered the honor of presiding over the Senate--could he resist? Of course he could be elected to that post [by the Democrats] only if some Republican, or Mahone, voted for him, and besides, Davies would also cast a vote for himself; but it may be made clear to him that it can be done!

The question whether a Democrat or a Republican is elected as the successor of Arthur is of tremendous importance, and is literally a question of life and death for Arthur himself. One must consider that a Democrat may be

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elected President of the Senate, and that then only one life would intervene between a groveling political party which has been unsuccessful for twenty years and the bountiful trough of the national administration. Would not such a life hang by a hair? Are there no people of Guiteau's caliber in the Democratic party? After the nation's leadership has twice been changed by assassinations, why could it not happen a third time? Never before could a political party gain so much by resorting to murder as now. When Lincoln was killed, no one surmised that Johnson would become a traitor to the party which had elected him, and in this instance a Republican of somewhat different stripe would take the place of Garfield. But a Democrat next in line to succeed a Republican President--that would appear to be almost a death-warrant for the latter. As we said before, fellows like Guiteau can undoubtedly be found in the Democratic party as well as among the Republicans.

It indicates a sad state of affairs and is gruesome indeed that one should be led to such observations, but it is understandable. After two Presidents

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have become the victims of assassins, it would be ridiculous to ignore the possibility of another murder. And if no one else should consider this phase of the situation, it certainly must be obvious to Mr. Arthur.

He certainly is not to be envied in his new official position, not even by the poorest man in the country.

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GARFIELD

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GUITHAU'S DEFENSE

(Editorial)

Unfortunately we cannot delude ourselves any longer. Garfield's condition is not improving. The spark of life is feeble. If he has enough resistance to fight infection, then he may live, but this is improbable. To build up resistance, it would have been necessary above all for him to take food in a normal manner and to digest it properly. That is the bad feature. Giving food by injection is a poor substitute for nature and almost as ominous as the prescription for muck, which doctors generally use as a last resort, when there is no more hope. It may be all right for the doctor to show optimism up to the very last, and to regard even a slightly favorable symptom as highly encouraging, but to the unbiased observer who has had some slight experience with infection, it appears to be hoping against hope.

Suppose that these apprehensions materialize, and that Garfield dies, then

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the next thing would be the punishment of Guiteau. If the people throughout the land could take the law into their own hands, act as jury, or resort to lynching, then the question would be settled quickly. The bestial creature would dangle on a rope before he could say a prayer. But unfortunately the matter cannot be settled so quickly.

If it is at all possible to find jurors, twelve ignoramuses who have heard nothing about the affair, then all the technicalities and schemes known to **our** disreputable lawyer will be employed to save the criminal from the gallows.

The defense will try to prove two points: first that Guiteau is insane, in other words, that he was irresponsible at the time when he committed the deed. If that argument cannot be sustained, then it will be shown that Carfield did not die of the injury, the bullet, but of wrong treatment given by the physician.

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GERRIN

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With respect to the second point, weeks, even months, may elapse before the futile argument is settled. Experts and laymen will be questioned. Among the latter, people will appear in court who have been wounded as seriously as Garfield and have managed to survive because they had only one doctor instead of half a dozen, since these injured persons were just plain people or ordinary soldiers and not presidents. We also are inclined to believe that in the case of the President's injury too many cooks spoiled the broth, and that if he had been a common man, he would have been well by this time instead of being at the point of death. And this view will probably be shared by thousands of people.

But even if we assume that this fact could be established, then we still have this to consider. Attempted murder is not mitigated by the possibility that the victim might have been saved. On this point, we have definite supreme court decisions handed down in Maryland, and they apply to the District of

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Columbia. In these verdicts it was emphasized that any one who mortally injured another must be regarded as a murderer if the act was premeditated, even if the victim died much later, and if the possibility existed that better medical treatment might have saved the wounded person's life.

Thus one might say, "This disposeth of Mr. Guiteau" [Translator's note: Quoted sentence is printed in English], just as [Carl] Schurz read the manifesto to Jacob Mueller, in Cleveland, sometime in May, 1876, and declared: "This disposeth of Mr. Hayes". However, this disposition of Mr. Hayes did not prevent his disposer from accepting later a place in Hayes's cabinet and helping to find nice berths for all the rascals who had helped to count the man into the White House.

The friends of the conniving Leo [Translator's note: This refers to Leo Hartmann, a European diplomat involved in Russian affairs] show us, nevertheless, that the end justifies the means. The motive of Guiteau was to

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make Arthur president, etc., and the assassin undoubtedly expected that if Arthur obtained the presidency, then the latter, as a matter of gratitude, would protect Guiteau from any punishment. Well, in monarchies it has happened occasionally that an aspirant to the crown who has reached his goal through the act of an assassin, has treated the latter leniently. But in this case matters are likely to end differently. If Arthur should become president through Garfield's death, then self-preservation would make it imperative for the new executive and his associates to have Guiteau hanged; for if the beast lived, then the crime and the condoners of it could never efface the guilt involving Arthur and the "Stalwarts". There would not be **enough** water in the ocean to cleanse them. **Whatever** one may think about the motives, those upon whom Guiteau relies for help would necessarily be the first to deliver him to the gallows, if that is at all possible under our lamentable and despicable legal system. If they fail in that, they will always be branded as the murderers of Garfield.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1881.

THE MURDERER

(Editorial)

That infamous scoundrel, Guiteau, seems to be well aware of the fact that Garfield's death also means departure by way of the gallows for the assassin. In spite of his volubility he has the instinct of self-preservation; in other words, he fears death. But how can he save his despicable life? Simple enough: he feigns insanity. He knows that hundreds, if not thousands, of murderers, men as well as women, have cheated the gallows by the simple expedient of pleading insanity.

If Garfield were a common person whose life or death did not affect the world particularly, and if Guiteau had money enough, then it would be a simple matter to obtain the shrewdest lawyers to prove him irrational. In cases in which it has been impossible to prove actual insanity these unscrupulous legal luminaries, distorters of the law, have succeeded in showing temporary insanity which affected their client at the moment and then subsided. Guiteau is not an animal;

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he is a pious man. He has attended revival meetings and has revealed himself as an ardent, vociferous Christian; he is a member of Christian organizations. He would be the kind of fellow who could arouse the morbid sympathies of all the half demented, half hypocritical Protestant brethren and sisters and thus be fully exonerated. But as we said before, only if his victim had been an ordinary mortal. Since this is not the case, Guiteau's prospects take on a serious aspect, and he is sensible enough to realize that if Garfield dies, then nothing can prevent his being executed. His only hope, therefore, was to feign insanity, even if it involved another murder, and so he attempted to kill the turnkey.

But this will not help much. Guiteau gave ample proof that he was not insane at the time when he shot the President, and therefore it is impossible to hoodwink the people now. But if insistence is to be placed on insanity, well and good; then he was crazy, in the same manner as a dog is which is afflicted with hydrophobia. Dogs are killed under such circumstances so that they may not endanger people. By his last attempt at murder Guiteau merely showed that

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his type of insanity cannot be guarded against by imprisoning the man. If his execution, therefore, would have no value as an example of proper retribution and would not serve as a deterrent then it would still be necessary to render harmless a beast of such murderous tendencies. In case the President dies, and the murderer does not pay the penalty, that will be tantamount to making the entire nation guilty. Such a disgrace must be prevented at all costs. If the regular course of the law (and often, unfortunately, its procedure is the most irregular that can be imagined) does not suffice, then lynching may even be resorted to. Against the sound reasoning of the masses and their ruthless force the miserable technicalities of disreputable lawyers are powerless.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1881.

BUT IF!

(Editorial)

As we are writing, very alarming reports about President Garfield's condition are being published; one of the sheets, anxious to make a few extra pennies, even announces that the president is dying. Up to the present this statement is false, but a turn for the worse is possible before press time. It may be that the excessive number of doctors may well cause Garfield's death, since none of these surgeons has dared to do the proper thing at the proper time, so that Garfield's tombstone might well bear the inscription:

"Died with the aid of Dr. Bliss, Barnard, Woodward, etc."

How would so tragic a result affect political conditions? The people would be profoundly affected, although not to the same degree as if the President had died on July 2 [the date of the assassination] because in the last six weeks most people have become aware that death may ensue. Nevertheless all the

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emotions aroused after the first news was received on July 2 would manifest themselves anew; grief, fury, and dismay would vent themselves a thousandfold. All the newspapers would print eulogies, and as in all cases of such a nature, the characteristics of the departed would be distorted because not only the statements of the daily papers but also the chroniclers who write for more enduring publications would give more glowing accounts than in the case of a man who had died after the completion of his official term, when everything that he did would have been colored by party hatred. And of course great sympathy would be expressed for the President's bereaved family, fully consistent with the American people's kindness of heart.

However, the effect of the President's death upon our economic life would be only of short duration. Fortunately the fate of the country does not depend upon the life or the death of an individual, not even of that of the highest official. Undoubtedly during the first few days the gamblers on the stock exchange would try to exploit the disaster, and the stocks and bonds of large corporations might fluctuate, but only for a few days. Afterwards matters

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would continue in the usual manner.

The most important effects of Garfield's death would be in the field of party politics. How Arthur would act as President, that is a problem concerning which many opinions prevail. Would he show more tact and common sense than heretofore, as many people now assert, or would he follow the precedent set by Andrew Johnson? Would Arthur consider himself Garfield's [political] successor and the administrator of his policies, or would the new President surprise the world by his ungratefulness toward his former master, Conkling, as Prince Felix Schwarzenburg comported himself in his sudden anti-Russian attitude in Europe? Would the new President keep the present cabinet in the main, or would he fulfill the intentions of Guiteau [Garfield's assassin], in other words, make Conkling the ruling spirit and thus become a Stalwart of the Stalwarts? These are questions which no one can answer at this time, perhaps not even Arthur himself.

But even if the answer were ever so unsatisfactory, a country which could endure

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a Tyler and an Andrew Johnson without permanent injury might even get along with Arthur. After all, what does it matter if several hundred government jobs are given to one group of Republicans or to another contingent of-- Republicans? Has not even Garfield ousted a number of highly capable Republican officials and replaced them with others of lesser quality? Whether Peter or Paul is postmaster or tax collector who need worry, so long as neither one pilfers? Illinois, in particular, would not experience any considerable change in political matters if Guiteau's bullet changed the leadership in Washington, since Garfield already has given political jobs to that section of the Republicans which fought him most at the convention, the clique to which Guiteau, the murderer professes to belong, or wants to be regarded as belonging.

But the fact that a crazy person, a murderer, can make a change in the highest public office will undoubtedly provide food for thought and will make all parties more prudent, so that in the future no opponent of a President will be made Vice-president, for that is equivalent to putting a premium on murder. Just as

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Guiteau tried to change the fortunes of the Stalwarts by using a revolver, so some one else may do the same thing under similar circumstances in the future. Then our form of government would be a counterpart of the Russian monarchy, concerning which the Marquis Cuestine wrote:

"It is hereditary despotism, mitigated by clandestine assassinations!"

Finally, if Garfield dies, what will become of Guiteau? Will he be executed like a common murderer on the gallows? The friends of Leo Hartmann will undoubtedly protest vigorously:

"Is not Guiteau a man of honor, just like the Russian?"

"But aside from this, it will be difficult to obtain a conviction because according to the laws of the District of Columbia no one may serve as juror who has read anything about the case or has already formed an opinion. But where, throughout the whole land, not to mention Washington, can one find twelve men

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who have not read anything of Guiteau's despicable deed or formed an opinion about it? It is said that where there is no plaintiff, there is no judge. Here the opposite might be stated: when there is no juror, there cannot be a plaintiff!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

THE ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

With the approach of good times we hear again the old complaint that it is very difficult to find American workers who know a trade. The Scientific American states that if any one inserts an advertisement in an American newspaper and asks for an office boy or a delivery boy, he is sure to get hundreds of applications; but if one wishes to hire an experienced man who knows his trade, then only two or three apply. Other papers also have considered the problem and have tried to find an explanation; none deny the condition which confronts us, and they reluctantly admit that Americans show little inclination to learn trades. However, nearly everybody is willing to become a clerk, because clerks merely sit, stand, or walk, and that is deemed the only sensible way to get a start in life; much preferable, regardless of the ridiculously low wages, to performing useful, productive

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labor which requires physical as well as mental exertion. And so our American youth is willing to eke out an existence behind a counter.

Why? Have not the last six years shown what a helpless lot these youngsters are? Thousands, tens of thousands of them have been doomed to utter failure, --have been forced to become tramps. But experience is not heeded, and every day one becomes aware of an ever increasing antipathy to work; fewer and fewer Americans show an inclination to learn a trade, that is, anything else than some such pursuit as bookkeeping.

A father who has six sons has tried to give an explanation in a letter to one of our Chicago papers. It appears to him that the primary cause is the foolish ambition to become a prominent office sheik.

These stylishly dressed fellows would consider it a disgrace if their dainty

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hands were to show calluses or other traces of useful labor. And of course, when you work, your hands will show it. These young men are aware that the girls whom they associate with would be horrified if their male friends worked with hammer, file, plane, or saw instead of a golden pen or at most a yard-stick. Loafers of this kind on the fringe of society are simply hopeless.

"But," he continues, "there are also thousands of parents who are indifferent to society, people who want their sons to become proficient in some trade, and here, too, little is accomplished. Why? Because they are Americans. Our factories with few exceptions are owned by foreigners, and the men, the workers, are mostly immigrants who make life unbearable for any American apprentice. I have been successful," continues the writer, "in inducing two of my sons to learn a trade. I have also tried to persuade my other children to do so. As a result of my endeavors, one son wanted to be a carpenter, but the Bohemian workers made life so unpleasant for him that I could not let him continue. This is only one instance; I could enumerate

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many others. A factory owner promised me definitely to hire one of my sons so that he could learn a trade but later told me that it was impossible to give the lad a chance because the factory workers objected to teaching the trade to an American."

Does this condition prevail elsewhere? We believe that the problem is serious. Many labor unions object to apprentices on general principles, not merely to Americans. Quite often strikes have been threatened when employers have hired more apprentices than the men cared to have, or even when any helpers at all were employed.

Of course one might ask the Americans: Why are so many industries owned by foreigners? They were not here in the beginning. During the first sixty years of the Republic the foreign element was not so numerous as to crowd out the American workers. Why did not Americans take control of the

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various trades at the time when factory production was still in its infancy?

The answer apparently must be: In the main, the Americans showed as little inclination for learning a trade in those times as today. Americans were either farmers or merchants, and since the latter vocation was more respected and was considered much more dignified, all farmers' sons who cared not for the soil showed an inclination to become loafers. Among the sparse population adventure and the prospect of gain with the comparatively little effort proved much greater attractions than the modest but secure income derived from working at some trade. A fortune suddenly acquired without too much effort is a goal which can be attained only by business transactions, and so Americans showed no interest in trades and the plodding connected therewith. Even when machinery increased production, and trades became industries, the interest of Americans was concentrated on the business end. The American planned and managed the enterprise and sold the merchandise wholesale, and the immigrants, Germans, French, Bohemians, Swiss, or

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Scandinavians, did the work.

These conditions existed in the beginning and will probably continue for some time,--at least for the next ten years.

As **better times** approach, there will also be a proportionate increase in opportunities of a speculative nature, and then the American chase for the almighty dollar will come into full swing again,--and that means good-bye to all good resolutions and to learning trades which provide a reliable livelihood!

Only after our population increases to such an extent that speculation is virtually eliminated--when a modest but regular income appears to be the most desirable--will Americans show an interest in learning trades.

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Conditions in crowded European countries are the main contributing factor why most of our trades in America are controlled by foreign workers; natural inclination or an acquired liking for certain pursuits has had little to do with this phase of our labor problem.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1879.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

A hearing was held yesterday, before the circuit judges, in the habeas corpus proceedings involving Lieutenant Frank Bielefeld of the Lehr- und Wehrverein (a communist organization), whereby the constitutionality of the militia law was to be tested. Only Judge Moran was absent. Judge Barnum presided.

It was agreed that Bielefeld's violation of the militia law was to be admitted as a legal fact, so that the legality of the law could be questioned. Crawford, of the law department, gave the opening speech, wherein he referred to the rights of the state in general, and he mentioned facts from French history to prove his point. He said, in permitting the association to become an incorporated body, the state did not relinquish its own rights....

Harry Rubens, Bielefeld's chief defense counsel, was the next speaker. He asserted that the militia law is a very peculiar statute. Nothing like it

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exists anywhere in the country, except in Massachusetts.....The people carried arms before the founding of the Republic; this privilege is our heritage..... In England, an attempt was made to disarm the people by resorting to hunting laws....The right to carry arms is a political right. The founders of the Republic organized it....

The judges postponed their decision.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1879.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE GERMAN PIG HUNT

(Editorial)

But when the greatest victories I enjoy
I miss the best part, and how it does annoy.
Can it be? Is it the sweet youthful caress
Of my former lamentable foolishness?

At times it is very pleasant to contemplate "our bygone foolishness" of which Heine speaks and to do a little retrospection regarding the nonsense which is practiced by other young companions. The latter opportunity is now provided to the men of 1848 by the more recent socialistic gentry of '73, who now organize on American soil "ire and indignation meetings" about Germany's "sow hunt", and who demand that the United States protest against Bismarck's tyranny in the name of liberty, equality, humanity, and other delectable "ityys and isms [sic]".

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How that must appeal to you forty-eighters who almost thirty years ago (three deceniums says the typical German newspaper writer, who cannot bring to his pen the simple German "ten years"--even if he croaks) reveled about a similar nonsensical asininity: The intervention of the great American Republic in European affairs.

Our present red '73ers are more modest, or to express it more bluntly, they do not appear quite as silly as certain crazy red '48ers did in the '50's.

While the contingent of '48 during its convention in Wheeling even voiced demands that America should annex the United States of Europe (which referred only to Germany of course), the parties of '73 are already satisfied, if the United States government formally protests about the German abolition of human rights. Or, to use the more fluent expression with which Berlin public speakers are conversant: "If....," that, after all, is not a monstrous demand, not even from the standpoint of American popular rhetoric which values words (oaths and threats) more cheaply than blackberries were

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valued at Falstaff's time in England. But even this little request will not be achieved. Their entire satisfaction will be--like that of the men of '48--that they can thoroughly...themselves to their heart's content; "that they have stung the crook abroad most forcibly"; and, that they live in a land where no minion of the law, no state's attorney harkens to their words whenever they express their disdain against the emperor or Bismark (a mutual disgust) or the bourgeois in general, which provides six to twelve months at Ploetzensee or banishment to Perleberg. A protest by the United States government ought to appease them, and if the members of '73 have one fourth of the average intelligence, then they should be fully contented if the nation makes such presentations to Germany. More they (the men of '73) cannot achieve.

In so far as the American-born citizens are concerned (and we have about forty million of them), the most that can be expected from that source will be a compassionate smile, which, translated into Goethe's language may be expressed as follows:

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They bring no peril,
We are at peace--and content,
But other aspects
The future years will present.

Even if the mask
Acts absurdly at moments,
It produces wine
At last, after it ferments.

That, then, as we said before, is the best reception they may expect. A less beneficial attitude is expressed in dozens of our leading American newspapers. These publications consider the socialist protestors not only as harmless "nuts", but as a public nuisance which, somehow, must be tolerated since we have both freedom of the press and speech. Still, it would have been better if these socialists had stayed at home.

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If there is anything that proves particularly obnoxious to an American, then it is the imputation that his interference in foreign affairs is required. The Yankee is no cosmopolitan prattler and does not care to be one. He is strictly nationalistic in sentiment, or to quote the words which Ludwig Eichrodt ascribes to his Luxemburger: "I am a thorough Luxemburger, was born that way". To form an opinion, be it intelligent or silly, about other nations and peoples is the American's incontestable prerogative, and he vents his views, even if insufficient information causes him to make lamentable blunders occasionally. But to involve himself in the affairs of others or to assume a theatrical pose--like a Frenchman resorting to enphonic phrases, in lieu of deeds, for some conculcated party in Europe--than an American will never do. He does not consider it his business to proclaim to the world the happy tidings of our republican form of government or to pester other nations about it; he is satisfied to let the example speak for itself. In that respect the American partakes of the nature of Goldsmith's country preacher of Wakefield, who made the homely declaration: "I always believed that a good man, who marries and raises a large

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number of children, is more useful than the bachelor who babbles only about the increase in population".

The American demonstrates how the wealthiest country known in history, and a still greater government, can exist and prosper on a foundation of unrestricted personal liberty, and he expects that other people will imitate that pattern if they like it--or else leave it alone. But, to help other nations to reach that lofty goal never enters an American's mind, because he believes every nation adopts that form of government which the majority prefers. He believes that no administration can endure, even if controlling a hundred thousand bayonets, when the majority really objects; and, that it is no American's business to help a power-seeking, oppressed minority which was suppressed by a majority. The Americans, therefore, have no intentions whatsoever of helping the socialists abroad, except to grant them a refuge in the United States when conditions become intolerable in Europe. The United States offers no asylum in Swiss style--where the duration of protection depends upon the good will of the Government--but,

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a lasting shelter which every arrival may claim here as his unalienable right, a sanctuary which provides an almost unlimited amount of liberal laws which are more than those socialists would ever expect in Germany even in their wildest dreams, and which undoubtedly are more than these socialists would grant to their adversaries were they themselves in power. The United States is an American and not a nebulous world republic, and because it is, it can only offer refuge to the Germans of '73, just as it did a quarter century ago for the men of '48. And this is enough.

In regard to the desired "intervention", it would amount only to "cheap words". Moreover, the fact that the German "sow hunt" is relentlessly criticized and condemned in America can readily be read by the German autocrats, but they do not care. They would also greet a protest by the United States with derision, telling us to put our own house in order. Therefore, it is best to forget the protest.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 19, 1878.

GERMAN



[POLITICAL MATTERS]

We can almost believe that the white murderers in the South and Hayes are combined in one band to explain to the public in the North very clearly and distinctly how different General Grant was from the watersoup, Hayes: Under Grant's government, those infamous scoundrels never would have dared, to kick him in the face, as is done now by the Administration and tribunal authorities of South Carolina and also, by the red-shirted murder bands in Louisiana. He would have found the courage to keep those fellows down and bring them to reason, even if he had to call out an army of volunteers for that purpose!

But under Hayes, we complain to heaven! There they whine, speaking with kindness, praying and begging, but not striking, when striking should be a sacred official duty. The result naturally cannot be anything else, but more insolence from our Southerners... The union decreed laws, which guaranteed to every citizen of the United States in every single state, the right of free assembly and of voting. These laws are disregarded by the former slave-squired with a sneering laugh, and President Hayes is very sorry, but does not seem to be disturbed in his comfortable negligence! We cannot be surprised therefore if everyone, who will not throw away the gain of the bloody four years' Civil War, deeply from his chest utters a groan:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Friday, September 8, 1876

CARL SCHURZ



The event, which the Republican Party press so loudly advertised, and which the leaders so longingly looked forward to, is over. Carl Schurz made his speech in favor of the Republican Party before at least three thousand people. How far the hopes have materialized which were attached to it, and whether the speaker succeeded with his arguments in convincing one or many or none of the numerous Tilden men who were present, cannot yet be said.

Mr. Prussing, Jr. introduced Mr. Schurz shortly after eight, and Mr. Schurz began: - "My fellow countrymen! I did not come here to eulogize the Republican Party, nor to praise it as an embodiment of all wisdom and virtue, nor to tell you that, if she wins, the kingdom of heaven and, if she is conquered, the end of the world would be here.... The evils from which our country suffers are the prevailing corruption and the bad financial policies. I hardly think it is necessary to explain at length to an intelligent German audience why the return to the gold standard is necessary. I request you simply to glance at today's



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conditions. The times are bad, commerce and industry do not pay and hundreds of thousands have fallen into indigency.

What is the reason for this? If you read the platform of the Democrats, and listen to the Democratic speakers, you might think that the Republican administration alone is to blame. It is an old story - when something goes wrong - and where the damage^{is} caused by hailstones or grasshoppers, the governing party would still be held responsible for it. If you look around, you will notice that the whole world is in the same predicament.....

Now there is no country in the world, the recuperative power of which is as great as that of America, and one would therefore think that we could overcome this industrial crisis quicker than Europe. How does it happen that it lasts so long this time? One of the reasons is the lack of confidence due to the instability of our money. Capital is notoriously timid, and when the capital value is subject to fluctuations then it is least inclined to take risks. There are probably some oldsters among us, who have lived through the crises of 1837 and 1857. Recovery



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did not come then until all the inferior paper money was swept out of commerce.

Let us look into the Democratic platform. It starts with the accusation that the Republican Party, in the eleven years since the war, has not yet introduced payment in hard money. In that, it is right!

I have been among the first to criticize the Republican Party for it. What right has the Democratic Party to complain? What has it contributed?

In 1868, the Democratic Party made every attempt to jeopardize the credit of this country. In every election where this question came up, it was the rag money representative....

What is the true essence of a platform? It consists in saying little with big words. I find here the same beautiful phrases as in every platform, for the past twenty years. Those beautiful phrases and promises appear to me like highly estimable old acquaintances in white neckties and elegant clothes but with suspiciously red noses...



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At least we may ask for stronger proofs. Those we are asked to see in the demand for the revocation of the resumption promise. The latter, as you know, is a promise to resume cash payments on January 1, 1879. I voted for this measure in the Senate, because it was the first promise, which Congress made in this respect, but I criticized it at the same time because it appeared to me to be insufficient.....

The recall of the resumption promise has always been the war-cry of the inflationists. I recently received a telegram from London, stating, - "If a recall of the resumption promise becomes a fact all United States papers in foreign countries will be under terrible pressure, and it will become almost impossible to dispose of bonds on European markets at favorable prices at all".

The English bankers, who always have been known as competent financiers, and whose judgement is surely trustworthy, realize that the recall of the resumption law would be a victory for the inflationists.....

.....On the one hand, in the case of a Democratic victory, we would have a soft money majority in Congress, and a ~~postponement~~ of resumption ad Calendas Graecas.



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On the other hand, in case of a victory for the Republicans some sins of omission will have to be atoned for. The main thing is that the majority in Congress will be in favor of hard money.

The German-American, like the American, has always fought for the honor of the nation. Shall he now surrender the fruits of this fight to the routed enemy? The Tilden-Republicans may do that, but the Hayes-Independents will not; this hand shall wither before it throws into the ballot-box a vote, which would harm the sacred purposes of this country."

The financial question, however, is not the only reform we want. Corruption reigns everywhere and must be extirpated. It reigns in both Houses of Congress, in the Executive, in the Legislatures. If I may boast of one merit, it is that I was one of the first to attack it.....

Grant had no idea what his duties as President were. He regarded every office as his personal property, with which he might punish his **enemies** and reward his friends. And his friends were, as you well know, not **always** of the best kind.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Friday, September 8, 1876

Even under Grant's completely unprincipled administration the corruption could not have attained such immense proportions, if there would have existed a better civil service....

What is now to be done? Of course, we first have to rout the thieves. Not only must the thieves be driven out but the spoils system must be abolished...

I care nothing for platforms, but value more the word of a single, honest man. By no means do I deny Mr. Tilden due credit for breaking the New York Canal Ring. Tilden surely will drive the corrupt employees from their offices, but also the good ones. On the other hand I am equally convinced that Hayes will drive out the dishonest officials, and will leave the good ones in office.

When I now raise my voice for this man, I do so not because he was my favorite candidate. My favorite candidate was Bristow....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August, 7th, 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

The following was composed by the German-American Republican Club "Address to the German American Voters."

"Fellow Citizen! On the eve of a Presidential election which in importance only could be compared with those of 1860 and 1864, and in which the fate of this country is going to be decided for many years to come. the Society of the German-American Republicans regards it as its duty, to appeal in earnest words to the German speaking voters, especially in the city of Chicago and in the State of Illinois.

" This time, the Democrats of the Southern states stand against us in their full strength, united as in Pierce's and Buchanan's times with their political fellow-believers in the North, and encouraged by advantages gained at the ballot boxes two years ago in consequence of a wide dissatisfaction over evils existing in the country they are now trying through alluring promises and deceitful delusions to win from our lines some votes, without which they could not expect any success.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 7th, 1876.

It is not our task, to explain the development and achievements of the Republican Party; but one might be mentioned. The Southern Slave-holders in 1861, in company with their confederates in the North started the most warranted of all civil wars known in history. Its purpose was to destroy the great work, which crowned the struggle for independence of the Colonies against great Britian, destroying the Union, through which the United States, originally a small community had become a great commanding-respect Republic. They tried to ruin the union because they could not control it any longer. The Republican Party had to accept the challenge and carried it victoriously through at the sacrifice of wealth and life. And at last, after more than four years of fighting, the victory was accomplished, there were no military courts instituted to wreck revenge, no prisons were filled with political prisoners and no boats left their harbors in our country with deportations. The Republican party had a difficult task to accomplish; the union had to be reconstructed and safe guarded against the repetition of violence attacks on its confirmed existence. Abraham Lincoln's greatest and immortal deed, the liberation of four million slaves had to be preserved. The Republican

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 7th, 1876.

party courageously marched forward on the path entered by its great leader, and guaranteed the freedom of the former slaves by constitutional and lawful protection; but as our Vice Presidential candidate William Wheeler correctly says: "The mission of the Republican Party cannot be considered as completed, as long as the American citizen cannot enjoy without discrimination because of the color of his skin, whether in the cane marshes of Louisiana or on the banks of the St. Lawrence River his civic, political and public rights."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE WAR OF CULTURE

(Editorial)



If--and there appears to be no doubt--it was President Grant's intention to make the so-called fight for culture a burning question of American party politics, then one may declare with positive conviction that his attempt was a dismal failure.

What he said in a very choppy, almost schoolboyish manner about the segregation of church and state--the restriction of religion as well as irreligion in public affairs--left the nation indifferent. It incited neither intense opposition nor enthusiastic approval.

The proposal to add an amendment to the Constitution to insure against a hierarchic control of schools meets with approval in all newspapers regardless of party affiliation, but none deal with the matter as if it were urgent or the peril imminent.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

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Mr. Blaine's amendment will probably not arouse opposition, and, if it does, the objections are not likely to develop into a religious controversy; the proposal will be restricted instead to matters of form involving constitutional law.

As far as this question is concerned, an open split between the two political parties will not materialize.

The two other proposals of the President--taxation of church property and the restriction of the voting privilege to those persons who are literate--prompt one to believe that Mr. Grant knows little more about the dictates of the Constitution than those German newspaper writers who asked him recently to settle a dispute over the election of an Episcopal bishop in New York by taking recourse to the official presidential powers, obviously in the manner of Ludwig of Bavaria.

We heartily approve of the taxing of church property (even if it is worth



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

only three hundred million rather than one billion dollars), but any child should know that this is a matter with which the National Government has nothing to do. Taxation of real estate is under the jurisdiction of the states alone. The Government and the President have as little to do with it as with the management of the waterworks or the construction of a city hall for Chicago. According to the Constitution of the United States there is no connecting link which would permit the extension of national authority to tax affairs such as this. What Mr. Grant says can, at most, be regarded as advice to the political factions to include the taxation of churches in their state programs. But such suggestions are out of place in the Government's annual report.

The same applies to restrictions in the election laws. No question involving the American Constitution has been settled more definitely within the last decade than this: The granting or revocation of voting rights is exercised by the separate states; it is not a government function.

The Nation made no attempt to influence this voting right in any manner, except





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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

by its stipulation that, if any state abolishes the voting privilege of its inhabitants on the grounds of race, color, or former position (slavery), that state's representation in Congress will be reduced in direct proportion to the number of disfranchised voters. This is the only power vested in the Government with respect to the ballot.

The right of the individual states to deny citizens access to the voting booths--if they are illiterate--is already in existence, and the Government lacks authority to interfere.

Thus Mr. Grant's proposals, presumably, will be just as ineffective as the crazy financial schemes of his predecessor, Johnson.

If movements which correspond to the afore-mentioned suggestions should develop in the various states, they will not be founded on this year's message of President Grant; his annual message will have been forgotten by that time.

THE HISPANO-AMERICANS AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS

Editorial praises highly a proclamation of a San Domingo patriot against annexation by the U. S. (The reprinted proclamation showers abuse on President Grant.) "The Yankee" appears, and justly so, to the neighboring Spanish-American nations as a brutal, arrogant and greedy conqueror. Justly, we say, because Texas and California furnish proof of the inability of the Anglo-Americans to respect the equal right of the Hispano-American individuality. The Americans have treated the Mexican greasers who stayed in those states with contempt and as foreigners without rights (in the land of their birth!)

What advantage have they enjoyed of this "wonderful material progress?" The annexation of San Domingo would advance the U. S. a long way on the road of brutal conquest and dishonest dealing- that road on which it is true, Holland and England traveled to short-lived might and prosperity, but that made their sudden fall from the height appear only all the more humiliating.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 23, 1866.

AN UNAUTHORIZED AND TREASONABLE STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(Editorial)

The President of the United States has no more to do with amending the Constitution of the United States than any common citizen. The Constitution itself specifies the only two ways in which it can be legally altered. Either Congress, by a two-thirds majority of all the members of both Houses, can propose an amendment, or the legislatures of two thirds of all the States can request Congress to call a convention for the purpose of having the convention propose an amendment. In both cases, the proposal in question is submitted to the State legislatures or to State conventions especially called for the purpose, and if three fourths of the legislatures or State conventions ratify the amendment, it is to be considered a part of the Constitutions. Not even the President's signature is necessary to give such an act validity.

In view of these constitutional provisions, it is indeed absurd and ridiculous

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 23, 1866.

for the President to inform Congress, as he did yesterday, that although his Secretary, Mr. Stewart, had sent notarized copies of the proposals to amend the Constitution to each of the Governors of the various States, still no one should infer from this fact that he, Andrew Johnson, acting President since the death of Abraham Lincoln, sanctions the amendments. It is absurd and ridiculous for this official to tell a co-ordinate branch of the Government which alone has authority to act in such matters that its procedure is unconstitutional; and it is absurd and ridiculous for Johnson constantly to repeat the old hash about the "eleven States which were not represented at one time". Congress needs neither the advice nor the instruction of President Johnson, nor does the Constitution enjoin upon him to act in such capacity. Thus his message was unauthorized.

However, it was not only unauthorized; it was also treasonable. It was an indirect attempt to incite the Rebel States of the South and their allies in the North, the Copperheads, to resistance against these amendments, to hold out a prospect

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 23, 1866.

of help and support from the executive branch of the Government, and thus to cause dissatisfaction and strife between that part of the people who side with the President and the part that sides with Congress. Viewed from this standpoint, the message of the President is a transgression of his official authority and a violation of his official duties, and Congress ought to call him to account for his misdeeds.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1862.

FRAUD COMMITTED THROUGH SOLDIERS' VOTES

In regards to the fraud which was perpetrated through the votes of Illinois Regiments in the attempt to force acceptance of the Egyptian Constitution upon the people of that state, the Quincy Tribune says:

"The Commissioners whose duty it is to receive the ballots cast by the members of the Illinois Regiments on the new Constitution are already at work, according to the Herald. Among the four thousand ballots which they received, only sixty were against adoption, since most of the soldiers assume that the proposed document is a democratic regulation. In this way the proportion of numerical strength between Democrats and Republicans in the Army will also be established. The Army will furnish at least forty to fifty thousand votes for acceptance of the new Constitution."

What ingenuousness, indeed. Even we who are residents of the state of Illinois cannot form an opinion of the document at this time, for we have no

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1862.

official copy of it, and what the newspapers print about it is by no means reliable. And the soldiers in camp are in a less likely position; they have not even seen the newspapers, and they are voting on God only knows what kind of representations, or misrepresentations which will be amply supplied by the host of Democratic barkeepers who exchanged their saloon aprons for soldiers' uniforms. And that is supposed to be an election! The three Commissioners could just as well have voted for the whole Army during the first session of the Constitutional Convention, and before that body had started its work.

The lists of dead and wounded show that there are many soldiers who hail from other states in the Illinois Regiments; they hail from Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, etc. No objection to their voting will be raised, although none of them have the slightest interest in the matter and are entirely indifferent to the issue.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

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The German Society of Chicago observes its eighth anniversary today.

Although many opportunities to support community charities were presented during the past year, and the Germans in this city responded nobly to them all, the Teutons have displayed a laudable willingness to contribute towards the maintenance and blessed activity of the Society.

It is true that the work of the organization is carried on through an agent, still I am sure that nobody will object if I, an officer, make a report on, and voice my opinion about the merits of the Society, especially its accomplishments of the past year. Among the many thousands of German residents of Chicago, there are undoubtedly hundreds who are unable to solve even the simplest problems of everyday life, and are therefore dependent upon the advice and guidance of an honest and intelligent person; then again, there are hundreds of others who need material assistance because they are unemployed, or because sickness or old age

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prevents them from working and earning a living. And all of them are.

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directed to Mr. Schlund, the agent of the German Society of Chicago,

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and he will be gratefully remembered by many thousands of unfortunates

for displaying a genuine German character--a kind, sympathetic disposition, and a willingness to aid in any way he can.

Just a year ago we received reports that treasonable and atrocious deeds were being committed in South Carolina. On April 15, 1861, the President of this, our beloved adopted country, issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend and vindicate the majesty of the law and the people. The patriotic zeal of the German men of this country was exceeded by that of no other nationality, and they immediately took up arms. They did not hesitate to leave their homes, their wives, children, or parents, to fight for liberty on the bloody battlefields, and, if necessary, to die in its cause. The many German citizens who stayed at home and continued to follow their daily occupation, and for whose safety the soldiers rushed to arms, soon recognized it to be their duty to care

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, -Apr. 16, 1862.

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for the dependents of the soldiers. A meeting was held at Bryan's

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Hall where a citizen's committee on safety was appointed; quite a

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large sum of money was raised by subscription and entrusted to this

committee for the purpose of administering to the needs of the

families of soldiers by the contribution of certain sums for their weekly support.

The nativists' spirit of knownothingism, which is becoming more evident as the War goes on, was dominant in the meeting to the extent that they failed to elect a single German to the citizens' committee, despite the fact that many married Germans who joined Captain Mihalotzy's company or enlisted for services with other contingents were the first soldiers to leave the city for the battlefields.

As president of the German Society of Chicago, I considered it my duty to see that the dependents of German ~~soldiers~~ were not neglected when weekly allotments were distributed. Upon the instigation of the German Society of Chicago a mass

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meeting was held, and several men adduced proof that the citizens' committee was prejudiced against German women and had neglected them most shamefully.

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The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions expressing indignation at such treatment, had the resolutions published in German and English newspapers, and firmly demanded that a German be added to the committee. John W. Eschenburg was suggested as a suitable person, and though it was very humiliating to the gentlemen of the citizens' committee, Mr. Eschenburg was appointed a member of the committee and given the status of full membership.

Later the Union Defense Committee was organized and the Germans were represented in that body by Mr. Georg Schneider, and then, when Mr. Schneider left for Europe, by Mr. Caspar Butz. All the while the agent of the German Society of Chicago was obliged to provide for the wives and children of German soldiers and has rendered invaluable services to **these** brave citizens. The agent's detailed

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

report is proof of this, and is submitted for your careful perusal.

Against his will Mr. A. Borchardt was elected treasurer in the last annual meeting of the Society, and he did not perform the duties of office. By his personal efforts in behalf of needy and unfortunate German families during the past few years, Mr. Borchardt has become known as a sympathetic, able, and experienced social worker, and his reluctance to accept the position as treasurer of the German Society of Chicago should not have been considered, since the organization had no treasurer, and, partly because of the monetary chaos created by the Stumptails, no dues were collected during the first half of the year.

In January we had an annual meeting which I am reporting in detail. It shows that no other society in America has accomplished so much good at so little expense. Receipts and disbursements were as follows:

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

Receipts

Dues	\$86.66
Proceeds from annual ball	<u>\$319.85</u>
Total	\$406.41

Disbursements

Salary (Mr. Schlund)	\$300.00
Mrs. Fischer's fare to Germany	27.00
Coal and cartage	27.00
Miscellaneous (food, small loans, etc.)	<u>17.01</u>
Total	\$371.01

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

In addition, quite a sum was collected by the Chicago Arbeiterverein for the families of soldiers. Following is a detailed account of sources:

Chicago Arbeiterverein	\$205.00
Mr. C. Butz, lecture	28.50
Riverside Rifle Company.	42.62
Soldier's ball	<u>111.45</u>
Total	\$387.57

Statement of Assets:

Invested in Chicago Municipal Bonds.	\$500.00
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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

Balance of previous investment	\$ 11.29
Balance at Greenbaum Bank	50.00
Balance in treasury	<u>79.29</u>
Total	\$635.56 (sic)

Heretofore the management of the German House provided office room for our organization gratis, thus saving us an expenditure which was above our financial ability. For a long time a rumor prevailed that the management of the German House intended to deprive us of this facility. In our semi-annual meeting I broached the matter, and the chairman and several members of the board of management of the German House assured us that there was no truth to the rumor. To my great surprise our agent recently informed me that he had been ordered to vacate the premises because they had been rented. I also received a notice from

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

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the management of the German House and asked for time to put the matter before the Society in today's general meeting.

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Gentlemen, I do not intend to attempt to influence your opinion on this affair, however I doubt very much that your idea is different from mine. I invested two hundred dollars in the establishment of the German House, and for that reason I have paid no attention to the way it has been operated, because I never thought that there was the remotest possibility that the institution would ever be used for speculative purposes, or that the German Society of Chicago would be ejected from it for the sake of a little rent.

Thus we shall be obliged to give the management of the German House a little more attention.

I also wish to remark that the German Society of Chicago is faithfully aided in its work by **loyal** doctors and druggists who have made many sacrifices in the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

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interest of charity. I do not wish to mention any names. The gentlemen referred to no doubt consider themselves amply rewarded by the satisfaction of having lightened the burden of many an unfortunate, and by the knowledge that they have the respect and gratitude of the Society. I also wish to express the gratitude of our organization to those who have donated clothing, shoes, meat, flour, fuel, and other foods.

Before relinquishing my office I wish to express my hope that the members of the German Society of Chicago will continue to demonstrate their zeal in the cause of humanity and charity and leave no doubt that they intend to do everything they possibly can to insure the permanency of the organization.

Respectfully,

Heinrich Greenbaum, President of German Society of Chicago.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

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Thereupon the agent of the German Society of Chicago submitted the following report:

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Report of the Agent of the German Society of Chicago

Since the German Society appointed me as its agent a year ago, I deem it my duty to make the following annual report:

Immigration decreased during the War, but not as much as was generally expected. Among the immigrants who arrived in Chicago via the various railroads, about twenty per cent remained here, the others going to other points in Illinois, or to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, or Nebraska. Before they left the old country many of these immigrants had planned to settle in Missouri, where there are a great many Germans, but because of the unrest created by the War in the state which was their original destination, they remained in Illinois. Let us hope that through the events now transpiring in Missouri immigrants will receive

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the protection which the Constitution of the United States guarantees

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everyone who comes to her shores seeking freedom, and that the United

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States Government will not fail to take the measures necessary to

make such atrocities as were committed in North Missouri against the lives and property of German immigrants impossible in the future, otherwise not only Missouri, but also Kansas and Nebraska will be subject to great suffering and will be bereft of the wholesome effects of immigration.

Following is a detailed account of the agent's activity:

Secured employment for	1546
Secured passes for	25
Passes secured through county agent for	6
Reduced rates secured for.	10

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Secured passage by depositing baggage as security for. . . . 58

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Secured lodging for 11

Recommended to county agent 6

Secured admission to County Hospital for 3

Secured admission to poor house for 6

Referred to county agent for funeral expenses. 7

Attended to correspondence for 559

Corresponded officially with 520

Attended to financial matters for. 153

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Collected debts for 3

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Provided food for 488

Provided wood for 60

Provided coal for 56

Provided medical aid and medicines for. 42

Provided clothing and shoes. 17

Located relatives and friends for 184

Located and reclaimed lost baggage for. 88

Loans against security to 9

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

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Gift of money to indigent 2

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Kept from straying 37

Total 3396 (sic)

Aid to families of Illinois Volunteers:

Cash distributed to 167

Coal (ten tons) delivered to. 36

Delivered wood (2½ cords) to. 6

Secured shoes for. 4

Secured meat (176 pounds) for 15

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Secured bread (270 loaves) for 72

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Secured beans (2½ bushels) for 24

Secured brooms (5) for 4

Secured tea (4 pounds) for 2

Secured coffee (3½ pounds) for 4

Secured butter (4½ pounds) for 5

Secured meat (6½ pounds) for 6

Secured ham (3½ pounds) for. 4

Secured sugar (2 pounds) for. 6

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Secured medicine for 14

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Though the Society had but little material at its disposal, the undersigned has the satisfaction of having helped a great number of unfortunates and indigents in their hour of great need.

It must be surprising to every German that in order to rent the room to a private teacher the management of the German House has deprived the German Society of Chicago of office space to carry on its great humanitarian work.

Since it is one of the chief parts of the agent's work to store baggage for immigrants and provisions for the poor and needy, he would gladly continue this benevolent work, if he had a suitable place; however he feels that he can not accept responsibility for these articles, if, as is the case at present, they are kept in a rat infested basement.

Respectfully,
F. Schlund, agent.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

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The report of the treasurer showed a receipt of \$86.66 in dues. The

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receipts and disbursements are included in the president's report.

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All reports were unanimously adopted.

The agent then submitted a notice to vacate which was delivered to him by Constable Kaufmann on behalf of the management of the German House.

Following is a transcript of the notice:

To Mr. Fidel Schlund: You are hereby notified that the management of the German House demands that you immediately relinquish and yield possession of the space granted you by above named organization, said space being located in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, in the building called the German House, and known as the building next to the southeast corner of North Wells and Indiana Streets.

Mr. H. A. Kaufmann is hereby authorized to take possession of the space referred

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20775

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

to in the name of the German House.

Given under the signature of the president and the secretary of the German House on this twelfth day of April, 1862.

E. Schlaeger, President,
H. Eschenburg, Secretary.

On recommendation of Caspar Butz it was resolved:

1. That the members of the German Society of Chicago are willing to pay the management of the German House an adequate rent for the space heretofore occupied, if the management of the German House can reconcile it with humanitarian principles to demand money from a benevolent organization merely to enrich the stockholders of the German House;
2. That we appeal from the act of the management of the German House to the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862.

stockholders of the German House and to their better nature, and that we instruct the agent of the German Society of Chicago not to comply with the demand that he vacate the property;

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the management of the German House, and that they be published in the German press together with the annual report.

An amendment that his place be taken by Mr. Conrad Diehl, a justice of the peace, was offered by Mr. Brentano, heretofore the secretary of the Society, to the proposal that all members of the board of directors serve another year. This amendment was accepted, and a vote of thanks was accorded all members of the board for past services.

On recommendation of the treasurer Mr. Haarbleicher and Caspar Butz were appointed to revise the books of the treasurer. Since many quarterly dues are in arrears

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1862

and it may be difficult to collect the full sums at one time it was left to the board of directors to decide whether the dues are to be collected or payment is to be dispensed with.

Adjournment followed.

Chicago, April 13, 1862.

Verified by.

Heinrich Greenbaum, President,
L. Brentano, Secretary.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 4, 1862.

HOLD MEETING IN BEHALF OF SIGEL
Effort to Secure Estate for Him

The Chicago Arbeiterverein held a meeting last evening for the purpose of starting a national movement to acknowledge General Franz Sigel's deeds in behalf of the Union. The meeting was very well attended. Mr. Heinrich Greenbaum was elected chairman and Mr. Schulz secretary.

Dr. Ernst Schmidt then made a long speech in which he explained that if German-Americans wish to offer an adequate expression for Sigel's unselfish devotion and endeavors, then a sword of honor will be insufficient, and that they will have to provide an independent and carefree existence for Sigel by way of national subscription.

Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, Mr. Eduard Schlaeger, and Mr. Theodor Hieschler also spoke and voiced their approval of the recommendations made by Dr. Schmidt.

WPA (11 L.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 4, 1862.

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IV The following resolutions, formulated by Dr. Schmidt, were adopted by enthusiastic acclaim.....Translator's note: The resolutions have been clipped from the issue, so we shall be satisfied with the above.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1862.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE
GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO
Report for February and March, 1862
by
F. Schlund, Agent

	February	March
Employment secured for.....	92	68
Passes secured for.....		1
Shelter secured for.....		1
Located friends or relatives for.....	6	4
Located baggage for.....	9	7
Claim entered for loss of baggage.....		1
Mis-sent articles located for.....		3
Claims for damage entered for dispossessed Unionists.		4
Financial advice given.....	30	5

APR (11) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1862.

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the old country who are able and willing to do anything they can

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for immigrants; yet the latter prefer to trust Americans, whom they

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know only by name and who must engage a third party in Germany,

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to transact business, appear in court, collect money, etc.; and

frequently both the American businessman and his representative in

Germany are dishonest and defraud their clients of large sums of money.

Therefore, I advise my countrymen to have whatever business they may have in

Germany done by relatives or friends, and, in the absence of such, by the

mayor or village president, and to have the respective American consul super-

vide the transaction. In this way much money can be saved, and there is prac-

tically no opportunity to cheat. And if anybody is unable to carry on the

necessary correspondence he may apply to the agent of the Germany Society of

Chicago and he may be certain to receive competent advice and aid.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30271

Many Germans in America think that bills of exchange receive the same preference over other claims in America that is accorded them in Germany, but that is not the case. If payment is refused in Europe on bills of exchange

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1862.

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which were purchased in America, they have no more value than, and are granted no preference over, any other kind of demand. Thus, people of dubious character, and people who are not financially responsible, can carry on this type of business in this country.

Banks in Germany, however, can not be licensed to operate unless they have furnished a sufficient guarantee in money and unless the sum guaranteed has been registered. Thus the purchaser of a German bill of exchange is protected not only by adequate security, but also by an exchange court which has the authority to give a bill of exchange preference over any other claim, and woe unto the dishonest banker!

We have no such protection here; the avowed honesty of the banker is our only guarantee, and if he unexpectedly closes his doors, all the bills of exchange etc. which he has issued, and all the deposits which he has accepted may be considered lost. Therefore Germans should only do business with those bankers whose moral integrity cannot be questioned, and who may be relied upon to assume no greater financial responsibility than they are able to meet.

MPA (ILL.) H.O.J. 20275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1862.

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II D 7 Any American bank which has no other means save the money of de-
II D 3 positors must be regarded as very unsound, and has nothing to lose
III G in case it is forced to go out of business.

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I cannot understand why the legislatures of the various states of this country do not enact laws which offer the working classes and businessmen more protection against dishonest moneylenders. If a Cook County delegate to the legislature in Springfield should sponsor a bill guaranteeing more security to bank clients as protection against the nefarious wiles and schemes of shylocks, he would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he had made an attempt to promote the welfare of his constituents; and even if he did not succeed in having the bill passed, he would probably give a future legislature an incentive to provide some really worthwhile legislation for the people of Illinois.

Germans should also be very careful about the source from which they purchase passage from Europe to America. There are many dishonest ticket agents here.

MPA (ILL) 100-1-10000

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They accept money for tickets from local Germans and promise to

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send the tickets to the purchaser's relatives in Germany who wish

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to come to the United States, but very often the agents disappear

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and the tickets are never received. Thus a man in Hamburg, Germany

waited for his ticket for five months, and then--he died from

disappointment and worry.

The Homestead Bill which undoubtedly will be adopted by Congress, will cause large numbers of Europeans to come to America; for the Union Army, which will return victoriously from the battlefield, is composed of the pioneer spirit necessary for the expansion of the Western Territories. It is hoped, however, that the Germans will avoid the mistake made by their countrymen who made their homes in Missouri, West Texas, and other Rebel States. The future immigrants should settle in colonies or groups, and not singly, so that they may more effectively promote freedom and progress in the state, as well as in their immediate surroundings. German farmers who live apart from their fellow countrymen are exposed to disadvantages and persecutions, and their best

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II D 7 opinions and complaints will receive no notice; whereas they will

II D 3 receive attention and exert much good influence in the state as well

III G as in their community, if they live near one another.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1862.

Co-operation is productive of much good. That is the experience not only of the German Societies in America, but also of the bureaus of emigration in the old world, and especially of the emigration authorities of the free imperial cities of Germany. And we hope that co-operation between these organizations will protect immigrants against swindlers.

We warn all immigrants against buying farms or smaller parcels of land unless the seller tenders a valid abstract, and we emphasize the necessity of having the abstract examined by competent persons; for an abstract is the only official document which protects the purchaser. Furthermore, let no purchaser be persuaded to pay for the examination of the abstract, since the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1862.

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II D 7 seller is legally obligated to defray the cost of such service.

II D 3 It is not sufficient to have a warranty and deed; one must have a

III G legal title. It is also necessary that all debts on the property

I L in question be liquidated, and that such liquidation be attested

to by the issuing of a quitclaim deed, before payment for the property is made and ere the pertinent documents have been recorded. Recording should take place immediately after this procedure. One should not be too hasty about buying land, and should give due consideration to the effect of climatic conditions upon health before consummating the transaction. Good soil and good water are prime requisites. It often costs more that the land itself is actually worth to bring wooded or shrubbed land under cultivation, and it is easier to break rolling prairie soil.

The farmer should make but very moderate use of credit; it is better to have twenty acres of unincumbered land than three hundred acres that are mortgaged for three hundred dollars, for to have debts is like having a rope around one's neck. Failure of harvest, sickness in the family, loss of horses or

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cattle are all sufficient to put the property in the hands of the sheriff, for there are still scoundrels who know how to make the position of unfortunates untenable by raising the interest to twenty-five dollars per one hundred dollars and by other diabolical means.

On the other hand, the farmer who is not harrassed and hampered by debt can make a good living, can look forward to a rich harvest, can improve upon his property, and even lay aside a sum for a rainy day, or for the days when he can work no more.

There is one rule which may be considered a norm for every farmer--poor soil is not ungrateful, but they who occupy it will never grow wealthy; but good, rich soil makes work easy and yields riches in good harvests. Whenever possible a prospective purchaser should select a farm which is correctly proportioned with reference to meadows, woods, and land under cultivation; for one element is as necessary as the other, and if one is entirely lacking, the farm cannot be operated at a profit. An eighty acre farm should contain forty acres of land under cultivation, fifteen acres of meadow, and twenty-five

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1862.

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II D 7 acres of wooded pasture. It could be operated without many hands,
II D 3 excepting during harvest time.

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I L If one finds and buys a farm which has no wooded plot, it will be necessary to purchase a grove of two to five acres, in the vicinity, in order to have trees for fuel and lumber, otherwise it will be necessary to continually pay cash for this material, or to make debts; and let everybody beware of either, if he wants to be successful.

A wise buyer will also give much attention to suitable places for erecting a house and other necessary buildings. Dry places on high parts of the farm should be chosen for the house and barns, so that the water can drain off and man and beast are amply protected against dampness. If the drainage is good it is possible to put a good cellar under the buildings, and a dry cellar is of very great value to a farmer.

As a protection against rain and cold it would be advisable to put few

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1862.

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windows or doors in the north and west walls of buildings, and as many windows as possible in the east and south walls; and if there are woods or hills to the north and west of the buildings to protect them and the inmates against the strong sharp winds that come from the North and the West, so much the better. Wholesome drinking water is, of course, an absolute necessity. It will be an advantage to build the barns on a basement, since the cattle will be warmer, and, as a result, the cows will give more milk; and all the animals will require less food. We do not mean, however, that they should not leave the barn, for they need fresh air and exercise just as well as human beings.

However, let no one go into debt! If there is not sufficient money at hand to acquire a farm which has buildings with basements, or to erect such structures on new land, the farmer should either wait until he can pay cash, or erect one building and wait until he has the means to erect another. In forested areas blockhouses are preferable to boarded structures, though not as suitable; however, if there is a lumber mill near by so that freight

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1862.

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II D 7 charges may be eliminated, or if the farmer may obtain the necessary

II D 3 logs from his woodland, he may use boards in constructing his

III G buildings, since they are just as good as logs and are more economical.

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Good fences, too, are necessary, as are also enclosures for animals. As to a choice between rails and boards for fencing purposes, all depends upon the amount of lumber which can be taken from the farm, the proximity of the cord wood market, and the price of the cord wood. If the market is not more than ten miles away and the farmer can get from eighteen to twenty shillings per cord for cord wood, and fence boards cost no more than ten dollars, it would be profitable to sell the cord wood and use the proceeds to buy boards.

Immigrants who were farmers by occupation in Germany ought not spend much time choosing a calling in America, but should immediately acquaint themselves with local farming conditions and purchase a farm when they have the necessary money.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1862.

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The price of land depends upon the market value of products; according to the present land value a bushel of wheat should not cost less than seventy-five cents, corn not less than twenty cents, oats not less than twenty-five cents, pork not less than four and one-half cents, and beef not less than four cents.

During the first two years a new settler will have but few products, and little of them to take to market; but he will have to go to market to buy seed and food; hence, if he has the means to buy a partly improved farm, he should not fail to do so, for he will be able to progress much more rapidly.

I have described precautionary measures in detail because I am convinced that many of the newcomers do not apply such measures, and do not ask for advice until it is too late.

F. Schlund, Agent.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1862.

CONCERNING THE RIFLES OF THE HOME GUARD

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung: After an article appeared in your newspaper stating that the rifles which the Home Guard received from Springfield are poorly constructed and dangerous, and since I take an active interest in the safety of the public as well as in the safety of the Home Guard, I requested the Mayor of this City to investigate the weapons.

From his report on this matter I conclude that the guns are of good quality and are in good condition. They are similar to the rifles which are used in the regular infantry of the German Army, and if all the soldiers of the United States Army are equipped with arms as good as the ones which were recently received from Springfield, they are well armed indeed.

Fellow Citizens! We appeal to you and ask that you organize military companies not just to play soldier, but to be prepared in case of necessity. Our volunteer army is on the battlefield, and although news of victory comes from

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1862.

every part of the country, we are no better prepared to meet an emergency in Chicago now than we were in March, 1861. Let everyone who would contribute his might to the great cause of liberty sign a list of volunteers.

Lists may be found at the following places: Mr. Huhn, corner Wells and Illinois Streets; Mr. Moeckel, German House; Krieger and Brinckmeyer, German House; Schartz's Saloon, North Clark Street; Brandt's Saloon, North Clark Street; F. Schlund, 146 Indiana Street; Pfeiffer's Saloon, Madison Street;

As soon as the necessary number of men have volunteered, a meeting will be held to make further arrangements for organization.

By order of the Committee,

F. Schlund,
Secretary pro tempore

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1862.

MCCLELLAN DISMISSED--FREMONT REINSTATED!

(Editorial)

The President is proceeding on his course of firm determination. It is evident from the dispatches which have been appearing in our telegram column that by January 27 he had taken supreme command over all fighting forces on land and sea. By publishing his order of January 27, and placing it at the head of the orders which he issued March 8 and March 11, he makes a grave accusation against McClellan. As our readers may see from the order of January 27, the President ordered the Commander of the Potomac Army and the Armies of the West to be ready to advance February 22, and made General McClellan responsible for the execution of this order. The order of March 8 is an odd commentary on the first order, for in the second order the President commands McClellan to immediately prepare the Potomac Army for field operations, and concludes: "This order is to be executed promptly, so that

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the beginning of the operations of the Potomac Army is not delayed any longer." Having received this curt command, General McClellan was finally persuaded to leave his comfortable headquarters at Washington, and to establish an office in the midst of the Potomac Army. To show that he was indeed in earnest and would tolerate no further disobedience, President Lincoln issued a statement on March 11 to the effect that General McClellan had been relieved of the command over the other departments, and that henceforth his authority would be restricted to the Army of the Potomac.

So McClellan is General of the Army of the Potomac for the time being, or, to use the polite language of the President, "until further notice". That means that the General must now advance and defeat the enemy, or his curtailed command will be taken from him. We hope that McClellan who is not devoid of ability and military knowledge, will, as General of the Army of the Potomac, make amends for the grievous sins of omission which he committed

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1862.

as General of the United States Army.

By a single stroke of the pen the President's order of March 11 puts an end to the department which the notorious Hunter, by his infamous machinations, stole from Fremont, and also to the department of General Buell; it unites these departments with the Mississippi Department, with General Halleck in command "until further notice".

The order of March 11 very expressly provides also that all the territory west of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi shall constitute a special department, and that Fremont shall be in command of it. So Fremont's Department comprises a part of Virginia and Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, etc.--in short, that part of the theatre of war on which the decisive battle will be fought.

Thus the Pathfinder triumphs over all his enemies, and the dirty Blair

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1862.

clique, headed by the tippler Frank, and by Montgomery who "wrote so many letters," and, last but not least, by Hunter, who is a master at retreating, may now shiver in their shoes. This Presidential order involves a veritable revolution in the operation of the war. Henceforth he and his able Secretary of State will be in supreme command of all fighting forces on land and at sea, and now there are but three departments: the Potomac Department, the Mississippi Department, and the Fremont Department, and the instructions of the Commander of the latter Department are: "Let us have action!"

The better parts of the Republican and the Democratic party share in Fremont's triumph; we refer to those Republicans and Democrats, who, like the Germans of Chicago, loyally stood by Fremont when the Government and the scum of the parties had conspired to annihilate him.

Fremont's political and military genius and his honesty are pledges that he will use the great power **invested** in him by the President, who is fully equal

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to the situation, to restore the unity and freedom of the Republic. Again we hear:

Hurrah! Hurrah! from hill and valley,
Hurrah! from prairie wide and free!
Around our glorious Chieftain rally,
For Union and for Liberty!
Let him who first her wilds exploring,
Her virgin beauty gave to fame,
Now save her from the curse and shame
Which slavery o'er her soil is pouring.
Our standard-bearer then the brave
Pathfinder be!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
Fremont and Victory!.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 11, 1862.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AND TABLEAU AT KINZIE HALL

Monday evening a gymnastic exhibition was given at the Turnhalle for the benefit of the refugees from Missouri and the wounded soldiers at Fort Donaldson. We have seen many demonstrations of gymnastic skill in America, but we must confess that the accomplishments of the local Turner are surpassed by those of no other Turngemeinde in our country, not even by those of the famous New York organization. The exercises performed on the horizontal bars, parallel bars, and trapeze, and especially the weight and jumping exhibitions, were most excellent. Turners like Heinrich Malzacher, Emil Giese, Julius Giese, August Ries, Louis Rosenberg, and Robert Lott have no equals in the United States. If these men had competed at the various national exhibitions, the local Turngemeinde would be famous in every part of the nation.

The plastic section which is tutored by Turner August Weidling deserves special commendation. The marble groups which we were privileged to see are among the best of their kind in America....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 11, 1862.

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I G Viewing the exhibition as a whole, we have only one adverse criticism to make, and that is that the program was much too long, requiring four hours--from eight to twelve o'clock--for its execution. Two hours would have been sufficient. The Great Western Band which accompanied the performers contributed much to the success of the exhibition.

Owing to inclement weather, the attendance left much to be desired. Considering the noble purpose and the excellence of the performance, the committee had a right to expect a much larger turnout. We hear that the Turngemeinde contemplates giving similar performances from time to time; and we are convinced that in the future the public will show a greater appreciation for this kind of entertainment. Certainly none of those who were present on Monday evening will be absent from future exhibitions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL!

(Editorial)

Since the Tuesday afternoon dispatches did not confirm the news that Franz Sigel had been appointed Major General, we sent the following telegram to our Congressman, Isaac N. Arnold:

"We published your dispatch about the appointment of Franz Sigel as Major General in an extra edition. The dispatches of the Journal do not confirm the report. Please advise us."

In answer to the above we received the following telegram from Mr. Arnold:

"Sigel was appointed Major General and the Senate confirmed the appointment."

And yesterday we received the following letter which Mr. Arnold wrote on

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1862.

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I F 3 Monday:

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"I have just sent you a telegram stating that your favorite, heroic Franz Sigel, is now Major General Sigel. No appointment could give me more pleasure than this one. Sigel certainly deserved it as recognition of his services. Our Germans have also merited this recognition of their patriotic and noble devotion to the cause of the Union. I congratulate you!

"Yours truly,

"Isaac N. Arnold."

So Sigel is really a Major General; however it required many a hard struggle to obtain this well earned distinction for him. His deeds and those of his fellow Americans of German descent were his best and most effective intercessors. On the other hand, powerful and influential persons rose up against him.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1862.

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I F 3 The nativists, especially the military nativists, seem to have actually
I C conspired against him to prevent his appointment. No ways and means
were too low nor too infamous for their purposes, and even a few days
before his promotion they circulated unfavorable reports about him in Govern-
ment circles at Washington. We cite this one for example: In order to
deprive him of his good reputation as a European General, they spread the
rumor that the General Sigel who led the Bavarian Revolutionary Army is not
the Sigel who is now in America, but an uncle of the latter. This is but one
of many false rumors which were disseminated. And the tactlessness of some
of Sigel's friends, who published confidential private conversations and
private letters of the Major General, in which he frankly voiced his opinion
of his superiors, even the President, played into the hands of his enemies.

These obstacles never would have been removed by resolutions of German mass
meetings or through the efforts of German deputations. There was only one
way to fight these enemies successfully, only one way to enforce Sigel's
claims to promotion: by having liberal minded and fair minded congressmen

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1862.

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exert their influence upon the President.

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The entire course of the Sigel matter shows that the procedure followed by the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was the only correct one. Representatives I.N. Arnold, Washburne, and Lovejoy of Illinois, and Representative Ashley of Ohio very willingly complied with our request that they intercede with the President in Sigel's behalf. Mr. Arnold was in constant correspondence with us in order to obtain the necessary information to refute the charges which were made against Sigel in Washington. These Representatives deserve the eternal gratitude of all German-Americans. The President, too, has earned our thanks for not permitting himself to be misled by nativistic misrepresentations, and for being just to the Germans and to their heroic champion.

And since it was so difficult to win this triumph of Sigel, it must be considered a great and enduring triumph of Germanism over Nativism. It will create a very favorable impression in Germany; and the Homestead Act and the repeal of the Massachusetts Amendment will prove to the Germans in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1862.

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the old country that the great principle of equality which was embodied in the Chicago Platform on demand of the Germans of this city, is a living and vitalizing principle, and that it will be strengthened and expanded by the present War, no matter whether hostilities continue for a long time, or whether they are terminated in a short while.

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

A LETTER FROM FRITZ ANNEKE

Camp Murphy, Indiana,
February 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung: A news item which appeared in yesterday's issue of your newspaper forces me to write about myself in the press, although I do not like to do so. The item referred to reads: "Colonel Fritz Anneke and the artillery corps which he trained well at Indianapolis will now leave for the battlefield." If this were correct, I would have no reason to bring my name before the public. Unfortunately, however, the statement is only partially correct, and it occurs to me that I owe it to myself, my friends, my acquaintances, and perhaps to the German citizens of the United States to make an explanation in regard to the true status of affairs. My "artillery corps," as you call it--it is actually ten batteries of six guns each--has gone to the battlefield; I, however, am detained here. And now I

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

accomplished nothing save that I obtained an order to the Governor of Wisconsin to send my regiment to Louisville, Kentucky. This order was not carried out, however, because Governor Randall declared that he would not permit any troops to leave his state until they had been fully clothed and paid; and there could be no thought of complying with this demand. The number of my men increased to eleven hundred; but week after week passed without any better prospect of leading my regiment to the battlefield. Much time elapsed before the necessary uniforms were provided, and there was no thought of equipping us with cannon, horses, etc. Meanwhile, I received letters and telegrams which had been circling the country for weeks, requesting that I assume the command over the artillery forces of the state of Indiana. After a lengthy correspondence in regard to the matter, I finally decided to accept the offer because what I had heretofore heard about military preparations in Indiana led me to believe that I would be able to enter active service and see action more quickly through the authorities of that state than through those of Wisconsin.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

Upon my arrival in Indianapolis I found that the Governor's original plan to organize the artillery of this state was altered, inasmuch as I did not receive command of all the artillery forces, but only the four which have been sent to Kentucky and eight others, still to be organized, which have been designated as the "Second Artillery Regiment". Since I could not begin carrying out plans to establish the eight batteries, I went to Kentucky, with the permission of the Governor, to inspect the four batteries sent there from Indiana, and to give them the instructions and additional training I knew they needed. General Buell, the commanding officer of the army corps told me that he could not allow me to exercise any authority whatsoever over the batteries which were attached to his army corps, because I had not yet been enrolled in the service of the United States, and that I could not be enrolled until my regiment had twelve complete batteries.

So I was obliged to return to Indianapolis without having attained my object, and confine my activity to organization. I encountered many difficulties.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

IV Aside from the fact that recruiting proceeded very slowly, since the state had already sent five per cent of its elligible men to the battlefields, I found it hard to acquire the necessary artillery equipment, which, as you undoubtedly know, is very composite. In order to remove these difficulties, which I had foreseen, I selected the capitol city of the state as a place to establish a training camp, where I intended to concentrate the batteries and give them a thorough practical military education. Governor Morton promised repeatedly that no battery should be sent to the battlefield unless I had declared the unit ready for service. A four-week thorough training might have been sufficient to enable the men to render the most necessary services. However, I was not given sufficient time nor opportunity to give them even that much training. The batteries were ordered to the front just when they were prepared to receive and benefit by thorough instruction. There was no reason to send them to Kentucky, and evidently it was done merely to remove them from my supervision. After they had been idle in Camp Louisville for several weeks, they were sent to Cairo. Eight days thereafter three more

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

batteries were ordered to Louisville--in such haste that one might have thought that the entire Rebel Army was approaching Louisville. Two of these batteries had neither horses nor cannon; and today, after two weeks, they are still idle at camp. The authorities, it is said, intend to equip them with twenty-four-pounders. The third battery is still in camp near Jeffersonville, on this side of the Ohio. Late one evening, two weeks ago, I received orders to send the last battery which I had in camp to Cairo immediately. This contingent left the next morning. It had only forty horses, instead of one hundred and ten, because a few weeks before orders had come from Washington that no more horses be bought here, and I had received no answer to my letters and telegrams requesting the horses necessary for my regiment. Today the Commander of the battery stationed at Cairo informed me that he cannot get any horses there, but must procure them from Indiana.

While all batteries, excepting two which I have just begun to train, have been taken from me before they were sufficiently instructed and drilled; while ten

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

IV batteries of my regiment (about fifteen hundred men) are with the army on the battlefield; I am forced to remain here in camp. They are forcing me to remain here, although I have asked repeatedly to be sent to the front with my batteries, although I have received promise over promise that my request would be granted, although there is a great lack of experienced artillery officers, although there is not one single experienced ~~artilleryman in the~~ batteries comprising my regiment, although all officers, lieutenants, and men of my regiment, about seven-eighths of which consist of native Americans, request that I instruct and lead them, and have voiced their complete confidence in me. Governor Morton has assured me that nobody, not excluding myself, takes a greater interest in the adjustment of my personal position than he; on this he has given me his word of honor. A week ago he informed me that the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Scott, had promised him that my case should be taken care of immediately. I am awaiting the fulfillment of this promise daily. So far I have had no further news. I cannot understand what reason there can be for treating me thus. It is a strange procedure, indeed. First

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

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it was said that I would have to have twelve batteries in order to be eligible for service in the United States Army. Now there is a rumor that the War Ministry or the High Command of the Army does not want to have any staff--officers in artillery regiments--which consists of volunteers.

You will admit that the treatment which I have received is enough to make anybody impatient. I have told Governor Morton that I promised the soldiers of my regiment that I would lead them in battle as a colonel, or, if that were not possible, as a gunner, and that I was convinced that they would accept my advice or execute my orders.

Fritz Anneke.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1862.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1862.

THE REBEL CAPTIVES IN CAMP DOUGLAS
Chicago Endangered by Their Presence

(Editorial)

There are already four thousand Rebel captives at Camp Douglas, and this number is to be increased to seven thousand, according to reports. Such is the present state of affairs. The English newspapers have broached the question of what is to be done with these captives? Some would have them returned to the South; others would have them exchanged for Union captives, even though from twenty to fifty Rebel captives might have to be sent back for each Union captive; still others would like to see them distributed among the counties of the Northern States, making the Federal Government responsible for their care and support, and requiring that the National Authorities pay the respective states a certain sum for the keep of these unfortunate Confederate soldiers. If the season were advanced by a few weeks, we would recommend what we proposed last summer, namely that the

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Rebel prisoners be distributed among the farmers, in order to replace the farm workers who have left to defend the country against these accursed slave holders.

There can be no doubt that it will be necessary to build large forts in the interior, and that the Illinois-Michigan Canal will have to be enlarged to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River, and thus with the Gulf of Mexico. A large number of workers will be required to do this work, and the more workers that can be employed on these projects, the sooner these very important enterprises can be finished.

Therefore, we recommend that the seven thousand prisoners with whom Chicago is to be blessed be used for the immediate construction of fortifications along the Canadian border, and for the contemplated enlargement of the Illinois-Michigan Canal.

"Idleness is the root of all evil," and seven thousand Rebel prisoners

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confined in a space the size of Camp Douglas cannot but demonstrate the truth of this proverb, and therein lies a great danger for the city of Chicago, and for the lives and property of its citizens.

The barracks of Camp Douglas consist merely of four rows of wooden buildings which surround a four cornered plot for reviewing and exercising. These barracks and the wooden fences, which do not even enclose the camp from all sides, cannot prevent seven thousand captives from escaping any time they wish, even though a garrison of several thousand men were kept at the camp at all times to watch the prisoners. If these prisoners should make independent attempts to gain their liberty, they could be frustrated--a double or triple line of pickets could be maintained and the sentries ordered to shoot every fugitive who did not halt immediately on command; but concerted action by all the prisoners could not be prevented, even if several thousand sentries were employed and if the prisoners had no weapons.

If the entire number of Rebels made a well planned mass attack upon the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1862.

"fortifications," only a few hundred could be shot to death or wounded, while most of the prisoners would escape and could then attack the city.

Then again, if one remembers that it would be very easy to set fire to the barracks which are joined one to the other (and it would be impossible to extinguish the fire), how could anyone prevent these hordes from scattering and taking French leave?

Should the Rebels once be free to attack the city, which is protected by only sixty policemen, everybody can picture to himself what grave danger would threaten the lives and property of the citizens.

However, it would not even be necessary that all prisoners break out at the same time. Let us assume that only one hundred escaped. One hundred hostile people (no doubt the boldest of them would leave first) without money, without any means of subsistence, dependent upon robbery and

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plundering, let loose upon a city protected by only sixty policemen--what a menace to the community they would be!

In addition, seven thousand Rebel prisoners would also endanger the health of the city. It would be necessary to keep them in the barracks where they would find it impossible to move about very much. This close confinement in small, unventilated rooms filled with foul odors emanating from the hay and from the perspiring men, could not help but cause sickness, and, what is more, contagious disease. All measures to prevent the latter would be futile, and thus the disease would quickly spread.

It is not our intention to scare our citizens, but we do call attention to the danger in order that they may give serious thought to the feasibility of organizing home guards and arming the citizens in general, for the purpose of protecting the city and its inhabitants.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1862.

THE THIRTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT

The Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment broke camp yesterday morning at 11 A.M. and left for St. Louis. The officers of the Regiment are Colonel J. W. Bell, Lieutenant Colonel Theobald Hartmann, and Major Lothar Lippert. Names of other officers were omitted in translation.

Colonel Bell was born in Tennessee about forty-seven years ago. He was formerly a lawyer, and later became a clerk in the War Department. He was authorized to form a regiment under the condition that he unite with Lieutenant Colonel Hartmann.

The latter is well known and greatly respected by the German citizens of Chicago. Mr. Theobald Hartmann was a member of the Bavarian Light Cavalry which fought at Zweibruecken during the Palatine Movement to establish a German constitutional government which should not be headed by a monarch, and he and his company which elected him to be its leader went over to the army of the people. During the

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siege of Rastadt he was among the besieged, and after the capitulation of this fort he spent a number of years as a prisoner in the casemate of Rastadt.

Major Lothar Lippert was a Bavarian officer and is a well educated soldier. As soon as the Rebellion broke out he rushed to arms and organized a company. But his efforts to be assigned to a regiment, [were fruitless] and, after spending three months in idleness at Camp Yates, near Springfield, where the soldiers passed the time making swords of wood in order to have at least something in their hand when they served as sentries, he became disgusted with the doings of Yates and Hoffmann (Translator's note: Yates was Governor of Illinois, and Hoffmann was Lieutenant Governor) and returned home. He was willing to join the Regiment of Hecker, but the same intriguers who were responsible for the removal of Knobelsdorf and Hecker would not permit men like Lippert and Thielemann to hold positions as army officers. Later, when Knobelsdorf organized the Northwestern Rifle Company, he immediately secured the services of Lippert, and we know from Mr. Knobelsdorf that he did not willingly consent to the procedure whereby Lippert was removed from the Rifle

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Company. Dr. Wagner, Regimental Physician, was with Hecker's Regiment until a short time ago; he refused to remain after Hecker and his Regiment were so shamefully treated as a result of the machinations of infamous conspirators. The Hecker Boys will miss him very much, and Hartmann's Boys are to be congratulated upon securing his services. In the list of officers are many German names, among them that of Ernst Riedel, the jovial Cottage Grove Avenue saloonkeeper, who formerly was an officer in the Washington Cavalry. First Lieutenant R. G. Dyhrenfurth, son of the president of the Commercial School is also an officer in the Regiment. The former was a member of Schambeck's Cavalry and has endured all the hardships of the Virginia Campaign. Adjutant Werther hails from Posen and was an officer in the Prussian army.

We have no doubt that all of the German officers of this Regiment will prove to be able and faithful soldiers and will contribute their part towards making the German name famous. We hope to hear of their deeds very soon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1862.

LINCOLN, SCHURZ, AND THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

From a report published in the Anzeiger Des Westens we note that Carl Schurz voluntarily went to the President with a copy of that issue of a previously mentioned newspaper which contained General Halleck's letter to the publication, and earnestly protested against this violation of the freedom of the press. Upon Mr. Schurz's protest, a telegram was sent to General Halleck (according to some, by the President himself, according to others, by Secretary of War Stanton) advising him to refrain from making such attacks on the press in the future. Bravo!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1862.

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CONCERT FOR GERMAN UNIONISTS WHO WERE DRIVEN OUT OF MISSOURI

The Freie Saengerbund (Liberty Chorus) has the honor of being the first organization to act in behalf of our countrymen who were driven out of Missouri. Last Thursday's issue of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung brought the news that four German families who are true to the Union had arrived in Chicago after having been expelled from Missouri, and hardly had we requested the local German societies to devise ways and means of providing for these unfortunate people--martyrs to the cause of liberty and the Union--when the Saengerbund took steps to arrange for a concert, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the support of these refugees from Missouri.

Hans Balatka, director of music, all members of the Light Guard Band, and the orchestra of McVickers Theatre, immediately offered to help the Saengerbund; the Board of Management of the German House furnished the hall gratis, the German newspapers donated the necessary advertising space, the German brewers and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1862.

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I G and wine merchants sent beer and wine, and German grocers contributed coffee, sugar, and milk.

The brewers mentioned were Lill and Diversey, John Huck, Schott and Metz, Busch and Brand, Ludwick and Martin, Seip and Lehmann, Mueller Brothers, and Siebert and Schmidt. Wine merchants who contributed were: Baer, Koeffler, Suess, and Kronfuss. Grocers named were: Arnold Breuer and the Kirchhoff Brothers. Milkman: Schaub.

While Mrs. Puetz, Mrs. Adolf Mueller, and Miss Therese Diehl served coffee and refreshments, the well-known host, his brother, the former mayor of Guttenberg, Mr. Georg Diehl, and Mr. John Mayer were kept busy at the bar.

Although there was very little time to make and carry out arrangements, and though the weather invited outdoor activity, the Hall was filled to capacity by the elite of our German citizens. It was a great satisfaction for those present to note that the first call to aid oppressed citizens was answered both

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1862.

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I G by those who were willing to give of their art and their talents, and
by those who had their pocketbooks wide open.

The success was unexpected under prevailing conditions. A total of \$119.54 was given to the families who were driven out of Missouri.

It is reported that other organizations are now making arrangements to outdo the Saengerbund. We say: Full steam ahead!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1862.

THE RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(Editorial)

During the last campaign we insisted that the Germans be represented in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Illinois; we emphasized that our need for recognition was the only reason for our recommendation for a suitable candidate to be present at the meeting at Kingsbury Hall, and we stated that we were not in the least interested in conferring a well-paying county office to a mere political job chaser. It was our intention to protect our rights to vote, for a change in the Constitution might involve a restriction or an expansion of this right. And we note from the official report on the proceedings of the Convention (January 29) that our German delegate, Mr. John Henry Muehlke, made the following proposal, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections and Franchise consider the feasibility of granting the right to vote to all foreign-born residents of this state who volunteered to serve in the army or navy during the present Rebellion and who

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IV have been honorably discharged, or who will serve in the armed forces of the Union during this War and receive an honorable dismissal, if such persons are not disqualified for any reason save that they are not citizens of the United States.

From the very beginning of the campaign we did not hesitate to give Mr. Muehlke our full support; and as far as we have been able to follow his activity to date, we do not doubt that not only the Germans of Chicago, but also of the whole state will look upon their choice with great satisfaction.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1862.

SIGEL'S RESIGNATION

(Editorial)

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"Fourteen days ago I wrote about the underhand and infamous way in which General Sigel was treated. The scandalous system has had the desired result: General Sigel has resigned.

It seems that the authorities want to keep his resignation secret. On Thursday evening a local citizen wished to telegraph the news to a friend in Cincinnati, but the message was not forwarded by the telegraph company. The gentleman tried again on Friday, but the Government censor peremptorily refused to accept the message, on order of the military authorities, though he admitted that the message was true.

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In bygone days we have had similar experiences, and by and by we will be accustomed to them. It will be remembered that immediately after Fremont's dismissal and return to this city, the Government censor suppressed all news concerning the matter. When the Pathfinder arrived here and was welcomed, more like a victor than a dismissed general, the inexorable censor deemed it unwise to publish the facts through the press.

We are losing General Sigel because he refused to be banished to a post which he could not honorably accept. The General is neither arrogant nor conceited; on the contrary, there is not another general in this department who is as modest and as unassuming as General Sigel; but when the recognition which he obviously deserves is withheld, when the troops that enlisted for the especial purpose of serving under his command are taken from him and assigned to others, and when he is placed under officers who have much less experience than he has (not to speak of ability), no one can blame him for feeling offended.

Sigel is not especially popular with some of the officers of the regular

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army. They find pleasure in belittling him, and the words and expressions which they use when speaking about him should not proceed from the mouths of gentlemen.

His chief fault and the cause for their prejudices toward him lie in the fact that he is not a native American, that he has won enviable reputation since the outbreak of the War, and that he was not educated at West Point. It would be unjust to the officers of our regular army if we did not mention that many of them (perhaps the majority) gladly acknowledge the eminence of General Sigel and do not begrudge him his reputation among the people. No doubt General Halleck is too good a soldier and too just to deny the meritorious work of Sigel. (Our readers know right well that the opposite is true.)

It would be superfluous to mention that the masses have full confidence in General Sigel; for his glorious deeds are the subject of conversation throughout the length and breadth of the land. The loyal Germans in Missouri rushed to arms immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, while the native citizens

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spent much time discussing "armed neutrality" and kindred foolish subjects. It is only just to say that the Stars and Stripes would not be waving over one square foot of Missouri's soil, had it not been for the Germans. The Germans trust Sigel and look upon him as their representative.

The Rebels have often tried to make Sigel's masterful retreat appear ridiculous; but anyone who accompanied the Army on its march through Missouri, under the leadership of Generals Fremont and Lyon, knows from statements of the Rebels themselves that they (the Rebels) feared no general of our Army more than they did General Sigel. In the year 1849 he commanded the Revolutionary Army in Germany, and anyone who wished to know of his reputation need only ask the people who fought at that time, no matter whether they served under General Sigel or under his opponents, the Prussians.

It is reported that if his resignation is accepted General Sigel intends to return to his former position as instructor in mathematics. It is imperative that such a calamity be avoided; he must be persuaded to change his mind.

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If he is forced to resign, time will tell who is responsible for his resignation, and the guilty will have much to answer for.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 11, 1861.

MASS MEETING AT NORTH MARKET HALL

Last evening, one of Chicago's largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of German-American citizens assembled in North Market Hall, and the spacious room was crowded to overflowing. A. C. Hesing called the meeting to order; John H. Muehlke was elected chairman, and Eduard Seckel was elected secretary. Caspar Butz was the first speaker, and after making a stirring address, he moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions. The chairman appointed C. Butz, H. Eschenburg, H. H. Bruns, Joseph Brosch, and E. Lamperts as members of the committee. This committee retired and later, through the chairman, C. Butz, it reported the following resolutions which were adopted amid thunderous applause.

"In view of the great crisis in our national affairs, when the fate of the Republic trembles in the balance, a mass meeting composed chiefly of German-American citizens was held at North Market Hall in Chicago, and adopted the following resolutions:

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- 1) "That, while disclaiming every intention to resuscitate old and obsolete issues, and pledging to the Government of our choice our undivided support in the prosecution of the war against the black monster of secession, nevertheless, we, as free citizens of this Republic, claim our rights to voice our sentiments and opinions in regard to the carrying on of the war and the measures of this administration.

- 2) "That, as every day it becomes more evident that this war is a struggle for life and death between two principles hostile to each other since the day of creation, we warn and remind the Government that the triumph of liberty can be final and lasting only if slavery is abolished.

- 3) "That, in the Administration's measures for the suppression of the insurrection we have thus far seen nothing but indecision and vacillation, a desire to shirk the true issues of the contest and to decline a responsibility which the rulers of our great nation are expected to assume.

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- 4) "That, in the recent proclamation of General Fremont, which unfortunately, was mutilated by order of the President, we saw a harbinger of better days, and the surest means of bringing this war to a speedy close.
- 5) "That, when, as if it were planned to add insult to injury, the idol of the Western Army, the man who created order in chaos, General John C. Fremont, was removed from his command just as he was about to reap the fruit of his efforts, we were loathe to believe the incredible news, and had to bow our heads in silence before a procedure so unparalleled in history and so detrimental to the best interests of our country.
- 6) "That, after having carefully sifted the accusations made against General Fremont, we have found nothing but an ex parte statement of his enemies, not supported by the truth, devoid in many instances of even the semblance of truth, containing many long refuted charges, and bearing in every word the stamp of the accusers malignity.

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- 7) "That, in our opinion, even if the charges against General Fremont had been proved by unquestionable evidence, the Government might have found means of correcting them other than by the removal of the leader who never was heard in self-defense, and whose only crime, in the opinion of the people, is that he obstructs the ambitions of other men.
- 8) "That, since it has removed General Fremont, we have lost all confidence in the Administration, and that the people will hold our authorities responsible for the evil consequences resulting from their acts, and particularly from this most injudicious and unjust measure.
- 9) "That, while thus expressing our grievances, we solemnly declare our unalterable devotion to our adopted country and to the glorious flag of freedom under the folds of which we found a new home. The citizens by adoption have already shown their zeal for the cause of liberty; but for liberty only, not for the schemes and compromises of designing politicians are they ready to fight to the bitter end, and for this, in the language of our forefathers,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 11, 1861.

they 'pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor'.

10) "That, we assure General Fremont of our unchanging love and admiration, and of our most sincere thanks for an approbation of the immortal services he rendered to the cause of science and the cause of his country, for the great energy and the self-sacrificing patriotism with which he created the Army of the West, for the great human principles of his proclamation of emancipation, for the vigor and rapidity with which he, in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by the authorities at Washington, marched from St. Louis to Springfield, and cleared the state from the hordes of Rebels, and for the self-denying and truly republican civic spirit in which he received the blow aimed at him by the President."

Mr. Lamperts offered a resolution censuring the Chicago Tribune for its stand on the Fremont controversy, but on motion of Mr. N. Eisendrath the motion was tabled; the reason offered for the relecture being that it would be beneath the dignity of those assembled to pay any attention to such a small matter as the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 9, 1861.

GERMAN CITIZENS, ATTEND THE MASS MEETING!

(Editorial)

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that it is very desirable that today's German demonstration for Fremont be as imposing as possible. Without the help of the Germans Mr. Lincoln would not be sitting in the White House now; had it not been for the votes of the Germans Mr. Lincoln would never have entered the White House as President; and had it not been for the German soldiers he would have fled his palatial abode long ago. Thus the Germans have every right to express themselves freely concerning Mr. Lincoln's political or martial edicts.

As good citizens of this country we cannot, and shall not, rebel against the President's decree which relieved Fremont of his command; but it is our right and duty to publicly express our sincere regret at the Administration's treatment of Mr. Fremont, a champion of the Union and of liberty, and an upright and unprejudiced friend of the Germans. It is also our right and our duty to

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protest publicly against the half measures of the Administration and the indecision which characterizes the steps the Government has taken against the Rebels. We need not permit ourselves to be diverted from exercising our rights by the croaking of a servile and corruptible Government press which condemns us as disloyal citizens because we protest the ruinous policy of the Administration. We criticize the Administration because it offers too little resistance against the Rebels, not because it opposes them too forcefully. But who is truly loyal: he who seeks to instill in the President the courage and energy necessary to subdue the Rebels, or he who servilely supports the President's policy, which is very detrimental to the cause of the Union, merely to obtain political patronage? Any honest German, be he Republican or Democrat, can easily answer this question. Therefore, all ye Germans, attend the Fremont meeting!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1861.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION MEETING

(Editorial)

Even though the union meeting held at Bryan's Hall has been productive of no good whatever, every freedom-loving German is honor-bound to subscribe to the resolutions which were passed. These resolutions contain the principles that General John Fremont laid down in his proclamation. They have caused pro-slavery people much pain, and the Democratic committee has publicly denounced them and declared that no Democrat is obligated to support candidates who do not openly disavow these resolutions.

These pro-slavers are led by W. C. Goudy, a candidate for the constitutional convention, and he did everything he possibly could to prevent the adoption of these resolutions. What liberal-minded German will vote for a pro-slavery man while our soldiers are shedding their blood and dying on the battlefields to overthrow the accursed slave barons? Not one.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1861.

Therefore, we call upon all citizens of German descent to vote for
Johann Heinrich Muehlke and Elliott Anthony!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1861.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON ABOLITION

(Editorial)

We have read the long article published by Archbishop Hughes in his organ, The Metropolitan Record, as a protest against Mr. Brownson, whose comments on abolition appeared in the columns of yesterday's issue of this paper, and we shall now give the essentials of Archbishop Hughes' article, and add our comments.

In the opening paragraph the Archbishop makes the mistake of confounding with the old abolition the ever-increasing desire of a great part of our nation for the abolition of slavery. He perceives those who demand that the present crisis be utilized to do away with slavery as merely a "handful of old fanatical abolitionists" who regard the Constitution of the United States as a "pact with hell" and advocate that the Constitution be discarded and that slavery be abolished. He does not take into account that many thousands who previous to the outbreak of the Slaveholders Rebellion were against abolition and in favor of conscientiously sustaining constitutional guarantees to slavery, now, since the

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slaveholders are trampling upon the Constitution, demand that slavery be abolished, partly for military reasons and partly for political reasons; for a repetition of the Slaveholders Rebellion can be avoided only by the abolition of slavery. He does not realize that the aspect has been entirely changed by the Rebellion, that the slaveholders themselves have transferred the issue from the legal forum to the battlefield, and have abandoned it to the deadly thrusts of military laws.

Had the Archbishop thought of what we have just stated, he would probably have refrained from making uncouth gibes against abolitionists, whom he accuses of letting others do their (the abolitionist's) fighting, and whom he advises to form a brigade consisting of abolitionists and to join it when it goes to the front. Now it is true that there are not many abolitionists of the old school among our armed forces--because there are not many of that clan who are still living. But in our army there are thousands who earnestly desire that slavery be terminated by this War, and they have shown at Carthage, at Centerville, at Springfield, and at Hatteras that they know how to fight.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1861.

The Archbishop attempts to refute Brownson's statement (which the South itself confirms) that slavery is the fundamental cause of the Rebellion, by advancing the following monstrous sophistries:

"Slavery existed since the Declaration of Independence, and before; if slavery could ever have become the cause of a civil war between the people, between the states, or between the inhabitants of the Colonies, the civil war would have begun eighty or a hundred and seventy years ago. Thus it follows that slavery cannot be the cause of this War."

What logic! We could just as well conclude: Patrick began drinking fusel oil in his early childhood; if fusel oil would have caused Pat's delirium tremens, he would have developed the disease in his childhood. Hence fusel oil cannot be the cause of the delirium tremens from which he is now suffering. The learned Archbishop should have known that American slavery did not come into prominence until after Whitney's invention of the cotton gin, that it gradually developed into a national economic power and thereby became a commanding political factor, and that it was not until it had attained this growth that it dared to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1861.

take up the battle for political supremacy with the free states.

He admits that Christianity, and especially Catholicism, is opposed to slavery on principle; but he says that where African slavery once existed, or where the present slaveholder is not responsible for the enslavement of his slaves, the Church would do no more than demand that the slaveholders maintain a benevolent and paternal attitude toward their slaves, and that the slaves be loyal to their masters--until Divine Providence sees fit to change this social system.

Well--it is our opinion that now is the time Divine Providence saw fit to effect this change. Or is the Archbishop waiting for signs and miracles? According to our belief, the fact that these two social systems, free labor and slavery, have taken up arms against one another and are presently to be engaged in a battle of life and death is sufficient evidence that the hour has come. In the course of his article the Archbishop makes the superfluous admission that "the United States Government has the right to take the slaves from the slaveholders if military pressure demands it, but under no other conditions".

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1861.

There is much truth in the next paragraph of the Archbishop's article. He criticizes the old abolitionists for having hastily demanded that slavery be abolished without giving any attention to the problem of what should be done with the emancipated Negroes? However, the Archbishop does not tell us who is to blame for this neglect.

One certainly cannot blame fanatical idealists and enthusiasts, because they were the first ones to concern themselves with the problem of putting an end to slavery. They were entirely engrossed with the principle itself, and gave no thought to the manner or means of applying it. Had practical Americans taken up the problem of abolishing slavery, we would have known long ago how the emancipated Negro could be cared for.

Well do we know that not idealism, but practical statesmanship can solve the slave question. But it cannot be solved by continually advising people to keep their hands off the matter and await divine intervention, as the Archbishop suggests. And no one can contribute to the solution of the problem by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1861.

repeating this admonition at this time when Providence has given the signals to act--the beating of the drum, the call of the trumpet, and the roar of the cannon.

No--it is the sacred duty of just men who exercise a powerful moral influence upon a part of the people, as Archbishop Hughes does, to request that the people abolish slavery, and thus they will arouse the American people to solve the great problem.

As soon as this problem is fully and honestly discussed, suitable proposals for its solution will be forthcoming, and the National Legislature will then be able to select the best ones.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1861.

**A WEIGHTY VOICE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY
America's Most Prominent Catholic Writer Advocates the
Abolition of Slavery**

(Editorial)

Who among our people has not heard of Orestes Brownson, the genial editor of "Quarterly Review," the most important organ of the Catholic Church in America? Until a short time ago Mr. Brownson was averse to abolition. However, several months ago, he declared himself in favor of the principle of restricting slavery, and in the latest issue of his journal he advocates the outright abolition of slavery.

He advances the following reasons for his new stand on the issue:

"Hitherto I have opposed abolition because of my love for the Constitution; for I believe that more stress should be placed on the preservation of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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peace in America and the whole world, and on the safety of the Union with its Constitution, than on the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. But now I am convinced that slavery must be abolished in order to suppress the rebellion; indeed, we must abolish slavery to defend the Union, our liberty, and our form of government!

"We have but one alternative," declares Mr. Brownson, "and this is especially true of our laboring class: either we must subdue the rebels, or the rebels will subdue free laborers. Either we must annihilate the Southern Confederacy, or it will force its rule upon the free states and reduce their laborers to serfdom. In that case freedom in non-slave states would be restricted to a privileged class, but our working classes would be deprived of their liberty and would be placed on the same level with the plantation slaves of the South. Then, instead of a Christian Republic founded on human rights as our fathers intended, we would have a heathen government founded on slavery, which is directly opposed to Christianity."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1861.

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Mr. Brownson warns against taking this War too lightly. "Who is not for us in this crisis is against us," he says, "and must be treated as an enemy. The very existence of the nation is at stake. Since no means are being spared to destroy it, in accordance with the law of self-preservation we have the right to use any means necessary to preserve it. This War cannot be carried on successfully as long as we treat the Southern Rebels as friends and allow them all advantages, instead of harming them as much as possible. The Rebels are using all their power to subject us; therefore we must employ all our strength and resources to subdue them.

"The slave population of the South is a natural means of overthrowing the South. The three million slaves of the South are a component part of the people of the United States; they owe our Government loyalty, but they are also entitled to the protection of the Federal Government.

"The Government of the United States has the right not only to arm the whites in West Virginia and East Tennessee, but also to make friends and allies of

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South as slaves, that obligation was terminated by the rebellion and the Government must now accord the Negroes the rights and consideration due all free men, thereby removing the cause for the rebellion, slavery.

"And if the slaves of the Rebel states are to be looked upon as chattel, the Government has the right to confiscate them just as it may confiscate the rice, cotton, or other property of the Rebels. This right is based on the Confiscation Act which was adopted by Congress August 4.

"The argument that the suppression of slavery would estrange West Virginia And East Tennessee from the Union, and make enemies of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri is anything but tenable; for it was just this eternal consideration for the South that misled the Government into following the detrimental policy of taking half measures. Fear is the most ignorant counselor, and a government which is reluctant to follow the best policy, fearing that friends who object to the procedure might be estranged, is lost. The boundary between friend and enemy must be well defined. In a crisis

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like the present one, lukewarm friends and they who are our friends only when we make concessions in behalf of their interests or give way to their prejudices, are worse than open enemies. Shall the Northern States sacrifice their lives and property merely to satisfy the pretensions of the slaveholders in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri? That would be unjust and unreasonable. The slaveholders of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri are as deeply obligated to sacrifice their slave property for the welfare of the Union as the Northern States are to sacrifice themselves and their possessions to quell the Rebels. Besides, loyal slaveholders could be reimbursed for any losses which they might suffer through granting their slaves freedom."

As we note from Tuesday's issue of the New York Herald, which was delivered to us last evening, Archbishop Hughes felt duty-bound to offer a strong protest against this masterful article of Mr. Brownson. We shall comment on this protest tomorrow.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1861.

merit the gratitude of the country; but the duties of a representative of the people do not end therewith; he must also seek to successfully use his ability and influence outside the confines of Congress; and it is his special duty to use every means to furnish his constituents with aid. This is especially true during a crisis, at a time when all that our country stands for and everything that we esteem highly, is at stake.

Recruiting must continue, since the Government needs many more troops, and many more subscriptions must be obtained to make the national loan a success. There is, generally speaking, much work to be done, and the ability of senators and representatives to organize and lead can be very useful; we hope that the people's representatives will not continue to neglect their duties. We refer especially to the Kentucky congressmen, about whom the newspapers of that state complain bitterly. Let them follow the example of their colleagues who have entered the army or organized regiments, and who have promoted the good cause of the Union by word and deed. When a ship is in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1861.

great danger the captain issues the command: "All hands on deck!" This command has been heard also on the good ship "Union," and everyone who does not wish to be looked upon as a coward, or who wishes to avoid being branded a traitor to his country had better do everything in his power to keep the good ship "Union" afloat!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1861.

GERMAN RIFLE COMPANY

Headquarters of German Rifle Company,
August 17, 1861.

Dear Fellow Citizens: Today we are opening a recruiting station to organize an infantry company of riflemen which will be taken into active service immediately. We are depending not only on our comrades of the Reserve Rifle Company, many of whom would rather march against the enemy than serve in the ranks of Home Guards, to report to us, but also on all other patriotic citizens who are able to bear arms and who wish to attach themselves to a good rifle company.

Further information may be had at the recruiting station located in Newberry's block on North Wells Street.

H. Eschenburg,
A. Borchardt,
A. Block.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1861.

(Editor's note: Mr. H. Eschenburg has been captain of the North Side Home Guards. He has his company well organized and has given them an excellent military training. He is a person in whom everyone who wishes to go to war for the Union may have the utmost confidence. We do not doubt in the least that this new company will be an excellent one. Ho! then, all you who have hesitated before, our country needs defenders!)

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1861.

OUR NAVAL POWER SHOULD BE INCREASED

(Editorial)

Both Houses of Congress are now about to adopt the bill "for temporary increase of our marine". The bill authorizes the Government to purchase more ships for the purpose of suppressing piracy and enforcing the blockade during the duration of hostilities.

It is certainly time our naval forces were strengthened; for the ships that we now have are doing shore duty. Although many ships have been recalled from foreign stations, and many that have been rotting away in our shipyards during the regime of Toucey--the half secessionist predecessor of Mr. Ward--have been rendered serviceable, yet we have not sufficient boats either to prevent the escape of Rebel ships from blockaded ports, or to hinder them from entering these ports with cargoes of contraband, to say nothing of capturing Southern pirates. However, it is of utmost importance that the blockaded harbors be "hermetically sealed," not only because of the harm which would

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1861.

thus accrue to the Rebels, but also because a blockade is valid, according to international law, only when it is enforced to such an extent that no enemy ship can elude it. And, at present, Southern pirates even risk coming into the vicinity of Long Island, to molest American ships when they enter or leave the Port of New York; at least New York newspapers claim that one afternoon last week a Southern privateer was seen off the heights of Quogue. It has been verified that the corsair "Jefferson Davis" advanced as far as the shoals of Nantucket, on the coast of Connecticut, and within three days took booty valued at \$225,000. Our readers no doubt recall the other acts of bravery committed by the crew of this freebooter, and also the feats of the privateer "Sunder". Thus, Rebel ships have captured at least thirty Northern ships.

Matters have already taken such a turn that no exporter of the North will entrust goods consigned to the West Indies or South America to ships flying the Stars and Stripes, for fear of these few shabby Southern freebooters; consequently our commerce with those countries has virtually closed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1861.

Europe, too is quite reluctant to ship freight on our merchantmen, fearing that they may be captured by some Rebel ship. Indeed, European distrust of American shipping is so great and wide spread that now many empty freighters from that country come to New York to take on American freight. American shippers would use American ships were it not for the activity of Southern corsairs. At present there are at least one hundred and twenty foreign ships which arrived at New York without cargo and which are being loaded with freight consigned to foreign ports. They fly the flags of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, Oldenburg, Sweden, etc.

Not only is our shipping industry threatened with complete destruction, but our flag is also threatened with dishonor; it would, indeed, be a great dishonor for our flag if the world's greatest commercial nation, whose shipping tonnage far exceeds even that of England, could not protect its flag against the attacks of a few privateers who are armed only with a few rusty cannon.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1861.

If our naval authorities proceed quietly the troublesome activity of Southern freebooters will soon cease; for in New York alone enough boats can be bought in a single day to drive the Rebel ships from the waters and support our blockade fleet adequately, so as to render its activity effective. There are approximately forty large steamers and five hundred American sailing vessels in New York. Some of these boats are well manned, but all are idle, and their owners would gladly lease or sell them to the Government. We hope that the selection is placed in the hands of competent men, so that no swindle or scandal can occur.

In conclusion we would point out that the experiences of the past few weeks prove that we need many more war ships to protect our ever-growing commercial fleet.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1861.

THE POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE
PATRIOTS OF EAST TENNESSEE

(Editorial)

Elsewhere in this issue of the newspaper the reader will find information concerning the resolutions of the great Union Convention which the brave patriots of East Tennessee recently held at Greenville. This Convention, composed of staunch patriots from no fewer than thirty counties, was in session for three days. The proceedings were marked by harmony and the spirit of sacrifice. The declaration, made by the Convention and published in this newspaper, is characterized by great simplicity as well as an eloquent enumeration of the many crimes which the Secessionists and their ring leaders have committed against loyal citizens of the slave states. And what a contrast between this catalogue of heinous deeds and the description of the many benefits which the people of Tennessee also received at the hands of the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1861.

Union, and which the loyal Tennesseans gratefully acknowledge!

But do the resolutions contained in the declaration offer the correct solution of the problem confronting those citizens of the slave states who remained true to the Republic? As indicated by the resolutions, the people of East Tennessee want to sever their part of the state from the rest of Tennessee and establish themselves as a separate state. As we know, the patriots of West Virginia were the originators of the idea; at first they, too, intended to effect a complete separation from their state and to found another state. This plan would be effective if a complete and permanent separation between the North and the South were brought about, and a Southern confederation were permanently established; in that case it would be laudable only if those portions of the southern states which are favorably disposed toward the Union should leave the Rebels and join the Union. However, since there can be no doubt that the Federal Government will prevent a permanent separation between the North and the South, and will disperse the Southern Confederation, the matter assumes an entirely different aspect. The question is whether or not it would be more practical,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1861.

if, under these circumstances, the loyal parts of the slave states remained with their respective states? We answer in the affirmative; for we believe that the whole of the slave states can be cleansed, purified, and emancipated by these loyal, true citizens, as soon as the disloyal parties in those states have been subdued by the strong arm of the Federal Government. Indeed, we are convinced that their co-operation will be indispensable in the cleansing process. Then, too, West Virginia and East Tennessee are to be looked upon as wedges which free labor has driven into the heart of slavery; for example, not even one tenth of the inhabitants of East Tennessee are slaves, while in the secession counties of West Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Memphis, the slaves are just as numerous as the whites. So if there are any serious intentions of abolishing slavery in the whole state of Tennessee, East Tennessee, which favors and furthers the cause of free labor, must not under any circumstances, be separated from West Tennessee, which is "slavocratic". Similar conditions prevail in most of the border states, especially in Virginia. It was for just this reason that the patriots of West Virginia abandoned their plan of establishing a separate state as soon as they saw that the United States'

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1861.

Government would not permit a disruption of the Union. They are now endeavoring to elect an administration which is loyal to the Republic in order to eliminate the influence of the disloyal elements within its borders. Let us hope that the forceful message of the President will induce the patriots of East Tennessee to take similar measures.

In this connection we would like to call attention to the example of Switzerland. No canton was more loyal to the Swiss Republic than was Luzerne. And yet at one time Luzerne was a haven and stronghold of separatists. However, the canton was cleansed and purified by its loyal patriots who defeated the separatists at Gislikon and Meyers Kappel....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEWARD CLUB

The following resolutions were passed in a meeting held by the Seward Club, February 23, 1861:

Whereas, An amendment to the present charter of the city of Chicago was adopted by the Illinois State Legislature at Springfield, abolishing the Board of Sewers, Streets, and Water, and replacing it with a Board of Public Works consisting of three commissioners who are to be elected by the voters of Chicago next spring; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as German-Republican citizens of the North Side, consider it necessary that a citizen of German descent be elected to this Board to represent the interest of Germans and to protect the rights and the welfare of the working class; further

That we will exert our influence only in behalf of a man who possesses the necessary qualifications and ability; further

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1861.

SEVENTH WARD SEWARD CLUB

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted in a meeting which the Seventh Ward Club and the Seward Club held Saturday evening, February 16, 1861.

Whereas, Several Chicago meat packers and grain merchants are doing everything they possibly can during the current week to support the compromisers in the Senate and the House of Representatives, by stating that nineteen twentieths of the Republicans of Chicago are in favor of compromise; therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider honesty to be a prime virtue in business as well as in politics, and that we deem it a great injustice that those gentlemen want to barter free territories to slavery, and that they approve of such bartering because now they probably are not able to buy as much pork and flour as they were wont; further

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1861.

That those gentlemen are guilty of an infamous lie when they claim that they represent nineteen twentieths of the Republican party of Chicago; for in the Seventh Ward alone there are more than twelve hundred Germans who are affiliated with the Republican party, and thus far we have not heard of a single one among them who approves of such an ignominious compromise as the Kellogg Compromise; further

That we are firmly resolved to abide by the Chicago platform and to oppose any and every compromise which cedes even an inch of free territory to slavery, and will hand over those of our representatives who barter free territories to slavery to the scorn and contempt of the present and future generations.

The gentlemen speak of a dictatorship which the Tribune is trying to exercise over them, but to which they will not submit. And they wax angry, very angry, indeed. Poor Tribune, you had better tremble--for didn't you adhere to and defend the principles of the Republican Party?

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1861.

However, the gentlemen referred to apparently do not know that the Rebels have insulted our flag and stolen our forts, our ships, our money, and our weapons--that they have heaped shame upon our flag and humiliated it in the sight of the world; these acts seem to be of no consequence to these men whose sole honor and distinction seems to consist of making money. The Southerners have long had the privilege of making and ridiculing the North, of tarring and feathering the opponents of slavery, and as a reward for such acts we are to donate the free territories to them; for they are our dear, dear brothers of the South! Do you not notice a trace of dictatorship in their conduct? Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we declare the proposed compromise of Mr. Kellogg treason to the Republican party and openly condemn it.

In conclusion we would say that these resolutions will be published in the English language and German language newspapers, and a copy will be sent to each of our congressmen. We ask all German Republican clubs of Chicago

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1861.

to voice their **opinions** on this matter.

H. Hett, President; C. Scheef, Secretary; Seward Club
Philipp Wetzel, President; E. Kaeseburg, Secretary; Seventh Ward Club

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1861.

LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION

The character of Lincoln's administration is sufficiently presaged by the brief but concise addresses which he made in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, etc. He will do his sacred duty, and he will do his whole duty, toward the Constitution as well as toward the Republican party.

The Springfield Journal, which is undoubtedly familiar with Lincoln's aims, confirms this. This publication writes:

"We would be guilty of neglecting our duty, if we did not urge the Republicans to abide by the principles upon which they elected Mr. Lincoln president. We know that he will be true to them until the last. We can be just, and we can be generous, but we cannot surrender the highest and most sacred principle that ever inspired men in a political or military battle. Mr. Lincoln is on his way to Washington, and in a few days, if he lives that long, his ideas, policies, and purposes will be made known to the world. They will

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1861.

be admired and supported by all good men in this country and in other countries. His heart embraces the entire country; he will speak and act in behalf of this nation, and, if necessary, he will lay down his life for it. No friend of humanity, of liberty, of the Constitution, of the Union, and of the high ideals of this country need have the slightest doubt that Abraham Lincoln will firmly support them. He believes that the Republican cause is just, and he will not desert it. Some party leaders may succumb to the storm of treason and be swept away, but that will not happen in the case of the brave, loyal, truth-loving President whom we have elected. He may be broken by the power of slavery or by the treason of friends, but he will not submit to them.

Mr. Lincoln believes that the people of the United States can alter or abolish their present form of government if they wish to do so. He will place no obstacle in their way. If the people desire to change the Constitution, he will not try to hinder them. But as long as the Constitution remains what it is--the highest law of the country--he

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1861.

will look upon it as such, and will faithfully execute the laws which have been enacted in accordance to this law, as he has sworn to do. He can do no less, and he is not the least inclined to do less. His oath, to perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution, is recorded in heaven. He will perform these duties, come what may. He will insist that all forts, arsenals, postoffices, mints, and other national property now being illegally withheld, be returned to its rightful owner, except in those cases where the United States' right to possession has been transferred elsewhere, in constitutional manner. This is a duty imposed upon him by the Constitution, and everyone who loves our Government, regardless of his party affiliations or the section of the country in which he lives, will support Mr. Lincoln and assist him in doing his duty.

"We have appealed to the Republicans to abide by their principles. Since we love our country, the only free country in the whole world, we could do no less. We have demanded that these principles shall not be surrendered, not for the attainment of party purposes nor to humiliate political enemies;

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1861.

for we believe that everything which free men in this country and in every other country esteem very highly depends on the triumph of these principles.

"We do not imagine that freedom can keep the upper hand in this country without a battle, but we are ready and willing to fight. We have never despaired of the life of the Republic, and we do not despair now. Men who are influenced by the madness which is now prevalent may injure the most sacred cause of our time, and states may leave the Union which the majority of their inhabitants love, but reason will return, and misguided states and people will return to their duties. Through this seeming impenetrable darkness our faith perceives the glorious sun of the future. We believe that Abraham Lincoln will do his full duty to his country and the cause which he advocates, no matter how difficult that task may be, and that in 1864 he will leave a united, prosperous, and happy country to his successor in office."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1861.

REFORM IN HANDLING OF TAX MONEY

(Editorial)

The current Auditor's report contains complaints of a very grave nature about the Treasurer of Cook County. These charges point to the necessity of revising the laws which govern the delivery of money collected by county treasurers. From page seventy-seven of the Auditor's report we note that although they have collected it the treasurers of forty-two counties have not yet turned over \$521,093 in tax money. And the Treasurer of Cook County is among them; he is \$225,102 in arrears.

According to a telegraphic report published in the Chicago Democrat, the authorities at Springfield received money from the Treasurer of Cook County during the latter part of December; in other words, part of the tax money of 1860 was used to cover a part of the deficit of 1859.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1861.

It is important that the people of Cook County know whether or not their Treasurer has covered the above deficit of \$225,102, which had not reached the State Auditor December 1, 1860, as required by law.

We do not claim that there will be a similar deficit on December 1, 1861, but it cannot be denied that the County Treasurer directs a personal interest against delaying the collection of taxes, while half the taxpayers are interested in delaying collection. The state, as is indicated in this instance, does not receive the money within a specified time anyway. The collections, the property of the people, remain in the possession of the County Treasurer for months. He deposits the money in banks and draws interest.

The taxes for the year 1859 need not have been collected in the spring of 1860, since the money was not sent to the State Treasurer until the latter part of December.

Now we can understand why the County Treasurer objected to postponing the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1861.

collection of the taxes for 1860 (due this year). As far as he is concerned, it is not only a matter of keeping the money in his possession and for his personal gain, but also of using the taxes of 1860 to cover the deficit caused by not delivering the tax money collected for the year 1859. .The fact that so many county treasurers are guilty of the same neglect of duty does not excuse the Treasurer of Cook County; most assuredly it does not excuse the enormous deficit of December 1, 1860.

In his report the State Auditor declared that changes in the law are necessary to prevent treasurers from using tax collections of later years to cover the deficits of previous years, and he recommends that county authorities refuse to permit treasurers to collect current taxes unless they show satisfactory evidence that they have delivered previous collections. Apparently, however, further steps must be taken. The County Supervisors have often audited the books of our County Treasurer and always reported them in good order. A law is necessary which makes it impossible for the county treasurer to use the money of the people for usurious purposes; a bill, making it mandatory that

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1861.

tax money be forwarded to the state at least once a month, is before the Legislature, and we urge that it be adopted immediately. This bill is in the interest of the people as well as the collectors, who will thus be freed from temptation.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1861.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ILLINOIS DELEGATES

(Editorial)

The following resolutions were passed by the Illinois Legislature in the session which was held on Friday night:

Whereas, The people of the state of Illinois desire no change in our Federal Constitution, but several of our sister states have declared that an amendment is necessary; and

Whereas, The Fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States contains provisions making it possible to change that instrument, either through action by Congress or by a convention; and

Whereas, a desire has been expressed in various parts of the United States to hold a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution; therefore be it

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1861.

Resolved by the General Assembly, That if any of the other states which believe they have reason to complain appeal to Congress to call a convention in accordance with the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, that the Legislature of the state of Illinois will assent, and hereby does assent; further

That until the people of the United States decree otherwise, the Federal Union must be preserved in its present state, and that the present Constitution and laws must be executed as they are, and to this end all the resources of the state of Illinois are pledged to the Federal Government of the United States, in conformity with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

All the Democrats of the House voted against the last resolution, in line with the resolutions of the last Democratic convention, which was ready to surrender every Democratic principle (even those of the Northern

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1861.

Democrats) rather than use all legal means, including military force to enforce the laws of the United States in the South as well as in the North.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1861.

THE CONFERENCE OF STATE COMMISSIONERS AT WASHINGTON

(Editorial)

In another column we are publishing the resolutions by which the Illinois Legislature has limited the authority of the Commissioners invited by Virginia to attend a conference at Washington to deliberate on a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. Similar resolutions were passed by the legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, and New York. They all declare that by sending delegates to the Conference they do not obligate themselves to negotiate on the basis suggested in the invitation; they also accord the delegates only conditional authority, reserving their approval and the right to give the delegates further instructions before they may indorse any action of the Conference. The Indiana resolutions expressly provide that no action of the Conference shall be binding on the state of Indiana unless nineteen states are represented, and that the Conference must recess

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1861.

until all states have had opportunity to take action on the invitation.

The granting of only conditional power and the reservations referred to clearly indicate that the Republican legislatures were very reluctant to take the degrading step of acceding to the wish of a state like Virginia, which declares with remarkable calmness and insolence that the Crittenden Compromise is a good basis on which the controversy may be settled.

In our last issue we described the dangers connected with sending a deputation to an extra-constitutional convention. Even the information that Illinois sent only Republican delegates, and Ohio all Republican delegates with the exception of one, cannot allay our anxiety.

There are only two possibilities. One is that this Conference will adopt a sort of Crittenden Compromise and insist that Congress embody it into the

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Constitution, which would require that two thirds of our congressmen and three fourths of the state legislatures favor the procedure.

In this case, demoralization, not only of the Republican Party, but also of the whole country, would be the inevitable result. That would be too high a price to pay for freedom. A compromise of this sort would buy the right to continue the Government, and would rob the Government of its internal stability as well as of the honor and dignity it has in the sight of the world in general. And what would be gained thereby? We would have several very unreliable boundary-slave states in the Union, and their loyalty would endure only as long as they were satisfied with the concessions granted in the compromise. If the Government of the Union can be maintained only under permission of a threatening minority and by submitting to the demands of that minority, the Union is not worth preserving.

The other alternative (and we hope they choose it) is that the Washington

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Conference will not accept a compromise. And what will be the result? Rejection of Virginia's ultimatum will become a means whereby the Virginia Disunionists, Wise, Floyd Hunter, etc., will incite the masses in Virginia and throughout the South to seize all forts and make an attack upon Washington. The plan of Floyd, Cobb, and others--to take possession of the Federal Government and to proclaim from the steps of the capital a Southern Government to be the de facto government--was revealed when Major Anderson took Fort Sumter and the traitors resigned from Buchanan's cabinet; but the plan was not cast aside. At present Governor Wise is quiet, but he will spring forth suddenly, like a tiger when it rushes upon its prey; for even small communities in East Virginia have invested thousands of dollars in weapons and munitions. In the meantime, Washington only has about six or seven hundred soldiers under General Scott to defend itself.

The Cincinnati Press gives the following description of the danger arising from the situation:

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"The Commissioners from the free states will be harassed in the convention on February 4; sessions will be held in the shadow of a revolution which may break out at any moment in the boundary states and spread throughout the entire South. Deliberations will go on amid fear and panic. The delegates come at the call of Virginia, and strictly speaking, the invitation makes attendance conditional upon accession to certain demands.

"If the delegates from the free states submit to the conditions, then it will be demanded that their legislatures immediately acknowledge that these conditions are amendments to the Constitution, under the pretext that immediate action is necessary to save the Union. If they refuse, the northern Democrats will call constitutional conventions which will approve of the amendments, whether the legislatures consent or not. According to their calculations, the secession panic will leave the people no time to consider what the concessions granted really imply; they expect to force the concessions under some well-sounding name, like Missouri Compromise.

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"The better informed among the Secessionists do not intend to subdue the northern delegates; they will make the demands of the South as humiliating as possible, in order to prevent their acceptance; and their plan to scare the northerners into taking any course to preserve the Union will be so arranged that everything will occur before February 13, when Congress meets to count the presidential votes and to proclaim the result of the election.

"As soon as the Commissioners refuse to accede to the requested conditions, telegrams will be sent to the entire South, informing the people that the North has refused to make any compromise, and therefore is to blame for the inevitable conflict, the purpose of which is to crush the South. The people of the South will be told that the only means of saving the South, the Constitution, and the Union, will lie in the immediate secession of all the slave states, after which they must take possession of the Capitol and the Government, and denounce as rebels the inhabitants of all the free states. And though the movement may not be begun by force, since General Scott has made

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preparations to meet these eventualities, still, as soon as the Northern delegates refuse to accept the required conditions, the boundary states will recall their delegates from Congress and leave that body without the quorum necessary to do business and proclaim the election of Lincoln.

"Preparations to this end have already been made; so many fighting forces have been assembled in Virginia, Maryland, and their neighboring states, that any resistance by the few troops of General Scott would merely involve the useless destruction of life and property. That is the program which our Illinois Legislature is helping carry out, and which is disguised as 'conservatism which changes partisans into patriots, and meets the patriotic Unionists of the South in the patriotic spirit of reconciliation! In the drama of secession this 'conservatism' plays the same role that Yancy's secret societies played in the cotton states, and later in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland. They plunged the cotton states into a revolution, and now the northern states are being used to plunge the

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boundary-slave states into a revolution."

We wish that we and the Cincinnati Press were in error, but we cannot conceal our fear that even the Republicans are not aware of the grave danger which may suddenly strike our country unless measures other than holding peace conferences with semi-rebels are taken to defend Washington.

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FOR THE GERMAN-REPUBLICAN PRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

With reference to yesterday's article entitled "The Duty of the German-Republican Press During the Present Crisis," we are submitting a few resolutions which may be sent to the congressmen of the respective states. Of course, every editorial staff may add to, or detract from, these resolutions, but all are asked not to alter or remove the last one; we must include it, because this resolution is absolutely necessary if we are not to leave our Republican representatives in the dark regarding the attitude of the German Republicans.

We trust that the whole German press is in essential agreement with the spirit of the resolutions submitted, and, since no time may be lost, we request that these resolutions be signed by the editors and immediately forwarded to the representatives of their respective states, who are at Washington. We also

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believe that the German press should follow the example which we set yesterday, and do everything possible to prevent the free states from sending delegates to the conference of the boundary states, which is to be held on February 4. At present we can see no greater danger than that found in leading the North to think that there is any hope of avoiding the crisis; rather it should be brought home to the North that the danger is very great, indeed, that the very existence of the nation is at stake. Only in this way can the North be persuaded to take adequate steps toward saving our institutions.

Resolutions of the German-Republican Press
on the Present National Crisis

Whereas, The Union and its existence are not a matter of bargain, but of law,
and

Whereas, Affairs have taken such a shape as to render any concessions on the
Republican side incompatible with honor and self-respect; therefore be it

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Resolved, That we condemn all efforts made in or out of Congress, to condone or to dodge the real issue by any compromises or concessions, that issue being simply, whether these United States and their Government are a shadowy phantom or a living and active reality; further

That the only safe way through the present crisis is the path of the sworn duty of United States citizens, to sustain the Federal Government, the Constitution, and the laws by all means, and by every sacrifice; further

That we are fully convinced that a Republican representative in Congress will never again be supported by the votes of true Republicans, if he, by his vote or action, sacrifices to slavery any territory of the United States of America, or violates any of the cardinal principles of the Republican faith as expressed by the Chicago platform.

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THE REGISTRATION LAW

(Editorial)

A bill to ascertain the qualifications of voters and prevent fraudulent voting is before the Illinois Legislature and will undoubtedly be passed after some minor changes have been made.

The main provisions of the bill are that every voter must be registered or that his right to vote must be certified at the polls by two voters who are registered. The lists of voters will be prepared by the assessors who estimate the value of property for the purpose of taxation. They will deliver the lists to the clerks of the towns or cities, and the clerks will arrange the names in alphabetical order. Registration boards will be established and meet each year, on the first Monday in November, to complete the lists. The sessions of the boards will be public and will be held two weeks before each special election, as before each municipal election.

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Although the provisions of the bill are very strict, they will in no way hinder the free exercise of the right to vote.

However, one of the provisions in Section twenty-eight does not appear to be suitable to the purpose. It provides that a person may not vote in a precinct unless he has lived in it for sixty days prior to the election. Heretofore only ten days' residence was required, and no specified length of residence was required in county elections. The matter would be of no importance, were it not for the fact that at the time immediately preceding the November elections a great many people move from the suburbs into the city, or from one precinct to another, and according to the proposed law, they would be deprived of their vote. Only sixty days residence in the city should be required, but not sixty days residence in the precinct in which the voter wishes to cast his ballot. The other provisions of the bill are sufficient to prevent fraudulent voting.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE NATIONALEN'S KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY.

(Editorial)

Anyone who wishes to ascertain how well the Nationalen, a German Democratic publication, is edited, may read the following bold but, unfortunately, untrue statement which appeared in the Saturday issue: "The Missouri Compromise was not mentioned in the bill which provided that the people themselves should have the power to decide the slavery question."

The Nebraska-Kansas Bill is the one referred to. Now compare the above statement with Section 14 of the bill: "All laws of the United States which are not applicable locally shall be in force in the Territory of Nebraska, with the exception of Section 8, which preceded the admission of Missouri into the Union, and which was passed March 6, 1820." It is generally known that this act was the Missouri Compromise.

One need not wonder at the short memory of the Nationalen, considering that

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Douglas, too, now suffers from the malady. For, six years ago this "statesman" claimed that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, that it would lead to the formation of geographical and sectional factions, that he had discovered a "higher principle," according to which the slavery question could be finally settled, that the sovereignty of the people is, in fact, "Supreme Court" sovereignty. For six years he has been telling the nation that this "new principle" is the pride of his life, and that he would devote his whole life to its enforcement against the two existing "extremes"; but now he chews his words again, swallows his "great principle" as a magician swallows his "fire," and recommends the restoration of the same Missouri Compromise which for six years he has denounced as an unconstitutional and inadequate measure. Under no circumstances should such a proposal have come from Douglas, but since it does, it merely proves that his cowardice is just as great as the inconsistency which has marked his entire career.

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I. Attitudes

**K. Position
of Women
and Feminism**

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 29, 1933.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

(Editorial)

In Germany, under the rule of the National Socialists, the movement for the emancipation of women has suffered a certain setback because Adolf Hitler happens to be of the opinion that women could be of better use to the German nation by staying at home than by striving for equality with men; but in America women's struggle for equal chances with men has suffered no interruption. On the contrary, the forward march of the feminists has just recently reached another milestone, a goal worthy of the struggle. In keeping with a new state law, a local judge recently granted divorces to two ladies who had become tired of their husbands for one reason or another; but at the same time he imposed upon them the burden of paying alimony to their former spouses. Nobody has more reason to rejoice over this decision than the feminists, because now, for the first time in the history of divorce, women have received

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treatment on an equal basis with men. Until now, with hardly an exception, the husbands have been required to lighten the burden of everyday existence for the better halves of the matrimonial merry-go-round, either for the rest of their lives or at least until the ladies could hook new victims to spare them the necessity of earning a living--which would keep them away from bridge parties.

The tendency of American judges to make the male partners of bankrupt marriages support their ex-wives has created one of the most vicious rackets known in America: The notorious chase after a permanent "meal ticket," to guarantee the female racketeers not only a life of luxury and amusement during their marriage, but also a future free from financial worries after the divorce, which would naturally take place sooner or later, with the hapless male victim paying through the nose. The ladies, who strive for equality in all phases of life, must have been disturbed no end by this partiality shown by the courts. All the more will they rejoice over this new law, by which the privilege which the men formerly enjoyed, of

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supporting their ex-partners in matrimony, can now also be claimed by divorced wives. And that a judge has been found to put this newly gained right of women to a practical application should be a further reason for rejoicing in milady's boudoir. The men will bear the withdrawal of this old extra privilege, which had been theirs for so long, with quiet dignity. Perhaps they could even find it in their hearts to tender their congratulations to the ladies for this latest achievement.

Even though this goal unquestionably marks another milestone on the way to complete equality with men, it is obvious that the final objective is still far away. Much work has yet to be done before women become victorious on the entire front. Among other things, they have not yet been able to push through a law making jury duty compulsory for women as for men. Such laws have not been enacted in all states, or, at any rate, are not strictly enforced. Women should insist on equal treatment with men in regard to this issue also. And why shouldn't they have the pleasure of sitting in smoke-filled jury rooms, hearing and even participating in endless debates

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on the guilt or innocence of poor sinners caught by the long arm of justice? That would indeed be a welcome diversion from the humdrum routine of daily existence.

A colleague from an English newspaper even suggests that an old English law be amended to the effect that the better half may go to work on her husband with a stick "not thicker than a thumb". Men deserve this kind of treatment frequently, God knows. Furthermore, a lady living south of the Mason-Dixon Line should be accorded the privilege, by virtue of the traditional unwritten law, to send a home-breaker rival into a better world by means of poison, dagger, or pistol, after which she may forever assume the pose of a heroine--who knew how to guard her husband's virtue. In exchange for that, it would only be fair to give a man the right to sue a woman for breach of promise or to award him balm for his wounded heart, as the case may be. In the past this right was claimed by the ladies only. Women's sense of fairness will certainly favor this justifiable demand. If we pursue this course, the time of a blissful and contented state of

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complete equality between men and women will come, and life will soon be as it was in the legendary garden of Eden.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1919.

LET US HOPE FOR THE BEST

(Editorial)

General suffrage for women is imminent. Since the Peace Conference has granted women the right to representation in its subcommittees and in the various committees and councils which are to be organized under the League of Nations, since the young German Republic has given women voting privileges and representation, and since the British Parliament has enacted a law which awards women full political equality with men--in view of these facts we cannot think of anything which could hinder women in America from attaining the same political equality which men enjoy.

It is only a matter of a short time before all American women will have the right to vote and will be eligible for election to any office. Universal suffrage, about which a more or less strenuous battle has been waged for

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fifty years, is an absolute certainty because of the war. It will be an experiment, just as every other innovation is an experiment. As an experiment it is just as significant and just as important as the idea of a democratic form of government, of which it is but a logical extension. However, universal suffrage must not be regarded merely as a phase of political development, but the proclamation of it must also be looked upon as the beginning of a new social order. It is certain that universal suffrage will soon have a profound influence upon our moral, intellectual, and spiritual life.

In what way? That is the question. We of the old school have always held that political activity would decrease the attraction of, and harm, the woman whom we loved and adored; that it is not right and is very unwise to expect her to do work which even many men find tedious and irksome, and to involve her in activity which may harm her morally. We fear especially for the peace and order of the home and for the children if women should receive the right to vote, and exercise that right--and that must happen if evil political results are to be avoided.

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Abendpost, Apr. 5, 1919.

Perhaps it will be necessary for us to revise our education, or at least re-consider our former verdict. And this immediate necessity, like many mental adjustments which will have to be made in the field of politics and economics after the conclusion of peace, will be a result of the War. For the War has made great demands on women. The War not only required the greatest conceivable sacrifices of woman, but also drew her from the quiet of her home, from her kitchen, and from her children, into commercial and industrial life with greater force than economic necessity had drawn her previously. The abnormally high cost of living which resulted from the War has forced woman to enter into the economic battle and to take greater interest in all public issues. The War has imposed upon women duties which are just as strenuous as, if not more strenuous than, those which men perform, and with these duties equal responsibilities.

Duties confer rights. Responsibility engenders a sense of responsibility. In many women, who gave the matter no previous thought, equal responsibility

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has awakened and strengthened a desire for equal rights, for the right of self-determination; and all women have a valid claim to these prerogatives. All women must possess these rights if the political experiment is to be successful, and all women must exercise these rights if well-founded hopes for a favorable outcome are to be realized.

As for other aspects of the problem we, like the rest of society, which quietly accepted the conditions which of necessity led to the rivalry between women and men, can only hope for the best. And this "best" may prove to be as good as, or even better than, anything the most confident and hopeful suffragettes ever dared speak of. In the final battle in the political life of nations conservative idealism and negative materialism will be enemies. And women are naturally conservative and "sentimental"--and as a rule the good, the great, the ideal, maintains itself in flood and storm. [Translator's note: This paragraph has been literally translated. It lacks clarity.]

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Jan. 10, 1915.

CHILDISH AND TACTLESS

Hungarian Suffragette Attacks German-American Women

A Mrs. Rosa Schwimmer from Hungary, who claims to represent the suffragettes [feminists, equal suffrage advocates] of seventeen nations, has been holding lectures here for some time, asking the women of America to put an immediate end to the World War. The lady seems to think, according to her arguments, that this can be done if all the neutral powers, headed by the United States and the American women, would send representatives to Europe, to ask the belligerents to conclude an armistice and then to deliberate "what should be done next in order to bring about peace". In this childish vein the lady spoke day before yesterday at the Unabhaengiger Deutsch-Amerikanischer Frauenklub [Independent German American Women's Club] which had invited a large number of German-American women to attend the meeting.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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The ladies patiently listened to the vague explanations of the speaker, although an anti-German undertone was clearly discernible. Then Mrs. Schwimmer began to censor the German-American women for contributing to the prolongation of the War by favoring victory for the German arms. Her contention was that German-American women should follow the example set by the British suffragettes, who protested England's entrance into the war. At this point a woman in the audience could restrain herself no longer. **She interrupted** the oratory of Mrs. Schwimmer by asking her just what the German-American women were supposed to do for the establishment of peace, as long as the United States persisted in exporting war material. Mrs. Schwimmer did not reply to that, but continued with her tirade.

Judging by the remarks that were heard at the end of the lecture it was evident that the woman who had **taken** the liberty of interrupting Mrs. Schwimmer had voiced the sentiment of the majority of the listeners. Yesterday the same woman told an Abendpost reporter of the **incident**:

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"I realized that, as an invited guest of the Club, I had committed a breach of etiquette, and I quietly submitted when the chairman called me to order; however, I would do the same thing again today. Regardless of the fact that Mrs. Schwimmer's address was replete with beautiful phrases and did not present one single workable plan as to how the women should go about stopping the bloody conflict, and regardless of the fact that her arguments had a somewhat anti-German tinge, a direct assault against the German-American women seemed to me too absurd and too fantastic to let it pass quietly. If Mrs. Schwimmer thinks that the methods she proposed can succeed, I'd be the last person in the world to rob her of this belief, which I do not share, but if she allows herself to be so indiscreet as to utter tactless and absolutely unjustified accusations against the German-American women, she must expect to meet with opposition. If Mrs. Schwimmer holds up the British suffragettes as shining examples after whom we should pattern ourselves, she should also remember, if she is logical, what success they have had with their anti-war crusade--precisely none. But Mrs. Schwimmer does not mention that at all,

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and no sensible person would believe that one or one hundred protests by German-American women or all the women of America, for that matter, would have any other result. If Mrs. Schwimmer's allegation that she is also speaking on behalf of the German suffragettes is true, we certainly feel sorry for them."

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II B 2 d (1) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 26, 1914

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OPINIONS OF WOMEN ON THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung has made it its task to procure the opinions of women on the Suffrage Movement and to publish them in its paper. Our reporter had occasion to interview yesterday the following ladies:-

Mrs. B. Baumann, 5320 Indiana Avenue: "In the next generation, America will be a Republic of women and I cannot see why it should not be that way. That women are suited for reigning has been proved by more than one, and many a man became great and famous only through his wife. The men owe their preeminence only to their greater bodily strength, and the less this becomes a deciding factor the more they will be pushed to the background. Therefore, it will be a natural movement that they retire from the Government. In the fight for existence, man will be forced to work harder (and harder to feed his wife and children. His entire activity will concentrate more on the physical and woman will be found at the University and at the Lecture Hall, for education will be turned over to women by that time. Thus will be executed by itself what I have prophesied for the next generation and about which we now smile. As I said before, the dominion of man is only a remnant of



barbarism. The farther back we go, the more easy man has made it for himself at the cost of his wife. With very few exceptions, women were up to this day only slaves, degraded toys of man. That this must be changed is clear to everyone, and it has already changed, but not enough."

Mrs. Abe Pfaeltzer, 5017 Grand Boulevard expresses the following opinion: "In my opinion it would have been more sad if the women had not received the privilege of voting. The question whether we should vote is solved. In this short period the women have proved sufficiently that their talents are just as great as those of men. Women-suffrage is yet still in its infancy and on account of this I do not believe it wise that they should apply for public offices. Women Suffrage brings material into the house for entertainment between man and children. We talk about things at home now about which we never spoke before. Women are also better able to manage their household after they hear the opinions of all the able, wise women."

A highly educated, very prominent German housewife and mother, who does not want her name to be mentioned, expressed herself as follows: "I feel sorry for the



woman of today! Whence did we come? We go backward, slowly but surely. The way of the woman led astray with the hour when Dunne signed the suffrage bill. The woman loses everything she had gained. The married life goes backward; obligations do not exist any more and this they call higher civilization! Marriage must be childless for the wife cannot be mother any more, and when children arrive in spite of this they become neglected and our public institutions receive new inmates. Then comes the expense question. "The eye of the Lord feeds the horses!" But how will it look when the wife is never at home, if she must leave everything go or leave everything in charge of servants? The result will be disunion, and quarreling with her husband. He goes to the saloon etc. There is no more home, the marriage ends in divorce. When I see a woman stand at the platform and hear her babble her nonsense my mind comes to a standstill. Either she is no woman or she is a liar. A man is a born idler. If the woman is now doing everything that he has since done he will not get excited about it. He will sit down and smoke his pipe. But the woman will get closer and closer to the rank to which the Indian woman belonged, and I do not need to be a prophet to prophesy that in fifty years there will be not more Americans than we now have Indians, for they will die out.



What good is a discussion here or an explanation? It is an attempt to swim against the current; and for telling the truth people have already been hanged. If I am told, 'the woman is the equal of the man,' I say "No, emphatically No". The woman is of an entirely different construction than the man. It is the destiny of the woman to create the home and the woman is for the home what the sun is for the Spring. The man's destination is to go out, to produce, to create, to dispute, to fight. There is something in a woman which can be called intuition and this the man does not possess. In this the man should subordinate himself to the woman. This intuition refers to education perhaps school etc and here the judgement of a woman is more dependable than that of a man. But when it comes to politics, it is not any more intuition, but opinion."

Mrs. George Vosbrick, member of the School Board and President of the Democratic Women's League declares: "I believe in the right of voting for women. I believe that the woman after she received the right to vote must possess the right completely. I absolutely do not agree with the women who want to obtain

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the offices held by men, because women are new in politics and therefore without experience. I am convinced that the woman entitled to vote will accomplish many good reforms in the home, in the school and in labor conditions. Because the woman is the best housekeeper she will also bring to order the political household. The man should be glad for the assistance of the woman, because the man has no eye for details and just those details play a great part in attaining perfection."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1914

A MEETING OF GERMAN WOMEN

Although the majority of German women never have asked for suffrage, it is a fact that since woman suffrage has become a law in the State of Illinois, the interest for it has increased rapidly. The United Societies had arranged a meeting at the large Wicker-Park Hall yesterday, which was early and completely crowded by German women. They had come to hear speakers on this subject and to get more information about it. Mr. G. Landan, President of the United Society for Local Self-Government, explained the purpose and aims of this society and then turned the meeting over to Mrs. A. Felice. Her efforts in organizing the women are well recognized.

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1908.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN WOMAN SOCIETY.

The German American Woman Society held last night its third foundation festival at the Schoenhofen Hall. Mrs. Elisa Kramer, the president of the young society, made a speech and described the preservation of German literature, German music and arts, also German customs and German character as the main objects of the D. A. D. Y., which has now 240 members.

Abendpost, November 30, 1898.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION



The so-called suffragists have one thing in common with their spiritual relations, the prohibitionists, namely, every time their demands come to a public vote, they lustily assert victory, before the votes are counted. Afterwards it becomes known that the shouts of victory were premature, and instead of winning they suffered a total defeat. However, they get over it lightly; they enjoy the intoxication of victory, celebrate the same, with ice cream and lemonade, and nice speeches, and, lo and behold, the next time they do it over again.

The great triumph of the prohibition idea in Canada subsequently turned out to be a real defeat. The same is true in regard to woman suffrage at the election in S. Dakato. Its alleged victory was heralded by the whole world, but in reality it turned out to be a serious defeat.

Of the 32000 voters, who expressed their opinion in regard to woman's suffrage, only 14000 voted in favor of it, and 18000 voted against it. The majority against the constitutional amendment of women suffrage amounts to 4008; but in reality this majority is considerably larger. The overpowering majority of those 42000 voters, who did not consider it worthwhile to express

Abendpost, November 30, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

their standpoint regarding this matter at the election, are undoubtedly against woman suffrage. In view of the untiring efforts of the disciples of woman suffrage to get all citizens to vote, the neglect to do so must be considered as a silent protest. This fact should solve the problem for S. Dakato for a long time to come, but this is not true. The people have not the time, nor do they desire to put their thumb upon the suffragettes of both sexes continually. The latter will agitate again, and claim a great victory at the next election.

They will get enthused about their nice phrases and mutual admiration, since there is no other purpose in evidence.

DIE ARBEITSPOST, November 7th, 1895.



The Emancipation of Women.

Various efforts, to offer the right to vote to the women in this country, have been made several times with more or less satisfactory results.

The pioneers and early settlers have given to the women many privileges, which still, today are used on men as a club, socially and legally. These inherited privileges have given to women a self-conscious preponderance, which they doubtless would lose, if given the right to vote now or later. Obviously, the women consider their position safer under the wings of these privileges than under the political protection of voting rights.

Politically, war women are much more ignorant and incompetent than great numbers of men. As a fact, voting women would greatly increase the ranks of easily led and duped voters, who have played the game of crooked politicians with subsequent disastrous effects on our community-life.

First of all the women should study politics profoundly and then demand their rights to vote, without being pressed by selfish politicians or legislature itself.

Die Abendpost, May 10, 1894.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A strong agitation is again at work to force the hand of our Senate and Congress towards the acceptance of woman suffrage. This agitation is carried out particularly by a small group of women intellectuals and male university professors, who are stirring up the press and the public with unreasonable arguments on this subject. They claim for instance, that women all through ages of human history, have been slaves of men. Furthermore, they say, women have been so accustomed to their inferior position in life, that now it is a hard task to point out a better destiny for her.

These overzealous agitators apparently hate to admit, that the majority of our women are actually unprepared for the far-reaching responsibility of voting. Our women, like a lot of our men, must show first of all much more interest towards our community-affairs and state problems, before they know anything about constitutional rights and duties, which is the fundamental knowledge of a self-conscious voter, man or woman.

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DIE ABENDPOST, April 21st, 1894

Women And Social Problems

There always has been in this country a strong movement, supported by numerous women organisations and reckless politicians, to give women still more rights and privileges, which gradually would crowd out the lead of men in the political field, industry, and business.

According to the standpoint of some American women of intellectually high standing, nature built man stronger and larger than women. Therefore, they claim, man should concentrate more on physical work and leave the thinking to the physically weaker women.

As a fact, this country does not need any particular encouragement, to raise women on a still higher social level. Women were scarce in America at the beginning of colonisation and soon became the pets of the first settlements. While the country grew up with the development of agriculture, commerce and industry, the American women went along with increased privileges, which combined as "Feminism" are becoming to-day a danger, not alone to man, but also to the peace and safety of one social life. We believe, that women regardless of rights, belong in the household and kitchen, where they need also a lot of thinking.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1893.

HONOR THE WOMEN!

"Nothing succeeds like success" can be appropriately applied to the Women's Congress which was concluded yesterday, and which was a success in every respect. It was aimed to portray, in a large frame, an entire picture of the various endeavors of women, and to bring together the most eminent and outstanding representatives of women's movements from every part of the world. The congress succeeded in this aim. It was planned by women, managed by women and carried on to its final success by women. The whole affair furnished the irrefutable evidence that women are capable of **planning** and **executing** great things.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1893.

Whatever may be our attitude toward the desire of women for political equality with men, we can not deny them the recognition that they devote themselves fully and willingly to the task they have undertaken, and that their activities in many fields of endeavor are a blessing and a benefit to humanity. Again, it must be admitted that the lectures and addresses given at the Congress were evidences of expert knowledge and high learning, equal in every respect to similar public utterances and speeches by men.

It cannot be derogatory to their general recognition, if women often expand their activities into certain realms, although .



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1893.

they should not do so, according to the opinions of many. In this respect they only imitate men.

Unquestionably the hearts of the old pioneers of universal suffrage, such as S. B. Anthony, C. Stanton, L. Howe, etc., would beat faster, if they could see these gigantic meetings -- look back upon a half century of struggles, and behold what has been achieved already. They shall not be envied in their triumphs, on the contrary, they, as well as all women who have contributed to the success of this Congress deserve credit for this achievement. Congratulations for their success is also extended to them by those who do not agree with all of their aims and cannot cooperate in all of their endeavors.



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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 11, 1892.



AN APPEAL TO GERMAN AND GERMAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

All readers of the Staats - Zeitung who are interested in higher education for women and who desire to contribute something towards its promotion, are requested to join the recently organized association. This organization is a branch of the "Universal German Teachers Association" under the leadership of one of the most prominent women in Germany, Miss H. Lange, Berlin. It is trying to shape public opinion in Germany in favor of higher education for women, to erect colleges for girls, and to secure permission from the government to permit women to attend the universities.

The members of the American section of the Universal Association of German Teachers hope to be in a position to assist German women morally as well as financially and to serve the best interests of their German-American sisters. Hundreds of American women have a deep desire to attend Germany's great universities but only the victory of the women in Germany will make it possible.

To join the American section of this association involves no further responsibility than the payment of annual fee of seventy-five cents. Every woman teacher may become a regular member, and every woman interested in higher education for her sex may become a special member. Requirements are alike for both.

Die Abendpost, February 19th, 1890. (Not in Chicago)

Editorial On Equal Suffrage.



In Lathrop, Mo., the "ladies" are rebelling and considered it eminently proper to rid the locality of saloons on their own accord and initiative. One of the tavern proprietors, whose supplies, were emptied on the street, whose furniture has been demolished and even home broken into, took recourse to the County Court to issue warrants against the mob-leaders. As a result, the sheriff fared forth, prepared to arrest 16 ladies and 3 ministers, which were present during this deplorable mob-demonstration and functioned virtually as the leaders. Insinuations were made to the officials, that he would meet with resistance. Now we must wait and surmise, whether the sheriff intends to protect the sanctity of the law with force, or if it reaches extremes, whether the Governor of Missouri will supply the militia just as readily and gladly against the rioters in petticoats, in the identical manner as is customarily done, on the least provocation, when striking workers are concerned. Law is "law", and people who wantonly disregard our statutes, should surely not be given more lenient treatment, than man, who have been driven by "desperation" to disregard law and order. Women and girls who find it so diverting to demolish a Canteen-keepers property, as did the "jovial" students who occasionally broke street lanterns and, for good measure thrashed the nightwatchman, ought to be at least "cooled off." After such a display of toughness, they cannot demand exemption on account of sex.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 26, 1888.

WOMAN'S VOCATION.

By Johanna Greie.



In the hands of the woman rests, for the bigger part, the task of raising the future generation, and of making this generation understand true human virtues.

Then why is it that we women are kept eternally in a condition of bondage, when in our hands rest the good and evil of future generations? Why should the only class that produces mankind, be stripped of its human rights?

These are questions that come up involuntarily when one realizes how numerous are the enemies of a reasonable emancipation of women.

The progressive class-conscious workers especially should realize the necessity of giving more consideration than has been done so far to womankind as educators and formers of the future generation.

How can a mother be in a position to teach her children reasonable understanding

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of our world and life when her own mind is crammed with antiquated screwy ideas and prejudices.



If a woman wants to give her children a good education aimed at a practical life, she must be in a position where she herself is able to judge happenings and events in practical life, and she must be acquainted and well versed with those. She can and will only then be able to teach her children rational thinking and acting, after she has learned them first herself.

Mothers must be given entirely different positions in society if the education of children is to be a real solid one in conformity with actual conditions. There must not be any rules of exception for women, or the degeneracy of coming generations will infallibly be the result.

It is indeed unspeakably sad to have to admit that our children must combat always anew the errors and mistakes produced by the same faulty education as we had in youth, in order to reach a clear, rational view and that this fight is going on under much more disgusting and pressing conditions now.

Is it not far more our holiest duty to help and try to make this battle easier

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for our children? Should we not direct our undivided attention to the early acquisition of consciousness of genuine human dignity on the part of our children, to which acquisition every single human being as a part of the universe has the same right.

If we want to reach this goal we have first to bring to life this consciousness. The interest of all women must be aroused for present day questions and demands of imminent importance to all workers.

This understanding will come just as it did with men.

The mother, being acknowledged to have the greatest influence in most cases on the mental development of her children, will then be in a position to form her children into real human beings who will become loyal, spirited followers of the suppressed and enslaved proletariat.

Is not this aim worth while - to throw away old ideas of rights and laws, opinions and habits?

Is it not high time to help women in their efforts to become emancipated, by advice and deeds, instead of working against them, and to use head and hand for

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energetic co-operation in order to realize the demands of a rational emancipation of women which is in harmony with the principles of justice and humanity!

Just cast a glance at present day married life. I will not go into details with regard to the married life of the upper ten thousand, as I presume that the way those marriages are contracted and the growing demoralization in marital fashions are well known to everybody.

The same stands for marriages within the so-called bourgeoisie or middle class.

There is no concern whether the future bride is physically well or whether her character guarantees a happy married life in the future. No, the first question is: Is there money in her family, and how much?

You will hardly find more than three or four marriages in a hundred that are found to be at least a bit bearable. There cannot be any talk of happiness, as found in a union based on free mutual harmony and love in which the two individuals supplement each other.

And married life within the working class? Seldom, very seldom do we meet

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a couple of human beings who are of equal mentality and feeling.

Defective education and the steady grinding fight for existence, for daily bread, hinder the formation of a harmonious, really happy life.

When the earnings of the husband are not sufficient to procure the barest necessities and wife and children must go to work for support of the family - then what is life of such a married life?

It is now easily understandable that as a consequence of these pressing worries for existence disharmony and dissatisfaction appear.

And how does all this affect the minds of the children who are witnesses of unpleasant scenes, resulting from this disharmony?

Or let's assume that the earnings of the husband are sufficient to enable him to live a halfway decent and care-free life. The wife, then, is in a position to give herself fully to the education of the children and to make a comfortable home for her husband.

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But he is also interested in liberal progressive ideas. He goes occasionally to meetings and tries to discuss afterwards with his wife what he heard and saw. But she shows no understanding, no interest in such serious questions and perhaps even differs with her husband and agrees with the opinions of reactionary tendencies, as, by the way, most females do.

The husband stands firm in his conviction, the wife the same in hers; one word leads to another and the matrimonial disrapture is accomplished.

The wife begins to hate the causes, the meetings, organizations, etc., out of which come these ideas and discussions which in her opinion estrange her husband from children and herself.

What a different picture is presented to our eyes when husband and wife are mutually interested and have understanding between themselves.

A little patience and indulgence on the part of the man, and graciousness and reasonable discernment on the part of the woman, and it cannot be otherwise than that the woman will grow to respect, honor and love her husband's convictions.

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She will become interested in the ideas of our present time and will understand them, and will perhaps become a fearless fighter for truth and right.

The man, on the other hand, will now be able to have discussions with his wife of a more serious nature, which will gain in interest as the mutual exchange of ideas and opinions furnishes the necessary stimulus.

He will feel more comfortable in his home from then on, the spare time left him after the day's work will become a time of real recreation because he knows that his wife is of the same feeling and thinking as he.

The wife must be the best friend, the most loyal comrade to her husband.

Then this marriage will show a mental harmony which is necessary for happiness.

The wife will, furthermore, in correct judgement of the situation, raise her children to be energetic brave men.

No sneaks, flatterers and egoists, excelling in servility, slavery and bigotry, will grow up, but an absolutely true, proud and brave generation will bloom

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forthwith!

Mothers, take interest in all those serious questions concerning the good and evil of mankind. Learn to realize that you have to make use of your energies in the interest of humanity.

Do not be afraid of obstacles and interceptions in your way but fight your way bravely through trash of silly prejudices of past days.

Demand your human rights and fight for them. Your slogan shall be:

"It is for the future of our children," and you, men, do not remain any longer in inactivity and stubbornness in regard to woman's emancipation, but try to have your wives and daughters spend a few hours for the advancement of a just and rational woman's emancipation.

You should be proud when your wife learns to think instead of remaining thoughtless all her life and unacquainted with high idealistic aims of humanity.

It is not the purpose to set women against men but to bring them to the point of a realization that is necessary for the whole nation.

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Don't let us forget that all we are doing should be done in the interest of suppressed and suffering mankind.

Therefore we demand liberation of our women from those unworthy chains with which custom and laws have bound them.

Let us help to raise women to what they were predestined: "The educator and true mother of her children, the loyal companion and respected comrade of her husband."

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 8, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE INEQUALITY OF WOMAN.

Mrs. Rawson's complaint that she did not receive justice in our courts furnishes us with something about which we should think.

To the average mind this complaint seems incredible, but to the keen observer of human nature it is perfectly clear that women are not on an equal basis with men in any relationship pertaining to life. Women possess an entirely different range of thoughts and emotions. They look at the world and at human affairs from a vastly different viewpoint, irrespective of what they themselves and men may say to the contrary. Some very excellent men are trying to bring about the equality of both sexes, but it is this very difference which prevents the achievement of that ideal condition of human society.

Men and woman can not meet on an equal plane discussing matters, except in very rare cases and under exceptional conditions. Men and woman can not be friends in the sense that women are with women and men with men. The difference of sex will always be present and a different solution will be presented to every problem. Women will always claim a certain consideration, and perhaps rightfully so,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 8, 1888.

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because of their sex. This consideration will have the tendency to work out to their advantage or their disadvantage, but never in perfect equality. In some cases they gain more, and in other cases they lose more than they deserve.

Women arouse either unusual sympathy before our courts, or unusual diversion. The result in both cases is injustice. But this is human nature, and what can be done to overcome it? The women are treated either with extreme mildness or unusual severity. And this will continue until men and women are made of different stuff.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 28, 1888.

SUFFRAGE



Raster writes that it is not necessary to take the menacing nagging of some fanatic women seriously. Does he mean his article does not have to be taken seriously? His main reason is that women do not want the right to vote.

It is hard for us to say that a nominal amount of women do not want suffrage but we will even concede that most of them do not care about their rights to vote. This is because of our having given them a wrong education and of having surrounded them for centuries with prejudices which dulled them to their own interests.

The attainment of suffrage is in the interest of woman as the development of the political and economic conditions interest and touch her often far deeper than the man. Notice the rise of prices and fall of wages because of the tariff.

Besides the interest any woman has in a reasonable molding of political and economic conditions she possesses an incontestable right for co-operation on legislation. She fulfills the same allegiance to the government as does the man and equal duties should have equal rights.

Do not take exception to the fact that women are not subject to military service

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 28, 1888.



since in several countries, men are also not subjected. Besides for a woman it is as great a sacrifice to send her husband, sweetheart, son, or brother to war while she remains at home in constant fear for the life of her loved one.

Not only has the woman the right to participate in public matters but she also has a pressing interest in it. And if this right has not been acknowledged by the legislature of most countries then it is for the reason that so far men have made laws in their own interest and to the disadvantage of women.

There would have never been such important laws about divorce and subsistence for children born out of wedlock or about adultery on the part of women in contrast to men, if women had participated in legislation.

The reason that women as yet do not have much interest in public affairs, preferring gossip and newspapers to economic and political questions, lies in the fact that they had no right to participate in these questions. If they possessed the right they would soon learn how to make use of it to the fullest extent. But it is disgraceful and humiliating that women should declare it not proper to show any interest in politics, that this is against feminism, that men will look after those matters, etc.

We feel sorry for a slave who does not feel his chains, but more pitiable is

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 28, 1888.

who boasts about his chains. And to this number of unfortunate ones belong a large number of our women.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1887,

ELECTION RIGHTS FOR WOMEN



The Federal Senate has voted against the bill, which was to entitle every women reaching the age of maturity to cast her vote. Among the minority (23 men) in favor of the bill was the new Senator of Illinois, Mr. Chas B. Farwell... Women anxious to participate in political activities may be numerous, but they were doubtlessly gifted with a good mouthpiece, which explains of course, why "Statesmen" like these are in favor of women in politics. These Statesmen have to resort even to such tactics, in order to strengthen their position. According to Cady-Stanton, Susan Anthony and others, the principal reason for introducing women into politics is, that women would have an ennobling and moralizing influence upon politics. This is one of the silly phrases for which people, who preferably let others think for them, would fall, without questioning the other side of it.

It is quite surprising that an English-American paper(The Local Daily News) has the courage to point out the reverse when it says: "The women who have a beneficent influence on social life, are not the same women who demand the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1887.

right to vote... Very much is said about the charitable and noble influence of good women, while it is entirely overlooked what the influence of the low and indecent woman can be. What would be the result, if women of Chicago would obtain the vote? Would the virtuous and noble, highly educated women, or the morally low, heartless, and uncultured woman make use of this privilege?

We hear so much about liquor taverns at times of elections; but the influence of occupants of houses of ill-fame is still worse. The franchise would never be exercised by the decent women, who never yearned for it, but by 7000-8000 indecent, immoral and uneducated women. What if these women, like those 8000 mentioned in Chicago, 10,000 in Philadelphia and 16,000 in New York, altogether about 120,000 throughout the United States would take part in elections? Of their influence would have to be reckoned with in nominating candidates? The election turmoil which is now carried from tavern to tavern would then be carried from one house of ill-fame to the other. The election day would furnish us with scenes of indecency never seen before. The decent and modest woman would not



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1887.

venture to rub elbows with this element and therefore would abstain from voting...the shame and disgrace brought on the country by the women suffrage, would be fatal to the country."

It rarely happens, that an English-American newspaper goes as far as taking a stand against the "ladies" and telling them frankly the truth. We fully agree with the attitude of the news, for every word this article contains, breathes pure truth... No matter what changes the 20th century may bring, general suffrage for women at least will not become constitutional during the 19th century.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1879.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

About thirty ladies and gentlemen attended a meeting at 13 South Halsted Street yesterday evening to found the Working Woman's Industrial Protective Union. Mrs. Anna Schrock opened the meeting in a lengthy, well-prepared address, wherein she stressed the suffering and the low wages which are the lot of women, and that only an organization can mitigate the evil.

Mrs. F. B. Kingsbury said that a similar association exists in California, and is very successful.

Mrs. Mills remarked that an alliance with labor unions and co-operative enterprises would bring quicker results.

The chairman declared that the most important matters at present were the election of officers and the membership drive. Any workingwoman can become a member by paying twenty-five cents, and dues for the year amount to only

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1879.

one dollar. The income of the association is to be used to pay hall rent and other expenses. If the organization is successful, several rooms will be rented and furnished to shelter women and children in need. Perhaps even a school may be added later. An employment bureau is also to be organized as soon as possible. It is the object of the association to help all women earn better wages.

At the end of Mrs. Schrock's speech, a gentleman arose and nominated Mrs. Anna Schrock as president of the new association. The gentleman proved to be Attorney Marcus Monroe Brown, whom Arabella McLaughlin tried to shoot some time ago....

Mrs. Schrock was elected president; Mrs. Kingsbury, vice-president; Mrs. Barnum, treasurer. Mrs. Mills, secretary; but Mrs. Mills declined, because she did not share Mrs. Schrock's views. Then the "protector of poor widows," M. M. Brown, was nominated secretary by the president. In the interim,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1879.

rumors spread concerning Brown's character, and his election did not arouse enthusiasm by any means, but he considered it proper to give a speech, in which he declared that the success of the organization was assured.

One of the ladies present suggested that the members attend the meetings of the Working Women's Union [another organization] which are held every two weeks at Uhlich's Hall, where labor questions, and women's problems in labor matters in particular, are discussed.

The president did not like that remark at all. She said that she had her own ideas on how to ameliorate the conditions confronting women, and that she had a high goal in mind. She felt grieved when thinking of the thousands of poor girls leading a life of shame, and who could be saved by such an organization as the present one. She has had to endure persecutions because of her views, but expressed determination to continue her efforts. Whoever was not willing to help her, should not be affiliated with the organization.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1879.

After that, about a half-dozen names were entered on the membership list, and an equal number of quarters collected, whereupon the assembly adjourned until next Monday evening.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Monday August 12, 1878

GERMAN



WOMAN LABOR

Among the remedies for all ailments of human society, which in the socialist apothecary's shop, occupy as prominent a place as Spir. Frumenti, Spir. Vin. Gall, or Spir. Junip. in the average American Drug Store, is the abolition of woman labor in the factories. This demand comes, as a matter of fact, immediately after the eight hour working day.

How much reason for this exists in America, we are not able to determine. But, if conditions as we have them before our eyes in the West, prevail over the whole country, then the employment of married women in factories is so extremely rare that it hardly plays an appreciable role. It always has been America's fame and pride that here the married women, even of the poorest laboring class, devotes herself exclusively to her household and is not forced, as in England, Germany and Austria, through work in field or factories, to prejudice her duties as wife and mother.

But different from the case of the married women, is that of the girls, Of them

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Monday, August 12, 1878

thousands and thousands stampede the factories, naturally those where the work is easy. But if it is this girl labor, which the socialistic world physicians are trying to abolish, they will have to fight it out above all with the girls, themselves. Because they have no inclination to regard themselves as "miserable white slaves," or as female proletarians, needing deliverance.

As housemaids they could have a much more healthful and much more profitable occupation, but they reject this with disdain. Hence, while since the great crash, all other wages went down in proportion to the slowing up of the economic process, the wages of housemaids not only remained at their former level, but in many cases still continued to rise.

Among all people in this country who earn their livelihood through work, nobody is so "independent", so much the master, yes, quite often the tyrant of his employers, as is the housemaid.

If the socialists with their passion against industrial ~~women-labor~~ could



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Monday August 12, 1878

induce those hundred thousands of girls who prefer "factory slavery" to housework, to acknowledge the "true female profession," that means by assistance in the household, to perfect themselves in their art, they would be doing a great favor to hundreds of thousands of "employers" (housewives).

But, if by any chance, they should declare domestic service as degrading, and then still would insist on abolishing woman factory labor, then the effect of all their endeavors (whatever their intention) would be nothing else but the promotion of prostitution.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

AGAINST WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

(Editorial)

For several years advocates of woman's suffrage have claimed that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted to mean that a woman who is a citizen of the United States and of a state has the right to vote in the state in which she lives, even if the constitution and the laws of that state specifically grant the right to vote only to men. While it is true that ordinary common sense can find nothing in the Constitution to justify such a conclusion, this illogical conclusion has been a sacred doctrine to the advocates of woman's suffrage ever since Victoria Woodhull and several other loquacious ladies told the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives that woman's suffrage is "an integral part of our Constitutional rights".

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

At that time, Ben Buttler, one of the members of the Judicial Committee, claimed that this interpretation was correct. Of course, he too is a suffragist, but he proved time and again that he was merely making fun of his feminine political associates, by carefully avoiding the defense of that "Constitutional doctrine" before a court. However, Susan Anthony believed in it so firmly that she exposed herself to fine and imprisonment by attempting to gain her "right" to vote by force.

Some adherents to the "Constitutional doctrine" have presented their claim to franchise rights at nearly every major election that was held during the past few years. One case has been appealed from the Supreme Court of Missouri to the Supreme Court of the United States. The United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision on the issue. It has decided that the Constitution of the United States confers the right to vote upon no one, that voting is a matter left to the states, and that the Constitution of the United States contains no provisions which could possibly justify the con-

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1875.

clusion that the state voting laws are null and void, because they restrict the right to vote to men.

Thus the endeavors of the suffragettes have come to naught again. That is as it should be. We hope that they are satisfied and that they will make no further efforts to "elevate" woman to a sphere into which she was not placed by nature, and where she is not "at home".

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1871.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

Report of a session of the County Association for the enfranchisement of women.

The Staats Zeitung always strikes a humorous note in reporting the activities of the would-be women voters.

1. AGRICULTURE

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Abendpost, May 17, 1935.

AFTEREFFECTS OF THE PILGRIMAGE

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

(Editorial)

The pilgrimage of four thousand farmers to the Nation's Capital was perhaps the most stupid thing the Democrats have done in this campaign. That this pilgrimage is part of the campaign is obvious. The sole purpose was to defend the Administration against attacks on its agricultural policy, and show the country that there are farmers who are satisfied. Whether this purpose was attained is questionable for the demonstration has already produced all kinds of aftereffects which are not working out to the advantage of the Administration.

In the first place, the President's speech has been sharply criticized. Mr. Roosevelt maintained that the Administration has not caused the purposeless destruction of food. This assertion is both true and false. The context

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shows very clearly what the President meant to convey. He declared that it was high time for the Administration to repeat at every opportunity that it had not purposelessly destroyed food in any form. [Editor's note: President Roosevelt actually used the word "wastefully" not "purposelessly".] He then laid great emphasis on the fact that the price of farm produce was so low at the beginning of his administration that it did not pay to bring the farm produce to market, while today the farmer's products bring him a very neat profit.

If this price advance is really due to the policy pursued by the Administration, the President is of course justified in maintaining that articles of food have never been purposelessly destroyed. This assumption is, however, somewhat hazardous. Those who have followed the price fluctuations of agricultural produce within recent years are well aware that the increase in prices is due to the crop failures and not to the administration's policy of reducing production. Moreover in view of the facts it can probably be said that the destruction of five million pigs, the plowing under of grain and cotton, and

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other similar measures, have caused the farmers considerable losses, for if the farmers had not destroyed these products they might now be able to sell them at very good prices.

When President Roosevelt recommended the farm policy to congress, he declared that it was purely an experiment which could be given up immediately if it proved a failure. He added that if the plan proved unsuccessful he would be the first to inform congress of the fact. That sounds good, but means little, for whether an experiment proves a success or failure depends entirely on how one looks at it. If one takes the point of view that the policies of the Administration are responsible for the increase in prices of farm products, the experiment was a success. If one believes, however, that the increase in prices is due to the crop failures, the plan was a failure.

The human element also is involved. It is not easy for a man in public life to admit that an important section of his program has been a complete failure.

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For a president who is seeking re-election it is even more difficult, for he knows that the opposition will make full use of this information, and no man can be expected to provide his opponents with effective weapons in this way. One might perhaps maintain that an open admission of failure would be the best tactic.

In view, however, of the tone adopted by the President's opponents in the press and in Congress, such an admission would probably be a mistake. Their attacks have long been so venomous, false, and malicious that an honest and objective discussion has been impossible. For a long time the President has ignored this mudslinging, or has shrugged it off with an ironical remark. The constant attacks have gradually got on his nerves, however. He went so far as to call the opponents of the Administration liars, a thing he should not have done. This appellation fits many of them but there are undoubtedly many among his critics who are honest and well meaning people who certainly have not deserved to be called liars.

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The President's opponents can chalk up one victory, at any rate. This is confined entirely to the realms of psychology, but is nevertheless important and momentous. They have succeeded in shaking the President's candor and self confidence and in arousing his irritation. This must be deeply regretted, for it would be only human for the President to defend his measures the more zealously in the future even if they are complete failures, such as the AAA and the NRA for example.

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THE GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(Editorial)

Among the plans to reconstruct economic life which President Roosevelt intends to put into effect in the immediate future, the resettlement projects deserve special attention. Farmers from barren farms are going to be settled on fertile land; also, there seems to be an intention to resettle elsewhere those farmers who have given up their farms because of bad times or the burden of debts. It is to be done at government expense; unemployed persons are going to be placed in a position to become independent on lands to be allotted them. Fundamentally, all these plans must be approved. The objection that these resettlements are bound to increase the agricultural surplus, and thus render even more insecure the income of farmers, is not valid. Persons who are going to be resettled are not supposed to increase the amount of products on the market, but are rather to support their own families with the produce of their soil.

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This is quite possible (in parts of the country where the soil has not yet been cultivated) if the government fertilizes the land, builds houses, barns and stables and puts the necessary cattle and equipment at the disposal of the settlers. One of the main things, however, which on occasions of previous settlements has often been overlooked, is the careful sifting of the persons who apply. There will undoubtedly be many who will apply because the idea of coming into possession of a small farm, free and without effort, is alluring beyond measure. One may assume as self-evident that all who apply are in need. As to this, no mistake must be made. Persons able to help themselves have no right to claim government aid. However, the selection of applicants has only just begun and is far from being closed. Strict care is necessary, in order to settle only such persons who are actually able to cultivate the land in an orderly fashion, and who have a real interest in getting the utmost in produce for themselves. Anyone who has never worked on a farm should not be settled; it is risky, for he understands nothing of agriculture, and he may therefore not be expected to be successful. Former farmers or farm hands will constitute the best material and, where families with children are involved, the outlook for success is even brighter. At the present

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time, the number of hands available to do the work plays a great part in agriculture.

It is not yet definitely known what requirements are to be made by the government from the settlers. It would be a mistake not to demand certain things from them as compensation. With most people, a gift is by no means regarded as valuable as the thing earned through work. It is not likely that the settlers will be asked ever to repay to the government the expenses and costs of resettlement. It must, however, be expected that, in the course of years, they could surrender at least a small portion of the produce of their land, so as not to feel that they are permanent receivers of a dole. They should get the conviction that they have attained something by their own efforts, and have become rooted in the soil. They should not regard their resettlement as a passing episode in their lives, but be proud of their holdings, which they can some day bequeath to their heirs. The whole work of resettlement would fall short of its purpose if the settlements should last only a few years, or until things are better and the settlers could abandon their farms again.

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The main strength of every people is lodged in its settled farmers. Our American farmers have, until recent years, made frequent use of their freedom of movement. Ask some old farmers where they have been living in the course of their lives, and, with some pride, they will tell you how many farms they have owned, one after the other, and then sold again. Formerly, the trend was generally toward the West, but today the direction is not so precise; but changes--many of them--are still being made. Many farmers look for another farm after they have cultivated one farm for some time, no matter whether they are successful or not. Those who are not successful hope for better luck elsewhere; the one who has laid aside a little fortune wants still more, and looks for a larger farm. Thus, they have no permanent home, take no roots in the soil, and show little interest in the modern progress of agriculture. The farmer who remains on his land is much more valuable to our economic life and to the state. It is to be hoped that the Federal Government, in carrying out its resettlement plans will pay close attention to this point.

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AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

(Editorial)

Oscar Johnston, a cotton planter from Mississippi with a prominent position in the A. A. A., is an advocate for equality of agriculture with industry, to be achieved by the Government. He contends that ever since the Civil War the Government has been largely influenced by the industrial East to the detriment of agriculture. This contention is to some extent justified, although as a matter of fact the Federal Government has spent more money for the advancement of agriculture than to aid industry. However industry has received its share in an indirect way, namely, by way of high tariffs which has enabled it to keep foreign competition at a distance from the American market and so to make exorbitant profits.

Originally the policy of a protective tariff was fully justified, because only by this means was it possible to develop and build up American industry.

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In the course of time, however, this policy completely degenerated. Now Johnston demands a radical revolution in agricultural politics. As an initial step, the Government should not extend further credit to the farmers, for through this credit it becomes easier for them to get farther and farther into debt. He further takes exception to the fact that one department of the Government restricts production, while at the same time another opens new stretches of land to production. He finally demands that on making new business treaties the exportation of agricultural products should be taken into consideration.

It is remarkable that the latter demand was made only a few days ago by the national chamber of commerce. This policy has also been followed by the Government for some time, but the settlement of trade treaties is progressing so slowly that their effects are not felt as yet. That the other two demands are right and should be carried out has been repeatedly pointed out here and emphatically stressed. To give his demands more emphasis Johnson wants to unite the population of the South and the Middle West into a sort of

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agricultural block, as their interests are essentially the same.

This idea is not new. Only a few weeks ago Governor Olson of Minnesota suggested the formation of an agricultural block of the North West. This suggestion may not have been formal, but it was actual. Therefore Johnston's suggestions and demands seem to some extent superfluous, and yet it is remarkable that the man from the South has stepped out before the public with his plans. These plans are not radical; they do not express ideas of a farm agitator but of a practical farmer who also happens to occupy a Government position.

The Government has strayed into a blind alley with its agricultural policy. The farmers will have to learn that no group of producers is ever benefitted for long by a policy of gift giving and by artificial restrictions of production. The sooner the Government makes up its mind to reconstruct its farm policy from the bottom up, the better.

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FARMERS' WEEK

(Editorial)

Farmers' Week at the World's Fair brought not only the farmers to Chicago but also the politicians, who proclaim the saving of agriculture as their aim. Two of the latter, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Chester C. Davis of the A. A. A., made use of Farmers' Week to submit their saving plans to the country. Thomas is generally looked upon as the leader of the inflationist group. He, however, emphatically denies that he or his associates aim at unlimited inflation. Rather it is his contention that they want nothing but to lower the price of gold to the status it had in 1926. They have chosen 1926 because, in their opinion, most of the present debts were contracted at a time when the value of gold was approximately that of 1926. It can also be said that the prices for agricultural products should be raised to the level of the year 1926. Thomas wants to achieve this end by having the President, by executive order, raise the price of gold an additional eighteen per cent.

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This would automatically decrease the gold content of the dollar by eighteen per cent.

One may, contrary to this argument, contend that the Government sometime ago reduced by forty per cent the gold content of the dollar, without increasing prices to any noticeable degree. The prices of agricultural products began to soar when, because of the drought, these products became scarcer. Senator Thomas maintains that price formation depends entirely upon the exchange value of money. This view point is a false one.

Every Chicagoan knows that all rents have been reduced by fifty per cent during the last five years. There were two reasons for this. First, so much had been built during the preceding years that the supply exceeded the demand. Second, tenants have had to cut their expenses because of the depression. These two deciding factors cannot be undone by inflationary measures and, as a matter of fact, the decrease of the gold content of the dollar did not result in a rise of rents.

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Prices of agricultural products, in the same manner, are not determined solely by the exchange value of money. The latter depends largely upon the ability of the domestic and foreign markets to absorb these products, as well as upon nature, which sometimes lavishes abundant crops upon the farmer and at other times bestows poor crops.

All these factors are omitted in Thomas' views, and his arguments are thus of no practical value. The contentions of Mr. Davis, who attempts to defend the artificial reduction of agricultural products, make no claim to serious consideration in the face of the poor crops expected this year.

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CHANGED INTO A DESERT

(Editorial)

The Federal Government has a special department which deals with the transformation of arid lands into fertile soil. When the great drought invaded the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and parts of other states, and when the loose subsoil began to move away and dust storms prevailed throughout the country, Washington knew then that forceful intervention on the part of the Government in behalf of the affected areas had become imperative. A representative of the Department was sent to these areas to ascertain how things were and what the outlook was for the future.

This representative has now returned from his tour of inspection. His findings are, in effect, that the areas most affected by the drought, which comprise, mainly, large districts of the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Montana, had been transformed into a desert unsuitable for any human settlement. He is of the opinion that the Government should resettle the entire population of those areas into

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districts in which they would have at least a semblance of a chance to earn their living in agricultural pursuits. The representative further maintains that the land on which these people now live will never become arable again. This ground is dried out through and through; not a single blade of green can be seen on it and nothing will grow on it in the future.

The inhabitants, however, are of a different opinion. They believe that the soil may be reclaimed and become fertile again. Which is the right viewpoint, is, of course, not to be decided at the writer's desk. The farmers who for many years have cultivated their produce there, have had practical experience which cannot be overlooked by anybody. On the other hand, the representative of the Federal Government has the advantage of scientific research on his side, together with a knowledge of certain facts which these farmers do not have. They do not seem to know that not only have their fields dried out; but numerous sources of water, even subterranean currents, have become dried up, perhaps for a long time, perhaps forever. Nor do they seem to know that the one-sided lack of diversification in their crops has taken from their fields all resistance to the elements; that their lands have become a pawn

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for the winds to play with; and, that it is but a question of a relatively short time until sand dunes begin to form, as is usually nature's way with deserts.

The farmers have no confidence in the findings of the commissioner nor do they believe that the desert formation is, in part, their own fault; they distrust his superior insight. They do not want to go away but prefer to stay and carry on the hard and almost hopeless struggle with the sun and the wind instead of being resettled in other districts. The opinion that generally prevails is that the American farmer is less attached to his soil than the European. When one sees how frequently farmers sell their land and settle in other places a few hundred miles farther away, this opinion naturally appears to be well founded. The stubborn persistence of the farmers, impoverished by dry and dusty soil which affords no hope of ever producing even what they actually need to live on, and which will never be of any use to them, shows the American farmer from quite a different angle. It will be hard work, therefore, to persuade him to settle in other areas, much harder than they seem to think in Washington.

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It is strange to notice with what persistence a man may adhere to the soil into which he has put his labors, even when it no longer repays his efforts, and provides for him but insufficiently or else permits the elements to threaten destruction to him and his home. For thousands of years the Italian peasants who settled on the slopes of Vesuvius or Etna have been in constant danger of being buried by the next eruption of the volcano. This danger has, in the course of history, become a reality many times. Yet they would not abandon the soil which meant so much to them. The survivors of the catastrophies rebuilt their villages soon afterwards, close by or even on top of the hardened lava masses. The City of Messina, soon after its destruction by the elements, rose like Phoenix from its ashes. This tendency of theirs to cling to the soil which they had tilled by the sweat of their brows has not been observed, until now, among immigrants to American lands. Do we see in it the development of a new and more intimate relation between the American farmer and the soil? Does it signify that his love for the soil has become deep rooted and made him a part of it?

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UNWELCOME AID

(Editorial)

The distress of the American farmer, which was greatly aggravated this summer by the drought and insect plague, is so well known that it is not disputed by anyone who is at all acquainted with existing conditions.

It is just as indisputable that the Federal Administration has, in the current year, done everything in its power to alleviate the suffering of the rural population. It has already spent many millions for this purpose, and more millions will follow. Those farmers who suffered from the dreadful drought have received generous assistance, and they will continue to receive it. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared only recently that the Agricultural Administration will buy from four to seven million cows from such farmers as would otherwise lose their cattle because of the drought; and



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the same holds true for the other livestock which could not survive the winter for lack of fodder and water. These measures of assistance are fully appreciated by the farmers in general, even if, among the more radical farm organizations, expressions of discontent can be heard at what has been done for agriculture. Still, the criticism does not seem entirely unjustified. If we consider, that, of the \$130,000,000 which should have been paid last January to the farmers who limited their cultivated land and reduced their livestock in accordance with the wishes of the Agricultural Administration, only about \$14,000,000 has been paid so far, we must admit that there are good grounds for dissatisfaction. Therefore, one cannot take it amiss if it is asked how long it will be before the total amount appropriated for this purpose is paid out.

The Government's plan for enabling hard-pressed small farmers to move into better areas met with unexpectedly sharp criticism and even direct opposition. From South Dakota comes the report that the farmers there whom this measure



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was especially intended to assist, are fighting with all their might against having to abandon their farms and move to other states. The governor of this state has therefore found it necessary to devise ways and means for creating new settlements for the distressed farmers within the borders of the state. At the same time, he intends to ask the Federal Agricultural Administration to support this plan, because all other resettlement plans meet with insurmountable resistance.

Taken as a whole, this resistance is not surprising. The farmer clings, with every fibre of his being, to the soil which has been a home to him and his family, even if it has supported them only meagerly. The Agricultural Administration will do well if it takes into consideration the farmer's attachment to the soil, with which he has inseparable ties; and does not insist upon the carrying out of plans for relief which are not desired, even if they are well meant.



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A RADICAL LAW

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt has signed the Frazier-Lemke bill and has thereby made it a law. This law is the more significant because it is the only law of the New Deal which can be considered radical; it means a complete departure from the American tradition. It provides for a reduction in, or suspension of, agricultural debts. It is noteworthy that both authors, Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Congressman William Lemke, hail from North Dakota, and were formerly closely connected with the Farmers' Non-Partisan League. The law is the product of a radical agrarian policy which has many followers in the Northwest, and especially in North Dakota. It provides that every farmer who has one or more mortgages on his farm may negotiate with the holders of the mortgages for the purpose of securing a reduction of the indebtedness. If the two parties reach no agreement, the farmer may appeal to the proper federal court. This court must appraise the farm; then, on the basis of



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this appraisal, it decides what amount the farmer must pay his creditors. The paying off of the mortgage may be divided by the court into several years and meanwhile the farmer has to pay interest of only one per cent on the debt.

If the creditors refuse to accept this arrangement, the court has the right to postpone the settlement of the matter for five years. Meanwhile the farmer remains on the farm as a sort of tenant, and must pay to the owner of the mortgage an amount set by the court as rent. The law provides, therefore, for expropriation in the true sense of the word. The mortgage holder's property is partly expropriated by a court decision. In this situation the debtor has all the advantages, the creditor all the disadvantages.



The law goes much further than the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. This law, which was enacted in the interest of the small city home owner, provides, also, for the reduction of the mortgage or its interest. But it presupposes

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that the owner of the mortgage has agreed to the arrangement. It tries to help both the home owner and the possessor of the mortgage. Under the Frazier-Lemke Act, the mortgage holder can be compelled to accept the reduction of the mortgage or the temporary reduction of the interest to one per cent.

Naturally, the law should serve as a means for the reduction of the debts on agricultural property. The total amount of agricultural mortgage debts is estimated at twelve and one-half billion dollars. This is an immense sum, but it is considerably less than the total amount of city mortgages. This one-sided favoring of the farmer over city people seems questionable. But the law is based on the idea that the farmer is a poor, hunted person, driven from house and home by the mortgage holder, a well-filled capitalist beast. This idea is fantastic nonsense.

It is quite possible that the owner of a farm mortgage is worse off than the debtor. Many of these farm mortgages are in the hands of large



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insurance companies, and if their existence should be endangered by the new law, hundreds of thousands of policy holders would lose their money. Naturally, the law has a safety valve, which consists in the right of the court to have the actual value of the farm appraised. This stipulation works in the interest of both parties, in that of the debtor as well as that of the creditor.

Nevertheless, the new law means a forcible and one-sided interference in private financial transactions. Up to the present, the protection of private property has been considered one of the fundamental duties of the State. In this case, the State not only breaks with this principle, but it takes the initiative in the attack upon private property. It does not seem possible that the Supreme Court will consider the law constitutional.



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THE FLIGHT TO THE BIG CITY

(Editorial)

One of the aims of the new German government is to establish a closer relationship between man and the soil on which he works, and to which he owes his existence. One may call this a fantastic idea; one may scoff at it as being romantic--the fact remains that essentially, it is a truly human and healthy sentiment. These efforts are not limited to Germany alone, but are taking place in a more or less different form in other countries as well. But in Germany, legislation has already been enacted on this question.

It is undoubtedly true that man tends to deteriorate in a large city and becomes estranged from a more natural way of living. It has been pointed out repeatedly that voluntary birth control, which Theodore Roosevelt in his drastic manner once called race suicide, is a product of city life. The consequences are much more profound than are superficially evident. In the first place, the ratio between older and younger people is constantly changing

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in favor of the former, and that is neither a natural nor a pleasant prospect.

Quite recently President Roosevelt, in one of his speeches, asked the youth of this country to return to the farms; but probably his appeal, too, will fall on deaf ears as have all the others that have previously been voiced. Why do people give up life in the country and go to the big city? It cannot be the so-called agricultural depression. In spite of the constant complaints of the farmers, they are still much better off than most factory workers and office employees.

At least the farmer has a roof over his head, nor does he have to worry about his daily bread. If things are difficult for him, it merely means that he lacks those things which are generally considered luxuries. With the overwhelming majority of the city population, the struggle for shelter and food hardly ever ceases. In former years, the city dweller could find amusements and diversions much more easily and cheaply than the farmer; but the automobile, the movie, and the radio have changed all that. The farmer in an out-of-the-way

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backwoods region can listen to a symphony concert or to dance music, broadcast over the radio, just as the city dweller does, and the best movies can be seen in a little country town for less money than in New York or Chicago.

These inventions have brought the farmer in close contact with the rest of the world, and the advantages the city dweller used to have, are gone. In comparison with life in a large city, with its air full of smoke and gasoline fumes, its crowded apartments, its worried and hectic way of living, country life seems to be the ideal life. Then what is it that attracts people to the cities in ever increasing numbers? That question is hard to answer. Perhaps we are justified in assuming that people nowadays have lost their appreciation of a calm, peaceful, and well-regulated existence. They want excitement and sensation, and a teeming metropolis can provide that far better than a farm or a little country town.

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INCORRIGIBLE

(Editorial)

The committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives again has in mind a bill for the salvation of agriculture. At present public negotiations are being conducted before the committee. Most people coming before the committee are so-called farm politicians. Among them was one from Chicago by the name of C. B. Gregory, editor of a magazine, Prairie Farmer. What this gentleman had cooked up for the salvation of agriculture is quite remarkable.

Mr. Gregory had figured out that farmers could be saved from impending peril, but not until the prices are legally established for wheat at 93.7 cents per bushel; for hogs, \$7.67 per hundred pounds; for tobacco, 11 cents; and for cotton, 13.7 per pound. Our farmer friend had everything figured out down to the last detail. He intends to increase the price of hogs by imposing one-half cent in taxes on each pound of pork. To our regret, he fails to tell us how it

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would profit the farmer if the Federal Government is to receive a tribute of one-half cent for every pound of pork.

The man has still another plan. He proposes that the land on which maize is grown should be reduced by 15 per cent. Every farmer who voluntarily withdraws his land from the production of maize should receive a remuneration of four dollars per year per acre. The Secretary of Agriculture should, in addition, be authorized to buy up large quantities of pork. At first it seems puzzling to some extent, for what would the Secretary of Agriculture want to do with all that pork? But the farmers' friend from Chicago knows the answer. He is going to sell the meat in such a manner that it would not enter into competition with other pork produced in the country.

This provision is in itself apt to make the proposals appear senseless. Time and again attempts have been made to influence prices of agricultural products by legislative measures, and time and again this procedure turned out to be absolutely aimless and costly in the extreme. It is not possible to withdraw

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a part of production from the market by buying it up. As long as it is bought but not destroyed it remains a factor in the formation of prices. Whether it is sold in the domestic or foreign market, it is always going to have a bearing on prices. This again proved without peradventure how fatuous an experiment it is on the part of the farming authorities to stabilize the price of wheat.

The establishment of prices depends upon natural factors. If it is not influenced artificially, then after a period of abnormal rising and falling of prices there always follows a period of balanced prices. That is how it always was and how it is going to be in the future. History shows as clearly as light that wars have been the strongest factor in the favor of high food prices, and in postwar times, prices relaxed again. The present period is nothing but a reaction to the period of abnormally high prices that prevailed during the war. This time there will likewise be a balancing, if bureaucracy does not again interfere disturbingly with its unholy attempts at setting artificial prices.

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Congressman William L. Nelson from Missouri has a plan for saving agriculture which is more definite, better, and cheaper. First, he wants the law which authorizes agricultural authorities to speculate in agricultural produce to be revoked. He further asks for a tariff revision which would make it possible for American farmers to export their products to other countries. As a further remedy, he recommends the reduction of interest rates on agricultural mortgages and the renewal of these mortgages for more extended periods.

Nelson is in favor of abolishing all subsidies; he demands the reduction of all public expenditures, and along with it a reduction of taxes and a policy of "limited inflation aiming at the stabilization of an honest dollar". This suggestion has been made a few times in the last years, but it is extremely hazardous. For the time being it may be advantageous to the farmer, but for that part of the population which must buy farm products, especially the poorer classes of the population, it would have catastrophic effects. The best suggestion made by Congressman Nelson is the last one. This is its wording: "Let the farmer alone!" If the committee agrees to carry out this idea and to reduce

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taxes, it would render the farmers and the entire national economy an invaluable service.

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ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

(Editorial)

In an article dealing with the outlook for agriculture and industry, the Alexander Hamilton Institute points to the close relationship between the two. In a graphic presentation of the agricultural and industrial production in the period from 1919 to 1932, it is shown that the two lines are nearly parallel. Whenever the value of industrial production rose above that of agricultural production, the price levels of the two types of products soon became parallel again.

According to estimates made by the Department of Agriculture, farmers' incomes this year amounted to \$5,240,000,000. This demonstrates a considerable recession as compared with last year, when the total was \$6,955,000,000. In 1930 the income from agriculture was \$9,506,000, and in 1929 it was \$11,950,000. Accordingly, the income of the farmers has been consistently and almost

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uniformly receding in the last four years. The recession amounted to 56.2 per cent.

This recession, of course, is not to be understood as a decrease in the quantity of production, but rather as a reduction in prices. The market value of industrial production was lowered 60.3 per cent between 1929 to 1931, and so it coincides almost exactly with the downward trend of agricultural production. The fall in prices, however, amounted to only 25.1 per cent, whereas quantity production went down 47 per cent. This evidence also demonstrates the clear parallelism between the groups. One may make the outright statement that industry had to bring its prices to an approximate level and its production to a real level in relation to the value of agricultural production.

There are a number of signs indicating that for agricultural products, the period of sinking prices has now come to an end. Since last June the prices of agricultural products have been rising slowly. This increase in prices was neither general nor uniform; in a way, it was rather impeded by a number

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of drawbacks. But the general tendency with regard to prices of agricultural products indicated a rise. There is a belief among experts that this tendency will continue next year, and the increase in income from agricultural products is estimated at 10 per cent.

The index of values of industrial products stands, for the first time since the beginning of the depression, below that of agricultural production. From this, one may conclude with sufficient certainty that increases in value of the former will be greater next year than those of the latter. For there is no reason to assume that the process of levelling is not being reached. But one must not jump to the conclusion that the quantity of production will be much above that of the current year. It is quite possible that the increase in value to be expected with certainty will be realized by higher prices exclusively.

At any rate, the data and evaluations, based as they are on reliable sources, make it clear once more that an improved situation in agriculture inevitably

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precedes a general improvement in the economic situation. The experts have figured that next year the value of industrial products will be approximately 20 per cent higher than that of this year. This is by no means a satisfactory increase, as production will still lag behind that of 1931. People have become accustomed to the idea that a speedy return to prosperity is not to be expected. They must find satisfaction in the slow rise, for which there are now favorable indications.

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Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

THE CANADIAN MIGRATION PROBLEM

(Editorial)

During the last few years, at least 100,000 young American farmers emigrated to Western Canada. The majority were from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and other agricultural states of that section in the United States. Within the last decade, it is said, about one million have settled in the Dominion.

These numbers are destined to arouse some apprehension among our agricultural population. Such a quantum represents a serious economic loss, particularly to the agricultural regions. This emigration cannot be readily counter-balanced by a large immigration from Europe, which at present is likely to be curtailed or suspended entirely as a result of nearsightedness and restrictive laws.

It is very detrimental to us because this contingent represents our young American-born farmers; hence, men who have learned their calling under the



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watchful guidance of their experienced, successful fathers; and in availing themselves of the exceedingly liberal inducement provided by the Canadian homestead laws, they become the most desirable influx to Canada. But to us, they are irretrievably lost, since the English statutes require them to swear allegiance to King George V of England before they may acquire any land.

Of course, several thousand young farmers returned within the last few weeks. They fled, fearing the ominous specter of general military servitude, which is a recently inaugurated English product. They were not inclined to market their staunch and healthy osseous frames for re-inforcements of the King. Their English assimilation was still superficial, regardless of oaths of expatriation and subservience to George V, and they preferred prudence to valor.

But what benefit is derived by the few who return when compared to the hundreds



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of thousands remaining and becoming bona fide Canadian citizens? Can the European immigration give us a fully satisfactory substitute for this valuable young people obsorbed by Canada? The German and Scandinavian farmers, always our most desirable element, will find such favorable conditions in their own country, after the war, that they won't have any inclination for migration towards our distant American West to make our wilderness amenable to culture; at best a very laborious task.

Aside from that, our West has lost its attraction. All valuable agricultural land is in private possession. Homesteads of 160 acres for one family, free as of yore, are not available any more.

Of course there are large areas in the West which are offered for settlement; 260 million acres of government land. Thus four fifths of the State of Nevada, two thirds of Utah, half of Wyoming, one fifth to one third of Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, California, and New Mexico may be had. But no one only



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slightly familiar with the local topography and agriculture, cares for it. Although Uncle Sam claims that about half of it (130 million acres) is suitable farming land, nobody places much reliance on this assertion. Arid land, stony and sandy; tufts of grass occasionally, which serve as meager pasturage for cattle and sheep; it is not tempting.

Several land bills were recently submitted to Congress. One provides for a unit of 640 acres for grazing land homesteads. That much would suffice to support a family, but the cattle rangers of these parts, who enjoy free and unrestricted use of wide stretches of government land, do not cherish the prospect of seeing this vast territory cut up into fenced farms. They declare, quite brazenly, that not even forty head of cattle can be maintained on 640 acres; it requires more than 1,280 acres. But as these gentlemen have "special interests," it does not behoove us to accept their verdict at face value. Nevertheless, these districts are infamous due to the sanguinary feuds between cattle raisers and sheep herders; surely not very desirable from the settler's

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standpoint, when Canada is so near, where the best wheat land can be had for the asking, and other practical inducements are given to the homesteader; benefits which are unobtainable elsewhere.

Uncle Sam who would like to keep his young farmers on his own soil, finds this a serious problem. Canada has an advantage which he cannot equal, regardless of any number of homestead laws. Neighbor Canada entices with her wheat fields, and is simply superior. After the war, the Canadian advantages will be more apparent than ever, and emigration from the United States will take on a very noticeable increase.

What shall our Nation do about it? Look on with equanimity how our best blood is drained from us for evermore, or pass a law against emigration to Canada? Hardly.

There is a solution exceedingly, yea, frightfully simple: annexation of



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Canada by the United States. Under an English George, - the third to be specific, - England had to relinquish part of her American holdings. Why not finish the work which started so successfully 140 years ago? Let it be completed under George V, so that the rest of this colonial territory may be ceded to the United States, which is, after all, "the nearest," historically and geographically. It will not create a very Raucous dispute. Just now the world map is being subjected to considerable "changes," and if we revise our Northern boundry just a little, it would not amount to much more than a "moping up," Would the Canadians object very much? Only recently they assured us of their friendship based on "racial solidarity and homogeneousness." Now let them be serious and express their sentiments through action.

It is easily accomplishable now. Uncle Sam need not issue two proclamations to obtain 500,000 tried and experienced soldiers, who would revel in making the command a reality. Ere long the problem must be solved; why not now, when the operation would be short and almost painless? Just a little courage!



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1901.

WARNING FOR OVER-ZEALOUS SETTLERS

After the opening for settlement of a large part of Oklahoma several years ago, a venture which was exceptionally successful, preparations are now being made to make additional tracts available, lands which the red-skins relinquished.

A well-meaning German farmer of Union County, Oklahoma, gives sensible advice to prospective homesteaders.

"I consider it imperative to give timely advice to friends and to those who contemplate settling in this region. The journey should not be made until the prospective farmer has made his selection and is prepared to take possession of his acres. Thus far, many ambitious settlers arrived here without sufficient funds to live on. Such people find themselves in a deplorable position, because there is no opportunity at present to



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1901.

earn money. The territory is well populated, but during the winter the farmers are not very busy; aside from this, even with the best of intentions, strangers find it impossible to obtain jobs.

"I believe it is my duty to inform my compatriots that this conglomerate of impecunious people who arrived here in quest of homesteads, must suffer considerable hardships and even want ere they realize their expectations. Many sleep in wagons, or even under the bare sky, as they have no means to find a better shelter. Months will pass before the designated sections are available for entry. Of course, the aforesaid does not apply to those who have enough money to tide them over.

"In connection with the above, I might mention that, according to the latest information, the opening date has been postponed. Originally, it was scheduled for May, but unforeseen circumstances intervened and it had to be postponed for several months. Until the officials have allocated new

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1901.

lands to the Indians, farms to which they are legally entitled, it will be impossible to open the district to the White settlers. The deals with the Indians proceed slowly, exceptionally so, due to rampant contagious diseases, which broke out lately. It is said that the President may delay the opening proclamation until the Fall.

"Furthermore, the pioneers do not receive this land gratuitously. It is acquired under the Homestead laws; upon proving up, a payment of \$200 for every Quarter Section [160 acres; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Transl.] must be made to Uncle Sam.

"However, title to the land can be obtained within 14 months, if a person is able to make the \$200 payment to the Land Office at the end of that period, and provided that he lived on it and cultivated the ground according to the legal requirements."



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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 24, 1900.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN
POULTRY FARMING

The National Fancier's Association is holding a poultry exhibition at Dearborn and 16th Streets. It was there, that the recently organized National Association of German-American Poultry Farmers met for the first time last night, to appoint officers for the organization. The membership is rapidly increasing, having one hundred members already. Mr. Andreas Simon, editor of the agricultural supplement of the Illinois Staats - Zeitung, delivered the opening address.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1875.

STATE TAXES

(Editorial)

Again the Illinois General Assembly has proved that, when money matters are concerned, the difference between country and city, farmer and urbanite, is more pronounced than the difference between political parties. About eight years ago, Illinois had a so-called Board of Equalization which was established for the sole purpose of plundering the larger cities, above all Chicago, for the benefit of our noble farmers. The Board has done its work with criminal impudence. It not only doubled the tax levied upon Chicago, after the taxes had been increased by twenty-four per cent, and then even by ninety-eight per cent, but, at the same time, it deducted more than a million acres from the taxable property of farmers, thus committing a two-fold swindle. In this year's session of the Illinois General Assembly the first attack was made against this band of robbers (the Board), but without the desired result. As soon as the matter was introduced all party differences

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ceased; Republican, Democratic, and Independent farmers, or rather representatives from rural communities, cast aside all party differences and united to protect the "sacred rights" of the farmers to rob and pillage the "contemptible" cities. And so the proposal to abolish the Board of Equalization was rejected by a great majority, giving the "loyal," "honest," and "good" tiller of the soil, who so often is represented as a living proof that the American people are thoroughly moral, further opportunity to let evil urbanites pay their (the farmers') taxes.

However, at least one improvement has been made in tax legislation, or, more correctly stated, at least one absurdity that is beyond the human mind's powers of comprehension has been removed. In their greedy desire to place their burden of taxation upon the "infamous capitalists," the rural members of a former legislature had introduced a twofold tax levy upon corporations. First, the physical property of joint stock corporations, which was used to acquire their capital, was taxed, and then also the stock certificates as so much separate capital. For instance, twenty people furnish \$500 [sic]

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each, or a total of \$100,000, for the purpose of, say, establishing a lumber mill, or a furniture factory, or a newspaper. The \$100,000 was used to purchase buildings, machines, raw materials, etc., and each of the twenty people, who contributed the necessary money, received evidence of part ownership in the enterprise, in the form of stock certificates. Let us assume that \$85,000 was used to establish the business, and \$15,000 to meet operating expenses, that is, to pay salaries, etc., until the first profits were realized; then \$85,000 would remain in the form of physical property. Our rural tax "artists" figured thus: Here we have, first, \$85,000 in tangible property, and there we have \$100,000 in capital stock--we shall tax that also; so we have \$185,000 of taxable property.

This system of taxation showed itself in all its glory when taxes were levied upon privately owned and corporate businesses of the same nature. In the one case only tangible property was taxed; in the other the tangible property and the capital stock, or stock certificates which were merely a receipt for money that was invested in the tangible property. In this way the Chicago Times and

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the Chicago Journal, which are owned each by one person, were taxed only for tangible property; but the Tribune, Interocean, Post, and the three German dailies, all of which are owned by corporations, had to pay the two-fold tax.

It is needless to say that this differentiation was felt as a penalty by all of those who had pooled their resources to establish stock companies. The system operated exclusively to the advantage of large corporations and to the detriment of those who invested their earnings in the stock of small companies. It was "killing the goose that laid the golden egg".

One of the few creditable services rendered by the present legislature was the removal of this nonsensical system of taxation. Another was the abolishing of the different interest rates which creditors may charge for loans. To maintain these various rates would mean to drive all capital furnished by people living in other states, to other parts of the country. It is gratifying to know that our infuriated rural legislators did not permit their

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animosity towards "nefarious capital," to cause them to commit such a suicidal folly. However, our hopes of being blessed with a thorough improvement of our tax system through the application of common sense methods, must be deferred two years hence, when our vulturous Board of Equalization may also be abolished.

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Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1934.

IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC HEALTH

(Editorial)

Anyone who has eyes to see and ears to hear will not be disturbed by the report issued by the Federal Bureau of Markets, stating that about six billion cans of preserved foods are annually consumed by American families, even though the average is about fifty cans per person. These figures do not include milk, fish, and the various kinds of meats that may be bought in cans and need only to be heated before serving. The official statistics include only fruits and vegetables, and the average of fifty cans per person by no means indicates the great amount of canned food that annually finds its way into the stomachs of Uncle Sam's children.

At the same time this report gives us "food for thought" when it reveals that the use of this kind of food has increased from ten to fifty cans per person

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Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1934.

during the past twenty-five years. Will the American people finally consume only canned goods and permit the noble art of cooking to vanish from their homes?

The respective authorities at Washington evidently foresees such a possibility, for they insist that more laws be enacted for the protection of food and for more severe punishment of those who manufacture or sell impure foods.

It is not news that large quantities of food must be seized and destroyed because it is spoiled, but that unscrupulous and greedy merchants, nevertheless, try to sell it to gullible customers, although state or government inspectors watch them very closely.

Apparently the maximum punishment provided for by the present laws is not severe enough to protect the American public from these attacks upon its health, and the proposals to enact stricter legislation, deserve ample

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consideration. This is especially desirable since the firms which make it their object to dispense only wholesome canned food are the most ardent advocates of strict control over their business.

Since the industry has succeeded in accustoming the public to its canned food, the demand that this food be of the best kind is only just. Of course, that does not mean that they are to offer more competition to the adherents of "home cooking", which is still in vogue among the majority of our German families.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

NEW FOOD AND DRUG ACT PROPOSED

(Editorial)

A new draft of a law governing the sale of unadulterated foods and drugs is now before the United States Senate. When a previous bill was discussed in committee last month, manufacturers voiced strenuous objections. They considered its provisions too strict. Many of the provisions which were objected to have not been embodied in the new bill. In its present form, the proposed law does not give the public the same degree of protection against fraud and adulteration that the former bill offered; nevertheless, it is a great improvement over the present law.

Anybody who has visited the Government Building at the Century of Progress, and has seen examples of adulteration of food and drugs, and has noted the ingredients of which they actually consist, can readily understand, why the

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

various sections of the existing act should be thoroughly altered; for the Government could not institute proceedings against the manufacturers and vendors of the products which were exhibited, because the pertinent paragraphs of the present Food and Drug Act are too lax. At the Fair people were especially warned against the use of one of the exhibited products, which at that time was not only openly sold in Chicago, but was also extensively advertised by radio. Apparently the authorities could not interfere, although, in their exhibit, they expressly designated the product as harmful.

Unfortunately, the proposed act does not prescribe that the component parts of this highly recommended product, or medicine, be recorded on the label; but it does prohibit advertising remedies for about fifty kinds of sicknesses, which are enumerated, unless these remedies are expressly prescribed by a physician, since they might prove harmful to the health of the patient when not taken under the supervision of a doctor. That, at least, is a great step toward progress. Moreover, an advertisement is to be considered false if it

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

is only misleading in any respect. According to the original bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would have authority to set a standard of quality for various foods. The present bill merely grants him power to establish a minimum standard of quality.

Of course, those who like decreases of authority are harmful to the purpose of the law. However, since the act, in its first form, could not have passed, it is desirable that Congress enact it in its present form. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The provisions of the present law are entirely inadequate. Since there is apparently only a choice of retaining it, or replacing it by the proposed act, the latter should be enacted.

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Abendpost, July 28, 1924.

OUR DRINKING WATER

(Editorial)

Whenever the summer heat gets us in its grip, our Commissioner of Water Works complains about the inconsiderate waste of water. This at least, is given as an explanation for the deficit which crept into the water budget lately, a deficit which needs annual bolstering in the form of loans. Whether these increased appropriations have become second nature or are merely indulged in to convince the city of the water work's capacity, is something which has not been fully ascertained as yet. Undoubtedly, if matters continue the way they are, the water department's money-raising ability will soon exceed its water-lifting efficiency. Even today the financial force is greater than the water pressure, which anyone may note by opening the kitchen faucet. This condition is a regrettable feature and, it is claimed, it can only be eliminated by installing water-meters in all buildings. The officials proclaim that the citizenry of our city



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are hopeless squanderers as far as the precious liquid is concerned, and that if equitable taxation, according to use, is resorted to, a fair measure of frugality can be attained.

They may be right at that. It has been claimed for many years that our Chicago uses more water than any city on God's wide, wide world. Remarkable though, that we do not notice where all the nice liquid disappears. But this crime, - if it is one, - may be interwoven with extenuating circumstances, and thus the terrible prospect may not be quite as fearful as it originally appeared. Now, assuming one could produce statistics proving our Chicago mothers do wash their youngsters oftener than New York's, whose economy is given to us as an example, or showing that Chicago's sandy subsoil is more absorbent than the terra firma of other cities, and that, obviously, our sod needs more aqua pura, or, incidentally, that we have more lawns to beautify, - then the local sinful tendencies for more water would be forgiven.

Very likely, prohibition has much to do with the unprecedented use of the



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antidote for universal dryness. The human body is for the most part composed of liquid, and it requires infiltrating dampness to maintain it. Beer, wine, and whiskey have been abolished and with much conniving we enticed mortal man to mount the monstrous water wagon. He has no alternative but to share the trough with the peaceful, domesticated quadrupeds. If three million people on a torrid summer day quench their thirst with our famous (my pen slipped almost into "infamous") lake water, it is natural that the drain be noticeable at the pumping stations.

It is actually phenomenal that neighboring states, bordering on Lake Michigan, have not complained years ago to the War Department that Chicagoans are gradually guzzling up the lake. As a matter of mundane justice, Chicagoans deserve commendation for their subservience to the Eighteenth Amendment instead of punishment in the form of higher taxes for water. Furthermore, the abnegation required to drink our chemically disinfected water, is almost akin to the martyrdom of legendary saints. At least every imbiber should be given a Carnegie medal for proved heroism whenever he cools his parched throat with



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this beverage. If chemically purified and sanitary water tastes like our pipe line drinks, then mankind was born with a perverted taste. It is so reminiscent of - no, not chlorine, that would be bearable, - muck and rotten fish, that partaking of it ought to be included in the ordeals of hell. If Tantalus had been stationed in our water conduits, he would have had an enviable position. The elusive refreshment would at least have evaded him whenever he sought to gulp it down, and that represents a diminution of one half of his tortures. He would have lost all desire for it. Of course, during that era human appetite still had natural tendencies.

Could that deplorable palatability of our water be attributed to its source, the lake, with its gradual contamination by an increasing population? Hardly. Most cities depend upon highly polluted rivers for their supply and their product is not nearly so miserable. The reason, then, must be sought in our purifying method; perhaps in the mains. Either our City's bacterial-killing process is inadequate, or the conveying fixtures need cleaning.



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That a metropolitan city like Chicago countenances this without rebellion, bespeaks of a serene, angelic patience; a splendid testimonial to its inhabitants. But there is no justification in being proud about it. Chicago pays stupendous sums for its "underground plumbing" and therefore should be entitled to obtain an unquestionable thirst quencher. It could have it if it owned a proper filtering plant.

The fact that our inland sea drops taste better in some sections of the city, leads one to the obvious conclusion that the supply pipes are in bad condition, possibly choked with mud. This at least should be attended to.



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Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1918.

A DREADFUL CHICAGO RUIN

by

The Reverend C. A. Koenig

In old Europe we have seen many beautiful and picturesque ruins. They are placed in a romantic setting, on the Rhine, or on a high cliff, "looking proudly over the lands," as the poet has so beautifully described it in the poem, "The Singers' Curse".

These ruins in Germany and other countries are landmarks of olden times. Once they were castles "proud and defiant," but now they are dilapidated, destroyed, for the most part, during the everlasting feuds of knighthood and medieval warfare, in the peasant wars and the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

In Italy, too, we saw ruins dating back to the time of the Romans, in Verona, Rome, and other regions, and in Tuscany, even some prehistoric ones.



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All these ruins were beautiful in a romantic sort of way, covered with ivy and moss, melancholy and historically interesting, calling to mind the true saying: "World history is world judgment."

In Chicago, too, one can view a ruin, right in the center of one of the most populated neighborhoods of the metropolis. Thousands of people pass by there every week. This ruin, however, is not romantic and sublimely beautiful, but is ugly in the truest meaning of the word. It is located at South Ashland Avenue, on the east side of the street, between 13th Street and Washburn Avenue, and covers almost an entire block between these last-named streets. This large ruin has existed for over three years.

All the windows in this great two-story building are broken. Refuse of all sorts has collected around this disgraceful spot. Rats as big as young cats walk in and out. At the second story, eight balconies, or porches,--or whatever you want to call those old wooden stalls--hang far over the sidewalk. After a rain, black and brownish drops fall on the hats and clothes



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of passing pedestrians. It is the water that has collected on these filthy balconies. The sidewalk itself has sunk in several feet, and has been surrounded, for three years, by a patched-up wooden fence, which bears the legend: "Bureau of Streets, City of Chicago".

This ruin is really worthy of inspection--for thirty-six months it has been the target of youthful rowdies, a rendezvous par excellence for shady characters, a breeding place of contagious diseases, a daily effrontery aesthetically and a blot on the beautiful city of Chicago.

The other day we asked a question of a servant of the holy brotherhood of Irishmen, in other words, a policeman, in this poetic manner: "Whence will salvation come unto this citadel?" Whereupon he made the prosaic reply: "I don't know, sir; probably never, for this citadel belongs to Mr. Carter Harrison."

Strange! When, in this year of 1918, the Bureau of Streets called our



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attention to the fact that our sidewalk showed two sunken spots before our church and parish, we had the sidewalk repaired immediately for a cash outlay of seven hundred shiny U. S. dollars.

Carter Harrison? "Stop, peasant, this is something else again," we used to say in our Swabian home district.

Last week, in the Daily News, Mr. Carter Harrison described his impressions and experiences in northern France. On this occasion he also described the ruins of towns and villages there, which were the work of the "Huns". At any rate, German as well as Allied aerial bombs and cannon--according to the luck of war--have contributed to the wrecking. We certainly feel sorry for those poor people who now find their beloved homes in ruins. We are in favor of complete reconstruction of these damaged homes.

Just the same--we found the description of the ruins as given by Mr. Carter Harrison somewhat curious. How about that dreadful ruin on Ashland Avenue?



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Isn't our shirt closer to us than our coat? Maybe the owner of this civilization-defying ruin is saying to himself: Why not? Only Jews live there! Before God, before every right-thinking person, and before the law, a Jew is just as good, and just as good a citizen as a Christian, a heathen, or a Mohammedan. Our politicians of the Tenth Ward, of the city and of the state very much appreciate our "Jewish" votes at election time.

Besides, Christians also live in the neighborhood of this dreadful three-year-old abomination. In the immediate vicinity there are two beautiful German churches, the Zion Evangelical Church and the (Lutheran) Immanuel Evangelical Church. There is, furthermore, the beautiful Ashland Boulevard and the new and widened Twelfth Street. But the whole thing, especially the well-known Ashland Avenue, with its heavy traffic, is fearfully disgraced by this big, hideous ruin. Again--"When will salvation come to this spot of shame?"

If Mr. Carter Harrison has such influence that he can afford to let this



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dangerous, large, and ugly building stand for some time to come, then all we can do is to "hide in the bushes" for another three or ten years and exclaim, with Martin Luther: "Our power is for naught and soon we shall be lost." [Translator's note: The last is a quotation from Luther's church hymn "Ein' Feste Burg ist Unser Gott"]

But, then, we are equally convinced of the truth in the saying: "There is something rotten--in the city of Chicago."



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Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1918.

HEALTH EXAMINATIONS IN THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial)



There are many parents of school children, not only in Chicago but all over the country, who disapprove of the health examinations given their children in the schools, though this practice is coming more and more into vogue.

They would not object to examinations for diphtheria, measles, and other contagious diseases, if these examinations were thorough and were made by competent physicians, and if they were not bothered unnecessarily by incorrect diagnoses, while, on the other hand, really contagious cases are often ignored until they have progressed so far that damage has already been done.

These complaints are and will always be justified as long as politics plays a dominant part in this extremely important function; as long as the objective seems to be to provide applicants with well-paid positions in the

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Board of Health for which most of them lack the necessary qualifications, while others, who are qualified, do their work in the superficial way which is typical of political job holders, who consider their position, obtained through favors and influence, as a profitable side line. If the condition of the children's health is to be tested, it should be done thoroughly, not only for contagious diseases but also for a predisposition to any other disease. A child of the healthiest parents may have defects of which the parents are unaware, and which, if recognized in time, can be corrected by medical science. But where there is evidence of a hereditary disease of which the parents themselves did not know, this information will serve to call their attention to their predisposition to an ailment, and they themselves will undergo a physical examination and, if necessary, resort to treatment under the direction of a physician.

In the state of New York, Dr. G. M. Retan examined 1450 school children by order of the School Board of Solvay and found among them fourteen with infected lungs and a tendency to tuberculosis, a fact which the parents of

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these children did not know. In his opinion, such defects in children are almost without exception curable if discovered early enough.

The amount saved to each community, and thereby to the whole country by the early recognition and cure of such diseases, and the prevention of their spread, cannot be estimated.

Dr. Retan's only regret is that these examinations are conducted in a too superficial manner in most schools of the country. He says that a stripping of the upper body was required in only fifteen out of fifty-eight schools. In sixty-three schools the examination was a farce, consisting merely of the filling out of a questionnaire. And in case a physician should go to the trouble of putting his stethoscope on any spot covered by clothes, the latter might be the cause of all kinds of misleading sounds.

Efforts will have to be made to remove all politics from the boards of health, which are so important, and to secure competent practitioners. If this cannot be done, expenditures should be limited to a minimum and the burden on the

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taxpayer should be eased by economy in this field. As the situation is now, health examinations in the schools accomplish only a small fraction of what is expected of them.



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Abendpost, July 30, 1918.

OUR WATER SUPPLY

(Editorial)



Chicagoans were reminded once before of certain inconveniences, one of which made itself quite noticeable during the recent heat wave. However justified public complaints may have been during the past years, the difficulties are nevertheless not easily dealt with. One of the outstanding grievances is our water supply, and since it is a menace to public health, it would behoove our city administration to take more interest toward the elimination of that evil. Chicago's water is scarcely drinkable during summer months, and for no plausible reason. Lake Michigan should supply us with clear, cool water during summer, as well as during the winter, but from past experiences we know it is not so.

A thorough investigation of this condition and the solution thereof is a task for experts. One thing is certain; namely, that officials in charge of the Chicago water department deserve, indeed, no compliments for the

Abendpost, July 30, 1918.

quality of water available to Chicagoans. Of course, there is a counter argument whereby the fault is laid to the public who is reckless in its consumption. Should the decrease of the quality of our water supply be due to the quantity used, the remedy is not difficult, since the installation of new water meters has been already proposed. But the fault most probably lies with the administrative system itself, in which case, two possible factors must be considered: either the crib is too close to the shore, or the pipes are not adequate. Every one knows that Chicago's drinking water is anything but palatable during the summer months, and other seasons as well. This, however, may originate at the waterworks where preventatives are used to safeguard sanitation.

Chicago and her many suburbs border for miles on the shores of Lake Michigan, and diverse pollution reaches the Lake directly and indirectly. The general assumption is that water filters itself within a short distance from the shore, thereby resuming its purity as if filtered.

This theory may be basically correct, but there is no rule without an



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exception. Our drinking water is so cloudy at times that its use becomes objectionable. If a storm agitates the water at its intake so much so that the water drawn leaves slimy deposits on the rim of a vessel or a glass, it appears plausible that this unappetizing waste from the shores reaches the point of intake. This indicates only one thing; namely, that the crib is not in the right location, and should be moved further toward the middle of the Lake. If the opinion of experts remains still unchanged, thus considering the crib far enough from the shore, then there remains only one other cause for the periodical distasteful water supply, and that is the inadequate pipe system. This last mentioned possibility of water **pollution** contains less glory than the possibility of the crib being too close to the shore.

The annual expenditures of our city administration is enormous. Street cleaning, safeguarding the health of its citizens, their homes and places of business, as well as **physical welfare--through the medium of the Health Department--are included in this expenditure.** It would be nothing more

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than fair to supply Chicagoans with palatable drinking water. Other cities have it. Why then should Chicago--one of the largest cities in the world--not afford to have good water supply, especially, since we possess in Lake Michigan--also one of the largest lakes in the world--an inexhaustible pure water reservoir.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1901.

INTRUSIVE WORDS.

Physical exercises are an excellent preventive, of spinal curvature.

A splendid article on this subject, written by Mr. Heinrich Suder, physical director of public schools here, appeared in the April issue of a magazine published by the Turner Society Harmony. The wording of the article reads as follows:

A thorough examination of each pupil in regard to posture would disclose an amazing large percentage of spinal curvature. For instance, among pupils of advanced classes, from fifth grade upward, one third or even more are victims of spinal curvature. In an interview, granted me by a principal of a school, she volunteered the information that according to the advice of the physicians



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1901.

who have conducted the examinations, sclerosis has already developed in fifty per cent of children of the lower grades.

If this statement is correct, it definitely shows that the weakened condition of the spine was already present when the child became of school age. It is a condition which cannot be cured by sitting in school rooms. Before school days, a healthy child enjoys out-of-door activities. On entering school, he is compelled to spend several hours each day in close school rooms, with only ten-minute relaxation periods in the forenoon and in the afternoon. However, the introduction of physical exercises in the lower grades of public schools signifies progress in the school system, and according to indications, the physical welfare of our children will still further improve as time goes on. The first signs of bad posture of a child are drooping head, flat chest, and drawn up shoulders. Warnings of good posture follow then. The child straightens, only to fall back into an indolent posture as soon as it feels free



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1901.

to cater to its own inclinations. The child is then forced to accept the agony of posture braces, although this is not the proper procedure in correcting this condition. Nothing but physical exercises taken regularly would prove a successful corrective. However, curvature of the spine is a hereditary disease, a fact which must not be disregarded. Nevertheless, the most frequent cause is an indolent posture while at work in school. There is also another type of curvature, in which the spinal column is twisted to one side, but which is not easily detected either by parents or by teachers. This type is caused in early infancy. Mothers and nurses are unaware of the fact that they are the responsible parties causing this condition, since they do not alternate the use of the arm upon which the infant rests.

Another great mistake is to encourage early walking. If the infant does not show any tendency to walk, it signifies that the muscular structure is not strong enough to balance the body. Every child's ambition is to walk, and



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it will, without coaxing, in due time. Muscle-building exercises are of course imperative, and it must be accomplished before the child becomes of school age, since a child's spinal column is exceedingly flexible up to then. The so-called school disease commences with school age, denoting itself by a lop-sided posture.

In most instances, however, the corrective prescription by physicians would call for physical exercise, except in complicated cases under the direction of an experienced gymnastic teacher. Athletic instruction in public schools promotes good posture, and is also an excellent muscle builder, especially under the direction of an experienced instructor. But, I repeat, that time allotted to physical culture in public schools is absolutely insufficient to prevent or cure spinal curvature.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GERMAN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Almost daily we read in newspapers that large sums of money and endowment funds flow towards the erection of social welfare and charitable institutions of all kinds, but no benefactors have as yet been found, who are willing to establish a hospital for children. Such an institution is, unquestionably of immeasurable value and is an urgent need for such a large and busy city as Chicago. The child is usually exposed to epidemic diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, etc., and the necessary nursing and care is, most likely, very limited, due to the fact that parents must earn a livelihood for the whole family. Likewise, the small living quarters usually make the isolation of the sick child impossible, and the other children are thus endangered. There is also the possibility that bad air might make recovery more difficult.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1892.

Similar hospitals for children in Germany should serve the purpose of attracting the attention of noble-minded citizens of Chicago to this important and urgent need, namely, the founding of an institution to take care of sick children, for these also must become useful and efficient citizens.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1889.

SOCIETY FOR NATURAL HEALING

Last Thursday evening a local unit of the Verein fuer Naturheilkunde (Society for Natural Healing) was founded at 157 Cornell Street.

This Society intends to teach its members, by means of instructive lectures, the method of natural healing. In this way, the members are able to help themselves in the event of an emergency, and are not forced to succumb to the destructive influences of the patent-medicine humbug.

Mr. Hermann Loewe, well-known pioneer in natural therapy, is at the head of this enterprise. He was elected president by the twenty-eight present members.

In view of the fact that medicines often cause harm instead of effecting cures, many people, especially workers, have become interested in natural healing as the cheapest and best way to cure sickness. The society has a membership in Germany of eighteen thousand members.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

CHICAGO'S DISGRACE

(Editorial)

A European would be greatly surprised if he were told that Chicago, harboring half a million people, had no bathing facilities, although the city adjoins a large, beautiful lake; but if some one told him that along the miles of lake front, as far as the city limits, bathing was prohibited, then he would either not believe it or laugh at the anomaly. And yet this is a fact, to the everlasting disgrace of Chicago. Of course bathing is permitted if the bather wears a proper bathing suit. But how such a person may put on the suit or divest himself of his proper apparel without illegal exposure of his body punishable by a fine is not explained by the city ordinance, nor can the police department or the Mayor give a satisfactory explanation.

To mitigate this evil, Alderman Meier of the Sixteenth Ward succeeded in the session of the city council on March 16 in commissioning the Director of Public

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

Works to erect a six-foot board fence seventy-five feet long at Huron Street and the lake, where bathers might find an opportunity to change their clothes or even to bathe without uncomfortable bathing suits. Since that time four months have elapsed, and neither Mr. Waller nor Mayor Harrison has done anything about that fence; they have forgotten all about it.

It is a disgrace to our municipality that the work was not completed long ago, considering how necessary the installation was, and that such a board fence would cost but little. That public bathing places are an absolute necessity will probably not be denied by the Mayor or the Director of Public Works. But if they argue about it, then they can ascertain from the police that hundreds of people are bathing in the lake between Michigan and Indiana Streets, a stretch of shore line reserved for the purpose because there bathers cannot be seen by any one except those who make it their business to go there; and furthermore the Mayor will also find out that the police prevent hundreds of others from seeking the cool waters of the lake because they go beyond that narrow stretch of shore. Bathing is not confined merely to boys who want to go

WPA (ILL.) PP01.3027

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

swimming; one also encounters youths and men whose calloused hands and grimy faces give evidence that they come compelled by necessity, to cleanse themselves and to seek the invigorating water to gain strength for another day of toil.

A glance at the daily police records would prove to the Mayor that many a laborer's irresistible longing for cleanliness and his ignorance of the law have resulted in arrest and a five-dollar fine. Blood money! Extortion practiced by a greedy city!

Attention is constantly called to the fact that many diseases are caused by dirt; yet hundreds of thousands who lack such luxuries as a private bathroom or a bathtub and cannot pay twenty-five cents for the use of one because the money is needed for bread and meat are denied the privilege of seeking the immense natural bathing pool with which our city is blessed, so that a few prudish residents on the Avenue may not take offense. After all, these "Avenoodles" [Translator's Note: Verbatim, a word coined by the editor] need

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

not look in that direction, and they cannot see much unless they use spy-glasses.

The tolerance of Chicago's masses is really wonderful, but the Commissioner of Public Works and the Mayor may make a fearful blunder if they rely too much on it and neglect even to build the fence at Huron Street which the city council ordered erected. However, this is by no means sufficient. At least half a dozen such fences should be constructed on the South Side and on the North Side, and a policeman should be stationed at every one of these locations to prevent theft and to act as life guard.

Surely this is not an unreasonable demand, and money for such a purpose would be a thousand times more usefully spent than if it were put in Carter H. Harrison's "anti-scrip safe".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1881.

CONCERNING THE HOG QUESTION

Discrimination against American hogs by various European governments has been on the daily order for more than a year. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Blaine, of the Department of Foreign Relations, did not undertake to correct this outrage. ... Propaganda against trichina-afflicted hogs raised in this country is the simplest way to curb the competition faced by European packers. This is the opinion of our consuls abroad. False impressions have been made in order to achieve that distinction. The American hog market has been boycotted because of trichinosis. However, it is almost beyond doubt that the diseased animals are a product of Germany and France.

Our Department of Foreign Affairs has ordered an investigation of conditions of hogs and slaughter-houses in the western part of the country, including Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Mr. Michael Scanlan is in charge of the investigation. The investigation disclosed that the so-called



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hog cholera, causing so much controversy in Europe, is a condition of a light nature, found in young pigs only. Furthermore, seven to ten per cent of the afflicted animals succumb to the disease long before they reach the market stage. Mr. Scanlan reported further that the Chicago slaughter-houses only accept 100 per cent healthy hogs. Hogs that die as the result of Trichina are disposed of and only the fat, from which oils and other lubricants are prepared, is retained for use. It would be absurd to intimate that they could be used for food because the stench alone would tell the tale. Trichinosis has been almost conquered in the West, where large quantities of pork are consumed. Statistics show that of the 40,000 deaths which occurred in Chicago during a period of four years, only two were attributed to eating diseased pork. This is an official statement made by Mr. Scanlan, whose investigation of the hog question was thorough and to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is evident, however, that Mr. Blaine, in making the results of the investigation known in Europe, feels that he has performed his duty to the fullest extent. This attitude



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indicates one thing; namely, that he does not attach much significance to the most important branch of industry in this country. His is a plain case of kind-hearted naivete, to say the least.

The European opponents of the import of American pork do not wish to be convinced of the healthy state of our hogs. If they were to accept the statement, it would open the market for our pork abroad, and this they try to prevent. Thus, it is in their interest to ignore the findings of our investigators, which were published by order of our Secretary of State. ...

Although it may seem strange, nevertheless it is true that Mr. Blaine could have chosen a more successful course in dealing with this matter. It would have been much wiser if he had ordered a commission, composed of chemists, make an investigation of French and German adulterated wines detrimental to health. Also an investigation of yard goods and toys imported from those countries, for the poisonous substances contained in the dyes used in them, endanger the health



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and even the life of the individual. "Such procedure would have accomplished much more in the interest of export of pork, than did the slaughter-house investigation conducted by Mr. Scanlan. Such a course would have produced the expected reaction, indicating America is well equipped to meet its opponents.. Safeguarding the public health was the pretext from which our hog export suffered. The United States is in a position to fight back and it is determined to do so."

It is the only course open to rehabilitate our hog export to Europe. Inasmuch as our State Department prefers to plead with Europe in behalf of the import of American pork rather than to insist upon justice, the present state of affairs will probably remain unchanged.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

THE NORTH WELLS STREET SCHOOL
Committee Report

The committee which was appointed last Saturday to investigate unsanitary conditions prevailing at the North Wells Street School met at Colonel Louis Schaffner's home yesterday evening, and the gentlemen made the following report:

"To the citizens of the 15th and 16th wards:

"Your committee, chosen to inspect the building on North Wells Street which has been used as a school for the last eighteen months, herewith submits its report:

"We find the afore-mentioned building unfit for school purposes, although we admit that, at the time, it was--and it still is--~~e~~xceedingly difficult

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to procure a more suitable place.

"The committee found that the basement serves in lieu of a playground during recess. The floor boards are rotten, and foul odors emanate from there, permeating the entire premises.

"We found that several of the classrooms were overheated, and that no ventilating system existed, which made it necessary to open the windows and expose the children to direct cold air currents, which is very deleterious to health.

"Furthermore, we found insufficient toilets, and all were in very bad condition.

"Other items: The eaves trough, which should discharge rain water into a sewer, leads only to a cesspool in an adjoining lot, south of the school

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building, and stirs up the putrid mixture whenever water enters the cesspool, so that foul vapors rise, which are very injurious to health.

"We, therefore, recommend that existing conditions be remedied, and that the board of education be requested to make the following improvements:

- 1) Remove the floor in the basement and replace it with a concrete floor.
- 2) Advise the janitor to perform his duties properly, as to heating, and so forth.
- 3) Install ventilators in the classrooms.
- 4) Provide more toilets and, if possible, connect them with the sewers.

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We believe this can be done by using the annex, a brick building. The toilets should be kept clean at all times.

5) The rain pipe should lead directly into the sewer, and the entire sewer system of the building should be checked up.

6) Keep the premises in good condition at all times, and watch contiguous property to make sure that no unsanitary practices prevail.

"In submitting this report, we feel duty bound to add that Miss Babcock, the principal of the school, gave us all possible information, and that she readily answered all our questions. We ascertained, in contradiction to the alarming report, that only three pupils of the school have died of contagious diseases since September 1 of this year, instead of twenty-three, as asserted

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at the last meeting, and that pupils are excluded if serious sickness prevails at their homes, and that they are not permitted to attend school again until they have a certificate from the board of health.

"As a matter of fairness, we declare hereby that Miss Babcock's report coincides in every detail with the statement made by the board of health. Only seven children ranging from six to twelve years have died from scarlet fever, croup and dropsy [verbatim] since September 1 in the district between Eugenia and Division Streets.

"And finally, your committee recommends that you urge the board of education to provide a new and suitable school building for this part of the city.

"Respectfully,

"Joseph Louis, T. Karls, Jacob Becker, L. Schaffner."

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The above report will be submitted today, at the meeting, 601 North Clark Street.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 14, 1879.

WELLS SCHOOL
Protest Meeting

About fifty citizens, among them members of the school board, Vocke, Armstrong, the contractor Ward, General Lieb, and others, met at Hillinger's hall, 601 North Wells Street, to formulate protests against unsanitary conditions prevailing at the Wells school.

Jacob Becker was named chairman, and Robert Lahey, secretary. Both were elected unanimously.

Colonel Schaffner was asked to address the assembly. He spoke at length about the misfortune which had befallen so many families recently, of the large number of children who have died from scarlet fever and diphtheria because of alleged unsanitary conditions at the Wells school and in the vicinity. He asked that Messrs. Vocke, Armstrong, and Ward give their views.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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Attorney Wagner made a motion to nominate a committee of five to investigate matters, because 300 children have died in this district.

A number of those present objected to the motion, and a somewhat heated debate ensued. General Lieb suggested that the motion be tabled. Mr. Wagner finally withdrew his motion, after he and Schaffner had become involved in a bitter argument.

Colonel Schaffner accepted the chairmanship, after Mr. Becker resigned.

General Lieb spoke about the unusualness of the situation which made it necessary to have meetings of this kind in the present age of progress. The school board was responsible for the deaths of the many children, including his [Lieb's] own child. It was the school board's duty to select healthful localities for building sites and, while he blamed no one in particular, the fact remained that, though the school board had received all the funds asked

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for, it had failed to perform its functions properly.

Martin Horn then spoke at length, and accused the school board and the contractor, who deliberately continued using the present school although cheap and healthful buildings were available. Mr. Horn's own children had died because of the deplorable environment.

Robert Lahey criticized the school board most severely for the neglect shown in this district. He also considered it very detrimental that the children had to play in the street during recess, and said it was about time an indignation meeting was held.

Jacob Becker spoke in a similar vein. William Vocke was asked to speak. He said that he had read of the proposed meeting in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and had therefore asked his colleague, Armstrong, as well as Mr. Ward, to go

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to the meeting. He [Voocke] felt that the district should have a schoolhouse which belonged to the city; but such an arrangement was not possible because of the city's financial condition. The city could not buy land for a school. This was a matter concerning the city council, and that body would have to decide the issue. "The point at issue revolves about the question, whether the deaths of all the children can be attributed to the school building." The school board was accused of murder, of intentionally killing the children, but upon thinking rationally about the matter, such assertions would be withdrawn. His [Voocke's] child was suffering from scarlet fever, and had attended the Scammon school, but he did not think that the schoolhouse was at fault. He would like to hear just in what way the Wells school was at fault, and then the schoolboard could make changes or improvements. If any faults are pointed out, the school board will remedy them; that he could promise.

Martin Horn said that twenty-five wagonloads of dirt and manure were removed

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from the basement and yard on the previous day, and that the drainage ditches were cleaned.

Vocke admitted that manure was piled up in the yard. School board member Frake was in charge of this school, and should have made an investigation. The schoolboard would always consider practical suggestions, according to Vocke. The old school on Larrabee Street was worse than this school. Neither the exterior nor the interior of the present school shows any defect. The present occasion should not be used as an excuse for playing politics. He promised to consider all fair complaints and suggestions for improvement, and said that he would support them in the city council.

Martin Horn gave a description (of the school building) which was not very complimentary. He emphasized that walls were thin, floors were defective, and drainage was bad.

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General Lieb was very irate, and denied vehemently that anyone had tried to make a political issue of the affair. The life and health of the children were the only concerns of the people here assembled. Mr. Vocke was a member of the school board, and it was his duty to make practical suggestions; he, as well as all the other members, were to blame for the deaths of the children.

Chairman Schaffner admonished the speaker. Mr. Lieb asked pardon for the personal remarks he had made, and continued to accuse the school board for its neglect. The schoolrooms, he said, were dark, insufficiently ventilated, too small, and the children had no playgrounds. This would be sufficient reason for making changes. After the Chicago Fire, crooks acquired the land which belonged to the school. He made a motion that a committee be appointed to explain matters to the mayor.

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Colonel Schaffner relinquished the chairmanship to General Lieb, and said that the citizens of the North Side had not chosen proper men for the city council. The city council, in turn, selected unfit members for the school board. Each member of the school board had to inspect a certain number of schools, and neither Mr. Vocke nor Mr. Armstrong had had anything to do with the Wells school. A committee should be named to conduct an investigation, and to make recommendations for improvements. Mayor Harrison could not do anything in the matter.

Mr. Vocke informed the assembly that the Wells school building was rented by the month, and that, therefore, no difficulty would be encountered in securing other quarters.

Colonel Schaffner then suggested that the committee which was to be named should compile statistics and make suggestions to the school board.

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Mr. Horn remarked that twenty-three pupils of that school had died of contagious diseases during the last three weeks.

Mr. Ward then gave an explanation, and said that Mr. Schoeninger, a member of the school board, had told him long ago to look for a suitable building. At that time the school was on La Salle Street. Later, Mr. Ward and school board member Hotz drove around for days until they finally found the present building, which they rented. He then gave a lengthy account involving the school building and said that the board of health had never issued an adverse report concerning the premises. On one occasion he was requested to have the walls whitewashed. Nevertheless, the school board would be perfectly willing to locate the school elsewhere, if the city council would provide another building.

Diversion was created by Dr. Wagner, a lawyer, who attempted to cross-examine

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Mr. Ward. The attorney, highly proficient in the gentle art of questioning, had attained a great reputation in the courts of the North Side, and the procedure promised to be interesting, but the chairman, unfortunately, intervened and ended the controversy.

Mr. Niemann called attention to the fact that the surroundings of the school were not sanitary, and that this would also be a contributing cause of the epidemic.

Colonel Schaffner's motion was finally accepted and the committee was formed; the following members were appointed: Messrs. Lieb, Karls, Lotz, Lewis, Kaeseberg, Becker, and Schaffner.

School board member Armstrong made a very apt remark about the indifference of the inhabitants of the district, who had not complained until recently. If

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the city council would agree with the school board, a new school could be provided quickly.

Mr. Lahey made a motion to hold another meeting at the same place next Saturday; the motion provided that the aldermen of the 15th and 16th wards would be asked to attend. The motion was carried.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO A GRAVE PROBLEM

(Editorial)

Anyone who has perused the statistics of the health department must have noticed that mortality rates rose considerably in Chicago this year. The records show that we had 7422 deaths in the year 1878. In 1879, up to December 1, a period of 11 months, deaths reached 8,467; adding thereto [for December] the average number of deaths during the past eleven months, we find that the year's total will be about 9,236, or 1,814 more than in the previous year.

A list showing the constant increase during the various months is appended:

<u>Deaths during</u>	<u>1878</u>	<u>1879</u>	<u>Increase</u>
January,	572	737	165
February,	481	584	103

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<u>Deaths during</u>	<u>1878</u>	<u>1879</u>	<u>Increase</u>
March,	578	730	152
April,	508	604	96
May,	486	625	139
June,	453	703	250
July,	1067	1152	85
August,	814	1084	270
September,	663	687	24
October,	587	770	180 (sic)
November,	591	791	200
December,	622	---	---
	<u>7422</u>	<u>8467</u> (eleven months)	<u>1045</u> (eleven months) (sic)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This terrifying increase in our mortality cannot be ascribed to an increase in our population. Even if the population were six or seven per cent larger (and

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that would probably be a high estimate) the increase in mortality amounts to fifteen or sixteen per cent (sic).

There is one undeniable fact--instead of becoming cleaner, our city takes on the aspect of a mud pile. The streets are swept but not cleaned; in other words, dirt and manure are swept into the gutter, where they remain and rot. As the city grows, the pollution of the river increases, and now we have an open, stagnant sewer. To this must be added the stench of some six million hogs and cattle which are being slaughtered at the yards, a most odoriferous problem with which we are confronted, even in the northernmost parts of the city, whenever south winds prevail.

Undoubtedly, the unhealthy conditions now confronting us are attributable to these causes, since a large number of people are dying from diphtheria. The present mortality resulting from this sickness is tremendous.

Responsibility rests with our city administration. That our streets are not properly cleaned is the administration's fault. The manner in which contractors

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are allowed to perform the work is not compatible with intelligence. That the river developed into a cesspool was also the administration's fault. It was negligence--pure and simple--which brought about the present deplorable conditions. At least the north branch of the river could have been cleaned. That the stockyards and lard renderers can overwhelm us with stench may not be entirely the fault of the city officials. Undoubtedly, Dr. De Wolf has the best of intentions in making our slaughterhouses conform to health rules, but he lacks sufficient authority. In connection therewith, it becomes necessary for the public to recognize the danger confronting us, and for strong public opinion to assert proper pressure in order to support the health commissioner in his fight.

The question is a matter of life and death for Chicago. At the present rate of mortality, we face a declining population.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1879.

SEWER GAS

(Editorial)

At the time of the scarlet fever epidemic, two years ago, when so many died in Chicago, we called attention to the badly constructed sewers, which permit seepage and escape of sewer gas into even our finest homes. The board of health has been very active in ameliorating conditions by compelling property owners to make the needed repairs or improvements wherever sewer gas was apparent. However, it seems necessary to go to the root of the evil.

As the city has authority to enforce building specifications, it is obvious that certain regulations can be drafted to prevent faulty sewer construction. No permit for a new building should be issued unless a sewer plan is submitted. A competent official should then make an investigation, and inspect the pipes before they are put into the ground.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1879.

Only in this manner will it be possible to avoid a repetition of the awful experiences we have had.

Pipes which were badly connected caused entire blocks to become fever breeding places and, when basements were dug into, it was found that the soil was contaminated--just a filthy mess. Badly constructed sewers cause the gas to seep into even our finest homes, bringing sickness and death. The old story about locking the barn after the horse is stolen ought to be a thing of the past.

It is not improper for the authorities to interfere in building construction in order to prevent sickness or pestilence.

The plumbers to whom the installation of sewer pipes is usually entrusted are a conniving lot, and whatever labor they perform is usually hidden by the subsequent work of the carpenters or bricklayers; if no thorough inspection is required, the temptation to be careless is almost irresistible. If sloppy work merely caused constant repairs and expense, then the **problem** could be left

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1879.

to the property owner, but when the health, and even the life, of the community are jeopardized, then it is just as much of a duty for the city to act as in the case of unsafe buildings.

Ventilation is also an important matter, and should be subject to inspection. It was shown recently that the cold air intake of a residential building was improperly located, so that, when the furnace was in operation, sewer gas circulated through the building.

That the law permits such criminal negligence and fails to protect the public is an outrage. Heavy fines should be assessed, and the power of the state should be called upon to prevent recurrences.

The commissioner of the board of health would be delinquent in his duty if he failed to present the facts to the council, and did not urge that body to pass an ordinance on sewers and ventilation which provided for inspection of buildings during construction.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1879.

UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE

(Editorial)

The question what to do with our sewerage has been a constant headache to the administration. Most of our sewers empty into the river, while a few discharge their contents into the lake. The Chicago River flows into the lake or into the Illinois Canal, the direction of the flow depending on whether high water prevails in the Desplaines River or in the Chicago River. In either case, the current is very slow, and thus permits the sediment to accumulate on the river bed. Everyone knows that at times the water emits an awful stench. As Chicago increases in population, more sewerage will pollute the river. In fact, the residents along the Illinois Central Canal are already complaining. Plans are being discussed to widen and deepen the canal to increase the flow, but money is lacking for such a project.

Another method under consideration provides for complete independence

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1879.

of the drainage canal system by utilizing the sewerage for fertilizer. Among the many projects involving the latter proposal, one might mention the plan of L. G. Hallberg, civil engineer, who proposes to construct two or three large canals, running north and south, which would gather the discharge of all the sewers. The canals would converge into a huge settling basin, south of the Stockyards, where suitable chemicals would deodorize the liquid while the sediment would furnish the fertilizer.

The idea is not new; City Engineer Chesborough advocated something similar several years ago. Unfortunately the city lacks funds to make such extensive changes in its sewer system. Even if the money were available and it were possible to separate sufficient solids for fertilizer, we still lack sufficient demand for the disposal of the product. To the best of our knowledge, owners of horses and stock feeders must dispose of the manure by loading it onto barges, towing it far out on the lake, and dumping it, or they must pay to have the dung carted away. The land is still so productive that the farmer has not recognized the value of adding fertilizer to the soil. It is, of

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1879.

course, quite possible that a time will come when our farmers will understand the economic importance of utilizing the waste products of large cities; and therefore it is well to call attention to the question from time to time.

Mr. Hallberg circulated a petition among the merchants requesting the City Council to construct a temporary filtration basin at the end of one of the larger sewers. A fairly large number of signatures have been obtained, and the petition will be presented to the council within the near future.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

OPPOSED TO QUACKS

(Editorial)

The Illinois law pertaining to physicians is rather inadequate. However, the State Medical Board, a body created by law, has done its utmost to suppress quackery, and it is estimated that, through the enforcement of the statute, several hundred of the shady gentry have been driven out of the State. Of course, quite a few of the so-called "doctors" are still unapprehended.

The hatred of this horde is centered upon Dr. Rauch of Chicago, president of the State Medical Board. To remove him, his foes have stigmatized him as a whiskey addict, atheist, and associate of dissolute women. A committee of the State senate disproved the allegations, which are based almost entirely upon the statements of a Chicago drug store clerk, who asserted that Dr. Rauch drank twenty glasses of whiskey in one day at a local apothecary shop, that he cursed in a most abominable manner, and that he flirted with passing disreputable women under the door. This boob of a drug store clerk must know these women very well,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

to judge from his own evidence.

Dr. Rauch, aided by reputable witnesses of unimpeachable character, thoroughly refuted the accusations. It was proved that the physician's conduct was honorable at all times, although he is by no means a "water simpleton", and that, by virtue of his medical studies and experience, he is indeed qualified to serve as a member of the State Medical Board.

Only one "crime" was definitely attributed to the doctor; he tore off a sign at the Palmer House. Governor Cullom reappointed the physician to the State Medical administration, and the preponderant majority of the Investigating Committee--only two members dissenting--favored confirmation of the Governor's act.

Our anti-quack law, unfortunately, cannot serve in prosecuting all charlatans, because the statute grants immunity to all possessing a diploma issued by a medical faculty. In Illinois and other states one can find medical institutions where the student can really become proficient in his chosen profession; but no assurance is given that a person obtaining such credentials is actually capable.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

Then, too, there are medical schools where it is impossible to acquire knowledge, even when matriculating with the best of intentions.

Our many medical faculties throughout the United States have unleashed thousands of "recently baked" doctors this Spring, all properly authorized to prey upon society. Quite a few of these medical aspirants will seek other vocations, because of the tremendous competition within the medical profession. But, even after such withdrawals occur, the number of men proclaiming themselves doctors is far too large.

Estimates show that, in Germany, one person out of three thousand is a "genuine" doctor; in France the ratio is one to four thousand; in England, one in twenty-two hundred. In the United States, the ratio is one doctor to every one thousand persons, on the average, and in several American cities we have one doctor (that is, a person professing to be a physician) for every one hundred to two hundred inhabitants.

Among these medical practitioners are many men, excellent and outstanding, hailing

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

from Europe, as well as Americans. But in our crowded medical profession we have an astonishing number of misfits; this is true, first, because even in the best of American medical colleges the study period is far too short; second, because our country has a very large number of inferior institutions; and finally, because diplomas are too easily procurable. Such diplomas are a substitute for the serious, compulsory examinations required in Germany.

PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1874.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT NEGLIGENT

(Editorial)

During the past few days the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has received numerous complaints that the Health Department of our city is very negligent about posting notices on homes where there are cases of smallpox. For instance, the house (in North Larrabee Street) occupied by the rich American Weed family that has been visited by the terrible disease, bears no yellow sign to warn that it is dangerous to enter. Several members of the Weed family have suffered from the disease for more than six weeks. Still the house has not yet been quarantined; even the postman who is duty-bound to visit the house nearly every day, knew nothing about the illness of these people until yesterday when he learned by accident (and then convinced himself) that a yellow sign is nailed to the rear door. The same condition is prevalent at 41 Goethe Street and at other places. In recent times several foreigners have been severely dealt with by the city authorities for not placing yellow signs at the place prescribed by law.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1874.

They deserved to be punished. But the wealthy should be no exception to the rule. The Health Department will do well to look into this matter. It will do no good whatever to force people to submit to vaccination, if thoughtless spreading of the plague is encouraged. A postman could easily transmit the germs of the disease from home to home. We advise Mr. Weed to immediately attach the yellow sign to the front door of his palatial residence.

And the Reverend Robert Laird Collier who is well informed on the matter, as we positively know from a very reliable source, and who even voted twice on November 4, (no doubt for the purpose of giving special expression to his pious convictions) would do something really humane and Christian, if he raised his holy voice against such flagrant transgressions of the law.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

CHICAGO NEEDS A SWIMMING SCHOOL AND A PUBLIC BATH

(Editorial)

The meeting to discuss Chicago's need for a swimming school and public bath, which was to have been held last Saturday in Room 5 of the Courthouse, had to be postponed until next Saturday, March 31, (tomorrow), because so few people appeared at Saturday's meeting.

The indifference of the German public toward useful institutions in general has become proverbial, and if we view our social conditions more closely, we can readily explain this apathy toward a matter which is so important to the comfort, health, and progress of our citizens.

With the exception of our Turnhalle, we Germans have no other building devoted to the cultivation of art and science--at least no building of which we need not be ashamed--and in this respect some small country towns are far more

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

progressive than ours. Milwaukee has magnificent school buildings in which German teachers are employed; it has two good theatres, a fine park, a swimming school, and splendid hotels--all built and maintained by Germans.

Why must Chicago be without these public institutions which are indispensable to the residents of a large city?

There is no lack of money, nor of a desire to participate in enterprises which benefit the community; but our people have not the necessary time to devote to a successful undertaking. I was literally "swamped" with questions concerning the action taken in the meeting with reference to a swimming school, and everybody regretted that nothing had been done.

"I think it would be too bad if nothing came of it, for a swimming school is so pleasant, so convenient, so necessary to health;" and "I shall be happy to do my part," were some of the remarks made to me--and yet nobody came to the meeting. After leaving the Courthouse at eight o'clock, I visited the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

nearby saloons. There I found meetings galore and an "abundance of time". I would not have said anything about building a swimming school; but many asked that I express myself on the subject, since very few persons have clear and definite ideas on the matter and few, therefore, have made an effort to co-operate. That is not a valid reason to remain away from the meeting, for the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the matter, to inform, to exchange ideas. Now I do not consider my opinions to be decisive. I merely wished to introduce the matter and to contribute my mite to the success of the good cause, just as anyone else would have done; and I ask the kind reader to weigh my opinions in that spirit.

I would build the swimming school and public bath after the pattern of the "Diana Bath" at Vienna, Austria. This structure is a hall 250 feet long and 150 feet wide. The roof is arched, the framework is of steel and the ceiling is of glass. The pool is about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide; two thirds of the pool is 15 feet deep, one third--used for bathing--is 5½ feet deep, and the pool is made of wood..../Translator's note: The next sentence of

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

this paragraph is too obscure to be read.]

The water is pumped from the Danube by means of a steam engine and flows constantly, while part of the water in the pool drains constantly. Ample provisions for ventilation have been made; the large windows of the wall and a part of the roof can be opened. Bathtubs have not been forgotten; and there are sofas, chairs, a reading room, and smoking rooms. The ground surrounding the building has been landscaped, and presents a beautiful view to visitors.

It cannot be denied that institutions like the one described above are a credit and a benefit to the cities which erect and maintain them. They are also a source of lucrative financial gain; the income derived from them is enormous and the operating cost low. Chicago's facilities for constructing and maintaining a swimming pool and public bath are much better than those of Vienna; for Chicago has its waterworks and can pump the necessary water to any location at any time. When the new water tunnel has been finished

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1866.

we will always have water that is as clear as crystal, and no doubt our City Fathers will donate the water, since it is to be used for so beneficial a purpose. Of course it all depends upon who takes the matter in hand. I am firmly convinced that under such favorable circumstances and under good management the bonds sold to defray the cost of erecting a pool and bath would soon be worth double their par value, and would be a very good investment. All persons interested in the enterprise should meet very soon, each should subscribe for a one hundred-dollar bond, and when a sufficient amount has been raised in this way, a piece of ground should be purchased. When this has been done, there need be no worry about the completion of the project. It is therefore very desirable that the meeting tomorrow evening be well attended. I wish to add that the water that is pumped into the pool could be kept at an even temperature by heating the pipe that is connected with the pool.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1863.

LACK OF WATER AND THE STATE
STREET FIRE

(Editorial)

According to an investigation of Saturday's fire on State Street, lack of water was the cause of the rapid spread and heavy damage of the conflagration. The inquiry revealed a very dangerous condition, which is not known to many of our readers, and it will cost much money to remove the hazard. It developed that the main water pipes in State Street are only four inches in diameter, while the lead pipes to the various buildings are only three inches in diameter. It requires but little figuring to prove that the pipes are much too small to fulfill their purpose, and it is almost incredible that this fact was not considered when the pipes were laid. Considering that we have eight engines and that the smallest water plugs are at least two-and-one-half inches in diameter, one can readily see that eight $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plugs cannot be adequately fed by one four-inch pipe.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1863.

The same condition prevails on all the streets of the South Side, with the exception of Clark Street, where six-inch pipes have been laid. And this fact explains the complaints of South Siders that there is a lack of water after every fire. Thus the efficiency of our able fire department is greatly reduced and the South Side is exposed to grave danger. Of course, this state of affairs cannot be tolerated. The situation calls for immediate attention. It is the duty of the competent municipal authorities to take action now, even though a large expenditure of money is involved.

During the State Street fire, which raged for three hours and rendered many families poor and homeless, water was drawn from Clark Street, Wabash Avenue, Michigan Avenue, and Third and Fourth Avenues, and still the supply was not sufficient until hose was laid from the river to the scene of the fire--a distance of nearly a mile. Of course, the lake is closer, and it would have been easier to get the water from the "reservoirs of Michigan", but the shore in that vicinity is too steep to permit the setting up of a pump.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1863.

The small capacity of the water mains is the only reason for the rapid spread of this fire, which destroyed property valued at \$100,000. The authorities will have to take measures to prevent another such disaster.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1863.

WHOLESOME DRINKING WATER

Yesterday Mr. [John G.] Gindele, president of the Board of Public Works, invited the members of Chicago's daily press to a trip on Lake Michigan for the purpose of viewing the boring operations which are being carried on to determine the practicability of Mr. Gindele's plan to build a tunnel under the Lake.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the tugboat "George B. Wood," which was built last summer, left the pier at the Clark Street Bridge under command of Captain Bird. The members of the Board of Public Works and quite a number of guests were aboard. The leading newspapers of Chicago, the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Post, Chicago Times, Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and Evening Journal, were represented by reporters who were accompanied by their wives.

After a short journey over Lake Michigan's smooth, clear waters, the boat arrived at a spot about two miles from shore, just north of the present water

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1863.

works, where two scows were at anchor. The water at this particular place is as clear as crystal, and it was possible to see the iron pipe, which serves to guide and protect the boring apparatus, for a distance of at least fifteen feet downward. The depth of the lake at this point is thirty feet. Boring operations were going on between the two previously mentioned scows.

The drill which is being used is of very simple construction and is about one and one-half feet in diameter. It was driven thirty-two feet into the ground, and when it was pulled up it showed unmistakable lumps of blue clay which contained no admixture of sand or gravel. This kind of clay is the most suitable soil for tunnel construction. Hence the Board of Public Works will have a better constructed drill made, and if the clay extends all the way to the shore, as is very probably the case, Mr. Gindele's plan for constructing a water duct to the shore of Lake Michigan is not only practicable, but its execution will not even be expensive; and citizens of Chicago may soon have the most wholesome drinking water in the world.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

MEAT OF DEAD ANIMALS SOLD IN CITY

(Editorial)

Last week we made a tour of North Kinzie Street. Of course we saw no large business establishments, such as one sees on Clark Street or Lake Street, but we did see a number of butcher shops, and instinctively our thoughts turned to the sale of human beings in the South. Here we saw meat the color of which could not be discerned; it was neither red, white, nor yellow, but had a tinge of black, an indication that the animals were dead before they were butchered. We accidentally met two experienced butchers and they confirmed our fears.

Are there no officers in our city who have the authority to put a stop to this fraud? Why control the bakers but not the butchers who are guilty of many serious violations of the law, and whose offenses are much more detrimental to the health of the community than those of the bakers?

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

There are people who make a regular business of buying dead or half-dead animals and selling the meat to commission men. We hope that our most wise city fathers will pass an ordinance similar to the one which is in force in the East, making it mandatory that all meat offered for sale must be brought to the public market, which is under the control of the city--that is the express purpose of maintaining a public market, but ours is never used. [Translator's note: The author does not reveal, nor is the writer able to ascertain in what manner the city controlled the quality of goods offered for sale in the public market.]

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

1. Professional

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1934.

DR. BERTHOLD LAUFER THE VICTIM OF A FATAL FALL

Dr. Berthold Laufer, curator of the Field Museum, and one of the most prominent anthropologists and ethnologists in the country, jumped or fell, early this morning, from an upper floor of the Chicago Beach Hotel, 1660 Hyde Park Boulevard, and struck the roof of a second-story veranda.



Dr. Laufer's wife told the police that her husband had been ill for some time, and had not yet recovered from an operation, which he had had a month before. She believes that her husband became dizzy on the fire escape of the hotel, and fell.

Dr. Laufer was born in Cologne, and was sixty years old. He studied at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig and also completed the seminar for oriental languages in Berlin. He arrived in the United States in 1898, and ten years later came to Chicago, to take over a responsible position in the Field Museum.

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Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1933.

DR. K. SCHULTZ DIES

Well-Known Chemist and co-worker of Sonntagspost Succumbs to a Hemorrhage of the Brain.

Dr. Karl Schultz, a well-known chemist and for many years a co-worker of the Sonntagspost, died unexpectedly at his home 5210 Wayne Avenue, of a hemorrhage of the brain. He was 63 years old.

Dr. Schultz came from Pomerania and was lately employed by the Progress Concrete Corporation, 2458 Irving Park Boulevard. Not long ago he worked on a chemical invention from which he expected great results, but his sudden death prevented him from carrying it through to the end.

His funeral will take place from Westfall's undertaking establishment. The deceased leaves, besides many friends and acquaintances in Chicago, a number of relatives in Hamburg.



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Abendpost, May 28, 1932.

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PROFESSOR HATFIELD'S 70th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN A
WORTHY MANNER

Founder and Director of the German Department of the
Northwestern University

Professor James Hatfield, founder and director of the German Department of the Northwestern University, was last night a guest of honor at a banquet held at the Georgian Hotel, Evanston, to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The professor was presented by the German Department with a portrait of himself, which had been painted by the German artist Johannes Walleer, and which will later find a lasting abode in the library of the University.

The University librarian, Theo Koch, presided at the banquet. Speeches were made by the rector of the University, Dr. Scott, and by Professors Hihhard, Holdate, and Curme. Professor Curme has been for almost 36 years a co-worker of Professor

Abendpost, May 28, 1932.

Hatfield in the faculty of the German Department.

The board of directors of the University presented Professor Hatfield with a memorandum in which his endeavors and merits as a pedagogue are expressed in a fitting manner. Among those participating in the banquet were Mr. Schueller, the German Consul; Mr. M. Girten, the Austiran Consul-General; Dr. Otto Schmidt; Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; and Professor Aaron, director of the German Department of the University of Illinois.

Professor Hatfield founded the German Department of the Northwestern University forty two years ago, and has been its director ever since.

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Abendpost, Sep. 15, 1929.

AUGUST F. W. SIEBEL.

Attorney August F. W. Siebel was born in 1877, on the beautiful island of Rugen, Germany, the son of Friedrich and Caroline Siebel. At the early age of nine years he came to the United States, where, after finishing the Chicago public schools, he studied law and took his final examinations at Lake Forest College. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar and has since then lived in Chicago. In 1925 he was appointed assessor by Judge C. M. Foell. However, he is better known through his military activities. He took part in the Spanish-American war, and was stationed for some time at the Mexican border as captain. In the World War he commanded a company of the 132nd U. S. Infantry Regiment, but was later promoted as assessor to the Court Martial of the 33rd Division. He is a member of the American Legion and also belongs to the Veterans of the Spanish-American War.

In 1916 he married Anna Michaelis of Chicago. He has two children, a daughter Patricia, and a son Arthur F. Siebel is a member of the Chicago Chamber of counselors. He was for quite some time president of the German Club. The Germania and Hamilton clubs and several lodges also numbered him among their members.



Abendpost, Sep. 15, 1929.

Politically, Siebel appeared this year for the first time becoming candidate for alderman of the 46th Ward, but he was defeated by his chief opponent, Oscar F. Nelson.

Abendpost, Sep. 8, 1929.

KARL MARTIN VITZTHUM.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Among the architects of Chicago, Karl Martin Vitzthum, who was born in 1880 in Tutzing near Munich, Germany, occupies a prominent position. After finishing high school in Freysing, Bavaria, Vitzthum studied from 1896 to 1899 at the Royal Technical Institute of Munich. As assistant of the well known German architect Thos. Fischer, he co-operated in the designing of plans for different municipal buildings of Munich.

In the United States, he worked next in the offices of prominent New York architects, among them the firm of York and Sawyer. Later he worked for Jarvis and Hunt, Chicago. In 1914, he started in business for himself, and designed many prominent buildings, among which is the Steuben Club Building. He also supervised the building's erection. Mr. Vitzthum is a member of the Steuben Club and numerous other associations.

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Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1928.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

The German Medical Society of Chicago held a banquet yesterday evening at the Atlantic Hotel.

The president of the society, Mr. David Lieberthal, the vice president; Dr. Ernst Pribram and Consul M. F. Girsten each made a speech.

The entertainment was taken care of by Miss Nina Westerschulte, soprano, Mrs. Carl A. Zell, soprano, and the actor, Richard Ortmann. While Mrs. Elva Smolk Sprague accompanied them on the piano, they sang songs of Schumann and other composers. Mr. Ortmann, Rudolph Herzog and Liliencröw gave recitals.

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Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1928.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB

The German Press society of Chicago held its twentieth general meeting yesterday at its Club Rooms in the Bismarck Hotel.

According to an old custom, the former officers read their reports of activities during the past year. These reports gave evidence that the society has enjoyed a normal year. The membership is about the same and very little change has occurred in the financial standing of the Club since the last meeting.

As customary, a banquet, prepared by the entertainment committee, was served after the general meeting.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TECHNOLOGISTS ARRANGE FAMILY EVENING AT GERMANIA CLUB.

A pleasant family evening with music and dancing opened the 43rd annual meeting of the German-American Union of Technologists, last night in the club rooms of the Technical Society of Chicago, at the Germania Club. A great number of delegates from abroad were present. The evening was spent in animated conversation with humor and merriment prevailing, so that, in spite of the bad weather, the opening of the four-day convention turned out all right.

A meeting of delegates was held this morning at 10 o'clock at the club rooms of the society, with a dinner following. Tonight, at 8 o'clock in the Germania Club, a late summer-night dance will be given.

Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The program for Sunday and Monday is as follows: Sunday, 12 o'clock noon, lunch at the Edgewater Beach Hotel; 2 p. m., picnic in Glen Oak Acres; supper in the Lincoln Turner Hall. Monday (Labor Day): 11 a. m., Technologist Day, lecture by Professor Adolf Carl Noe of the University of Chicago, on the subject: "The origin of our technical source of energy." Ladies are cordially invited; 2 p. m., round trip through the park system of Chicago; 7 p. m., farewell dinner-dance at the Rainbow Gardens, will close the four-day convention.

Abendpost, May 9, 1926.

WPA (ALL) PROC. 30275

CLUB OF GERMAN GOVERNESSES.

Last Wednesday, the German Club of Governesses, arranged a successful concert in the Bethany Home, at 827 Center St. The profits of the performance were designed to secure a room for the club at the new Bethany Home, a purpose which was fully accomplished.

The singing performances by Hella Reinholz and Louise Fleiner, who were accompanied by Mrs. Mackensen on the piano, were excellent, and all those who took part in this concert, were greatly applauded.

After the concert refreshments were served and all participants enjoyed themselves immensely. Miss A. Kriegseisen who is very active for the club, announces that a meeting takes place every first Wednesday of the month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the new Bethany Home. All German governesses are cordially invited.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 9, 1926.

DR. CARL STRUH.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the chapel at 2701 N. Clark St., the funeral services for Dr. Carl Struh, who died Thursday at the age of 65 years, took place yesterday.

Dr. Struh practiced for many years as a Homeopath. He took an active part in the spiritual endeavors of the German element of Chicago, and enjoyed great popularity in these circles. Several years ago he settled in McHenry and became there the founder and director of the sanatorium. He leaves behind a widow and a son.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1926.

GERMAN PRESS SOCIETY.

The family evening of the German Press Society in the Germania club house, joined the previous arrangements of the society in a worthy way. The entertainment committee again selected a choice program, which was carried out in a gay manner and found great approval with the large number of guests.

The evening was ushered in buoyantly with the overture to the opera, "Mignon," by Dr. Christian Balatka, and one of his pupils Miss Fritzi Siebach, which they performed in a perfect manner. Dr. Balatka played later the phantasy from "Rigoletto," and the Schubert Serenade. Miss Siebach, who is a great credit to her teacher, not only undertook in a cheerful manner to accompany the two singers of the evening, but also performed several solos, which found well deserved and lively applause.

Miss Irena Georgienskaja, formerly of the court opera in St. Petersburg, and Miss Irma Ferenczy, another favorite of the music loving public, and well known soprano singer, delighted the listeners by the excellent performance of a number of songs.



Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1926.

A welcome variety in the program were the recitals of Mr. Jose Danner of the local German Theatre. Partly of a serious, but predominantly of a humorous nature, they contributed a great deal to the success of the evening.

The president of the society, Mr. Karl Freitag, welcomed the guests, and expressed his satisfaction that they were present in such large numbers. Mr. Leopold Saltiel, acquitted himself of his official position as president of the amusement committee, in a spirited manner.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 9, 1926.

HENRY UTPATEL DIES.

A man who was highly respected in all circles of the city, Henry Utpatel, passed away at his home, 1141 North Sacramento Ave. yesterday. He died, in all probability from the effects of a serious operation, which he underwent two years ago.

The deceased was born in Chicago in 1870, attended the German Lutheran school, and acquired in his youth a manifold knowledge. Later he studied law. He practiced law with great success, almost up to his death, playing a prominent part in public affairs. He was four times elected Alderman of the old 15th Ward, the first time in 1908, and twice he was honored by being appointed a master in chancery, the first time by State's Attorney Crowe, the second time by Judge Steffens.

Henry Utpatel was a very active member of the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, was the attorney of the Concordia Mutual League, belonged to the Hamilton Club and was an active member of the Ridgemoor Golf Club, also several other societies.

Abendpost, Jan. 9, 1926.



He will be mourned by his widow, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at the Concordia cemetery, from the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church, Hoyne Ave. and Walton Pl.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1925.

GERMAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The German Press Association invited its members and friends to a family evening, at the Germania club, yesterday evening. And it was a family evening in the strictest sense of the word. A few pleasant hours were spent in excellent company.

The entertainment committee had arranged a splendid program. The new president, Mr. Leopold Saltiel, discharged his office, as a "conferencier" excellently. After the association's president, Mr. Karl Freitag, welcomed the guests heartily, Professor Dr. Carl Bauer of the Elmhurst Seminary made a short, well received speech, in the course of which he pointed to the friendly relations between the hosts and the residents of the German suburb, Elmhurst, and expressed hopes, that this friendly relation would be strengthened and developed in the future.

Pastor Kuhn of Elmhurst spoke of how the members of the press association during their visit last summer, were so cordially received and feted.

Entertainment was offered by Messrs. C. Baumheier and S. Heller, the former

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1925.



proving to be an artist on the cello, and the applause he received after the performance of several compositions, was well merited. Mr. Heller possesses a powerful baritone voice and can well compete with any professional singer. He also was greatly applauded. The piano accompaniment was taken over by Mr. Karl Thoene in an excellent manner.

That yesterday evening proved such a great success, can mostly be ascribed to Mr. Kurt Benisch, the well known character comedian, with his performance which he accompanied on a musical instrument. The audience also greatly enjoyed Mr. Joseph Fallbacher's two humorous lectures.

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

CAREER OF NICHOLAS DREHER

The Well-Known German Parochial Teacher
Gathered to His Elders at Advanced Old Age

Thousands of Chicagoans, especially those of German decent, will receive the news of Nicholas Dreher's demise with sympathy that comes from the heart; the tired old man closed his eyes in eternal slumber at the Alexian Brothers Hospital. A life at once active and useful came to an end with his passing.

He was born in 1844 in St. Wendel near Oberlinxweiler, a province of the Rhine. When he was four years old, his parents brought him to Chicago. The family started their journey on June 29, 1848, and three months later, after much tedious traveling, they alighted at the foot of Franklin Street from the trawler that brought them from Buffalo.

At the corner of Harrison and Jefferson Streets, his parents built a modest home, and there the boy grew up. He first went to St. Peter's School, at the



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

corner of Washington and Wells Streets, then to the school of Reverend Weikampf, who founded it in 1853 under the name of the School of St. Francis. Later, he went to the Foster School, at that time in charge of George Spofford, and then to a more advanced school founded by the Jesuit Fathers. Since 1862 he has been a teacher in German-Catholic parochial schools. An idealistic outlook upon life led him to devote himself to this profession. That so many people strayed from the right path he attributed largely to ignorance and superficial faith, and so he wanted, so far as his strength permitted, to become a saver of souls.

He was first put in charge of a parochial school in Blackpartridge, Illinois; then, in the same year, he was called to the newly founded branch school of the St. Joseph Parochial School, on Chicago Avenue and Carpenter Street. Two years later he was called to the St. Joseph main school as soon as it was built on Chicago Avenue and Cass Street. After a brief interlude of activity in Collegeville, Minnesota, he was put in charge of St. Peter's School, corner of Clark and Polk Streets, whose rector was Vicar-General Fisher. In 1870, he returned to St. Joseph's School, and, after the great fire, he received the



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

assignment to aid in founding a German-Catholic parish and school in Pekin, Illinois. He succeeded and came back to St. Peter's School. But as the new school building of the St. Joseph parish, corner Hill and Franklin Streets, was ready, he took over the advanced classes for boys. And here he was active until he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a teacher in May 1912. This gave the occasion to many, as they still remember, to offer him heartfelt honors. Since then he has enjoyed a quiet old age.

Burial will take place....at 9:30 A.M.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Family Evening.

The family evening of the German Press Association, in its locality, the Chicago Lincoln Club, was a very pleasant affair. The program consisted in a bunco game, for which a number of pretty prizes were donated by the executive amusement committee, followed by entertainment.

Mr. Martin Ballmann, president of the amusement committee, succeeded in securing the collaboration of a number of artists. Miss Marion Waterford and Miss Ruth Axe Brown, received great applause for their singing. Mr. Conrad A. Reinhold proved to be a great artist on the violin; Misses Maria Dreier and Olive Dryer played the piano, and Miss Dell Hinshaw and Mr. Leopold Saltiel, one of the association's members, presented some really interesting discourses.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 4, 1916.

GERMAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In the "Crystal" room of the Hotel Sherman a large number of Aesculapian disciples (medical students) assembled with their ladies to attend a banquet and ball of the "Medical Society" of Chicago. The room was filled with many of the most prominent German physicians of Chicago, and the ladies in their brilliant dresses formed a charming contrast with the black tail coats of the serious minded saviors of suffering humanity. The first part of the festival was devoted to music and the solo numbers were mostly executed by the wives of the physicians present. A beautiful duet from the opera, "Der Freischutz", opened the program, sung by Mrs. (Dr.) Holinger and Mrs. (Dr.) Strauch, who with their beautiful voices and splendid execution, enthused the audience. They were accompanied on the piano in a very effective manner by Mrs. (Dr.) Abele. Just as excellent were the piano recitals, of Miss F. Hamish, who played a "Hungarian Etude" and "Valse Fantasie". Mrs. (Dr.) Welcker received also great applause with the songs: "Sylvia", slumber song, and "My Fancy". She possesses a strong well trained voice with a forceful delivery.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1915.

PASTOR FERDINAND DOEDERLEIN.

After a long life of blessed activity, Pastor Ferdinand Doederlein died at the age of eighty one years and six months. The deceased, born in Bavaria, descended from an old ecclesiastical family. His great grandfather baptized him eighty one years ago. After completing his gymnasium and university studies the young preacher came to America. He devoted his first activity to the Indians, and took over a congregation in Missouri where he married Miss Magdalene Nitschke, the daughter of the first teacher of languages at the first academy of the Missouri Synod. Several years afterward he received a call to the Trinity congregation in Chicago as preacher. Having done a great deal to benefit the congregation he left this post after eleven years to take over a congregation in Homewood, Illinois. Five years ago he suffered a stroke, and as the climate there did not agree with him he resigned, and returned to Chicago where he became an assistant Pastor of his son in law, Dietz, in the Concordia congregation.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 9, 1915.

ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN TEACHERS

Before the members of the German Teachers' Association, director Max Griebisch gives a lecture.

The great esteem which Mr. Max Griebisch, director of the Milwaukee Teachers' Seminar enjoys among the German Teachers of Chicago, was proven by the large appearance of the members of the German Teachers' Association in the Bismarck Hotel yesterday afternoon.

In his extremely essential and appealing lecture on the influence and worth of the German language and German pedagogy in the development of the American public schools, Mr. Griebisch was able to say many nice things, and the wish, expressed by Mr. Schmidhofer, that this lecture should be printed and placed in the hands of all German teachers, was shared by all those present. How, under the guidance of immigrated German pedagogues in the years following the Civil War, German private schools had been developed, to whom many men and women even today owe their thorough education, speaks highly of same: furthermore, how the

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 9, 1915.

churches, with great sacrifices, founded and supported German schools, the speaker pointed out, but he lamented that, with the initiation of the German system in the American public schools, the interest of Germans in the private schools ceased, till there are only few left of those excellent institutes. The speaker further mentioned that the almost lost interest of Americans in the German language has lately reawakened, and that the study in the high schools brought about the adoption of it in the public schools, which is mainly due to the better understanding of its value on the part of the high school teachers.

The literature of the German language is an uninterrupted chain of material for every age, from the fable for the child's mind, to the highest classical work that delights the mature.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 9, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Schmidhofer thanked the speaker in the name of those present for the enjoyable and instructive lecture, and the member of the school board, Mr. Kruetgen, wished the association progress and success, and assured the teachers of his great interest and ready assistance.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1915.

GERMAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Kruetgen Makes Address

At the monthly meeting of the Deutscher Lehrerverein [German Teachers' Association] which was held last night at the Bismarck Hotel, Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, the newly appointed member of the Board of Education, was among those present. In a brief speech he declared that it was his intention to give special care to German turn [gymnastics] instruction in the schools of Chicago. He also emphasized the necessity of co-operation among his colleagues and the advantages which the individual teacher would derive from it. He asked the German teachers always to remain loyal to their Association and not to pass up an opportunity for further education when they had the chance to do so.

Later Dr. [Joseph] Philippson [Jewish], professor at the University of Chicago, gave a lecture, "Pedagogic Meditations on the War". He stressed the point that ignorance of German conditions on the part of Americans, including

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1915.

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IV educated people, and even among his own colleagues was appalling.
IV (Jewish) He said that only due to the fact that surprisingly few Americans had a clear picture of Germany's geographical position and history, was it possible for the lying British propaganda press to find a gullible public which could be incited to hatred for Germany. The speaker suggested that his listeners arrange their class work so that the pupils could not only learn the German language but could also gain some comprehension of the German spirit, German history and geography, and the nature and philosophy of the German people.

The question of whether the Teachers' Association should arrange a performance in the German theatre was discussed in detail but was finally referred to the chairman for consideration. Several new members were inducted into the Association which has about one hundred members altogether.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, April 27th, 1910.

German Press Club of Chicago.
Gives Pleasant Proof Of Continuing Growth.

Yesterday, at the regular business meeting of the above Association, the Committee on theatrical affairs reported, that a Gala performance is being discussed, which is to be given next fall. If the committee is successful in obtaining the Auditorium, then Goethe's Faust, will be produced. The Club's spring festival will be given at Riverview Park, in the Banquet -Hall of the Casino, on June 12th. The German Press Club of Milwaukee is to be invited, since the Chicago Association visited them last summer. This reciprocity is to convince all, that the virtue of friendliness in Chicago is not an idle jest. The preparations for the festivities are entrusted to a committee of nine! Emil Hoehster and eight others.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 30, 1907

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE

The Nobel Prize for achievements in the realm of physics for the year 1907, an amount of \$40,000, has been awarded to Professor Albert A. Michelson, the manager of the Physics Department at the University of Chicago. The prize winner is the inventor of several instruments for the measurement of light waves. Professor Michelson was born in Strelno, Germany, fifty-five years ago. He came as a child to the United States of America. He went to school at San Francisco. He attended the Federal Naval Academy. In the years 1880 to 1881 he studied in Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris. He had the Professional Chair for Physics in the Case School at Cleveland, and came as a Professor of Physics to Clark University. Since 1892 he has served the University of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1905.

GOOD RESULT!

The 34th Convention held at the beginning of the month, by the National German American teachers Union, has also been a success in a financial way, as after all expenses had been paid, a net surplus of \$281.86 remained in the hands of the treasurer. According to a resolution of the Committee, this amount has been transferred to the funds of the National German Seminary in Milwaukee.

Contributions have been made to the amount of \$1321.00 the banquet brought \$52. The total receipts were \$1373 and the expenses were \$1091.13. The Committee offers its thanks to all, who have made contributions, also to all institutions and individuals, who have cooperated for the success of the convention.

Abendpost, July 3, 1905.

Meeting of the German Teachers.

Dr. Fick, President.



✓ The last meeting of the German teachers convention took place, this morning, in the Fine Arts Building, S. Michigan Ave., where the Chicago University rented the 7th floor and gave the use of a large room, with several smaller ones. It was opened by the Federal President, B. Abrams. The first speech was: "The Position of the German Language in the General Elementary Schools" and was given by Seminary Director Max Griebisch of Milwaukee. After a short historical development of the German educational institutions, the speaker compared the course of development in the American Elementary School, with the ones of Germany. He came to the conclusion that the American school system was superior, because it was a general educational institution for all pupils, while the children in Germany, of the better classes, received their preparatory instruction in special classes. The second speaker was Mr. E. O. Schoenrich, Baltimore. His theme was: "A very much neglected Factor of the Principles of American Teaching and Education". The goal of school education should not only be to provide the children with a certain amount of knowledge, the right way to think, and to enable them to further develop themselves educationally, after leaving school, but the highest goal should be to awaken and develop their sense of duty, and conscience, and



with them, all qualifications for the formation of a solid and firm character. And to educate the children to become Americans, worthy of their great Fatherland. This sense of duty, indicating a higher will, guarantees the public respect or law in state and country while disobedience in school, and home, leads to disorder and crimes, to the general disadvantage of good citizenship. Mr.H.Wildmann Cleveland, read the yearly report of the Committee for the Culture of German. What common goal should the German lessons have amongst the different school systems? The Committee of Resolutions made the following report: Referring to the teachers seminary and its union publication "Pedagogical Monthly Magazine":

1. The Teachers Union holds that the Seminary is an excellent institution to educate suitable persons for the teaching of the German language in the American schools, and, considers it as one of their principal duties, to support this institution with all their means, which includes:
 - a.) Procuring money to finance and increase the foundation capital.
 - b.) Procuring all necessary school materials.
 - c.) Encouragement for those wishing to take examinations.
 - d.) Propaganda of the seminary to promote the work with good German teachers.

To form agitation committees, in each town, for the Teachers Union, the Teachers Seminary and the teachers publications.



Membership fee is \$2.00 per year, which includes a year's subscription to the publications. Single fees are \$1.50 for membership, and \$1.00 for publications.

Public thanks of the union are given to the American central organization of Pennsylvania for the support of an annual contribution of \$25.00, and, it is hoped, that this good example will stimulate others.

The Teachers Union resolved to dedicate the amount of \$200.00 to cover a deficit of last year in the publications.

The union expresses its full confidence, to the management of the seminary, and has proposed the following resolutions regarding the publications:

To express its deep regret on the death of members during the past 2 years. The President and Secretary of the Union shall be natives of the city where the next convention is to take place.

The Vice-President, and other officers, should all be nominated at the same time.

The union shall provide for its officers, an amount required to cover convention expenses.



The convention shall be held annually, between the July 28th and June 2nd.

The treasurer shall prepare a list of the membership fees received for the Secretary to publish in the next issue of the publications.

The executive committee is instructed a.) to examine the Constitution and By-Laws for a revision. b.) To publish the revised Constitution two months before the next convention, in the publications. c.) To put a discussion on the revised Constitution on the program of the next convention and to place, according to their importance, Prof. Dr. Otto Heller, Prof. Oscar Burkhardt, C.E. Baumann, C.O. Schoenzick, Frau Emil Dappisch, Frau Lena Reinhardt Howie, Frau Wilhelmine Mayer.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 1, 1902.

GERMAN TEACHER'S DAY

Detroit, June 30. Only a small delegation from Chicago arrived for this year's Teacher's Day...

The formal greeting of the guests took place in the Harmony Hall by Mr. Carl E. Schmidt, Mayor Maybury and the School Board President Edward Marschner. Mr. Emil Dapprich, President of the Teacher's League opened the Teacher's Day. On the program were the following speakers: Mr. Phil. Huber, Superintendent of German Instruction in Saginaw, Michigan on the verbal instruction in the beginners' classes of our public schools, Professor Edward Prokosch of the University of Chicago on "The Giving of the first instruction in German to Anglo-American pupils" and Mr. W. H. Weick of Cincinnati on "The first language instruction on an intuitive basis."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ANDREAS BOLTER.

Death has taken one of Chicago's foremost entomologists, Mr. Andreas Bolter, at the age of 80 years. Born May 20, 1820 in Sigmaringen, he showed, already as a young boy, his unusual intelligence. He was such a brilliant student, that under the existing laws, he was released from last year's compulsory school attendance at the age of thirteen. The next four years he spent working in his father's factory. At the age of seventeen years, he decided to see the world and thus made an extensive tour of Switzerland, Italy, France and Bavaria. Upon his return home, he took over the management of his father's business. On the latter's death in 1845 he became the head of the firm. As such he remained until 1855, when he decided to immigrate to America. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848. Although he never got into direct conflict with the law, at least not to the extent to incur punishment, nevertheless his activity in the uprising proved detrimental to his business.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1900.

This fact decided his future career. Arriving in this country, New York was his first choice to settle down, but after one year's residence in that city, he decided to go west to Chicago, which he made his home until his death. He devoted himself to the study of entomology and, at the age of thirty-six years, had already gained prominence in that field. Several types of insects discovered by him, on his extensive trips through the United States bear his name. This honor was conferred upon him by such eminent authorities in the field of entomology as Professor Riley, Dr. Le Conte, Professor Smith, Professor Fernold, Rev. Hulst, Dr. Horn, Professor Lugger and, many others with whom he was in constant correspondence on this scientific subject. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences since the day it was founded. He was an active member of the Entomological Society of Washington and, also corresponding member for the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and for the Entomological Society in New York.

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Die Abendpost, January 3rd, 1899.



GERMAN

CALL TO GERMAN TEACHERS, MEN AND WOMEN.

Last Wednesday, at the home of Miss Ehlich, no. 89 Evergreen Avenue, a meeting of ladies, German teachers was in progress, for the special purpose of founding a Club of German teachers. Its object is: The discussion of school affairs and German social solidarity. Since nearly all English teachers are members of Clubs it is about time, that the German ladies create such an institution for members of their profession.

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III H Abendpost, September 10th, 1898.


GERMAN

A Dual Celebration.

The German-American Dental College at 758-762 North Park Avenue was beautifully decorated yesterday. The institution celebrated the silver-wedding of its dean, Dr. F. W. Hutzmann, and at the same time seven of its dental students were graduated. The friends of the dental college and the friends of its dean had appeared in goodly numbers to celebrate the occasion.

Two of the doctors graduated are from Switzerland and the others came from Germany with the definite purpose to get their dental training at the Huxmann's Institute. Besides the dean of the college there are four more doctors acting as teachers of dentistry.

For the fall term 30 applications of new students have been received.

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ABENDPOST, July 22nd, 1898.



GERMAN

Conference of German Teachers.

The Annual Conference of the German School teachers of the German Evangelical Synod closed yesterday. At the final meeting Mr. Holdgraf discussed the subject "How Can We Establish In Our Children A Love For The German Language And Loyalty To The Church?"

Die Abendpost, April 23, 1898.GERMANDR. FELIX BEHRENDT PASSES AWAY

Dr. Felix Behrendt died in the prime of his life, having reached the 36th year. He succumbed to an attack of Bronchial catarrh, at his home, 612 Orchard Street. He has been a highly honored physician who found true inspiration in performing his duties. His pure character and benevolent deeds which proved such a blessing to many will always be recognized by his host of patients and friends who will always remember him with esteem and gratitude. The news of his unexpected, untimely death created profound regret everywhere; perhaps the numerous expressions of condolence may console the grieved widow somewhat during the hours of a relentless fate.

Dr. Felix Behrendt was born on his father's large farm at Danmerau in Western Prussia, graduated from Highschool at Neustadt and Kenitz, studied medicine at Berlin and passed his examinations at the University of Wuerzburg in the year 1886. Thereafter he entered the Colonial service of Holland, then the German and was transferred to Zansibar.



DIE ABENDPOST, April 23rd, 1898.

After completion of his two-year service as doctor of the Imperial German Marine, he became assistant to Dr. Stelzner at Dresden, for the purpose of acquiring further experience in special branches. From there traveled to the United States, where he acted for a time as assistant to Dr. Schneider of Milwaukee, and then moved to Chicago. Within a very short time he succeeded in acquiring an extensive private practice, as a specialist in all diseases affecting the respiratory organs, which induced the Alexian Brothers Hospital to secure his valuable services. A profitable, pleasant future, was envisioned for him, when grim death suddenly tore him from the blessed field of his activity. May he rest in peace.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 15, 1897.

**GERMAN TEACHERS CONVENTION
SUMMONS TO PARTICIPATE AT THE 27th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
GERMAN-AMERICAN TEACHERS UNION.**

In our neighboring city, Milwaukee, there will be held from July 5 to 9th the annual convention of the "National Educational Association", with which a National German Teacher's day is going to be combined. On this occasion, the presidency of the German-American Teachers Association, issued the following appeal, to the members of the Union, and to all friends of German educational methods in the United States: "In accordance with the resolution, passed at the Teacher's Convention in Buffalo, the 27th annual meeting of the national German-American Teachers Union will be held in Milwaukee on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of July." At the same time and at the same place "The National Educational Association" held its meeting. The beautiful city on Lake Michigan, will, on the days mentioned, become the meeting place for thousands of teachers and friends of education from all parts of the country. Should this circumstance not be sufficient, to induce every member of the German-American Teacher's Union to attend the next meeting of the Teachers day? It ought to be our holy duty, to prove, that in the tree planted 27 years ago, there



GERMAN

Abendpost, June 15, 1897.

is enough sap left to bring forth splendid fruit," Milwaukee, will not deny its good name as a festival city this year. The names of the men, who as representatives of the German-American citizens of Milwaukee, signed the invitation, is a guarantee, that the visitors of the Teachers' Day will be offered a hearty hospitality.

To the entire German-American Teachers' Society, to all who desire to cooperate for the maintenance and dissemination of the German language and a healthy, sensible education, this appeal is made to be present at the 27th Teachers' Day. No town, no school, where German is taught, should fail to be represented on this occasion.

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Abendpost, June 28, 1896.



GERMAN

TO GERMAN-AMERICAN TEACHERS

The German-American Teachers Union has made the following appeal: " On account of the convention of the German-American Teachers Union taking place in Buffalo, N. Y., July 6,7,8. The citizens committee, Buffalo, sends its heartiest invitation to all German-teachers. We can assure all delegates that every preparation has been made to solve their business and social problems. Enemies of Germany agitate everywhere, and German education in public schools is very much attacked and criticized. In Ohio, Illinois, New York, in the East and West, much secret agitation occurs to bring a decisive knock-out at the opportune time. Continuous vigilance and preparedness are necessary to oppose, successfully, such agitations. Only a strong organization will be of help. The individual is powerless. It is the duty of every German-American teacher to help form such an organization, or to support an existing one.

Our organization has existed for 20 years; its right of existence cannot be doubted; its successful agitation during the past 25 years cannot be denied; but it was not able to prevent during the last year, the abolishing of German



ABENDPOST, June 28, 1896.

education in some centers, or limitation of the same. The indifference of the German teachers, the disregard of their personal and general interests, have paralyzed the force of opposition of the organization.

At the last convention in Louisville, a more solid organization was established, by a change in the constitution, as beside the individual membership, the formation of district and branch clubs has been established. The convention in Buffalo will show their activities and successes. Our organization makes it possible for every German American teacher in public schools, or private institutions, to become a member, and everybody, who cares for the maintenance of the German language, will find support and friends in our Union. We have full confidence in the German-American teachers, that they will appear in great numbers at our convention, and that they will show their enthusiasm for the cause. The citizen committee has arranged a splendid entertainment program. Besides gymnastics given by pupils of the public schools, an excursion to Niagara-Falls and Lewiston, has been arranged. The headquarters are in the German American Hall (Orpheus Hall) corner of Main and High Streets, where all the meetings will take place. A great number of



Abendpost, June 28, 1896.

private rooms have been arranged for those who cannot find accommodations in a hotel. All applications should be made to Mr. H. Angermann, corner of Genessee and Washington Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, November 21st, 1894.

THE SERUM

Our noted German doctor and city bacteriologists, Dr. Adolph Gehrman, is busy at present in making a sufficient quantity of Professor Beyring's Serum against Diphtheria.

A new laboratory for medical and chemical studies has been built in the City Hall, to accommodate our staff of city doctors and chemists, who are carrying out the important task of guarding the health of our population, particularly of our children. Contagious diseases are becoming increasingly a danger to the welfare of our growing city population and therefore deserve all possible attention by capable physicians, regardless of expenses and human efforts.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, June 15th, 1894.



THE GERMAN TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The National Association of German-American Teachers sent a circular letter to all German-American teachers of Chicago, requesting them to come to a meeting at the Northside Turnerhall, June 17th, 2 P.M.

The purpose of the meeting is, to develop a detailed travelling schedule in regards to the German Teachers' convention, which will be June 10th to June 14th in Newark, N.J.

The described circular letter was signed by M. Schmishofer, 601 St. Elmo Street.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 23rd, 1893.

Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte.

The German Dentists of Chicago who met last night at the Schiller building decided after a thorough conference to establish an organization for the purpose of fostering the German language and to restore mutual understanding among the professional colleagues. Besides there shall be held lectures and discussions about Dentistry. The following officials were elected: President-Dr. F. W. Huxmann; Prot. Secretary- Dr. H. Schnitker; Corr. Secretary-Dr. William Rosenthal; Treasurer-Dr. Ernest Pfennig.



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II B 2 f Abendpost, July 7th, 1893.

III A

The German-American Teacher's Day.

In the Epworth Hotel, corner of 59th Street and Monroe Avenue, the first session of the 23rd German Teacher's Day took place. Already in the morning the delegates, about 150, arrived from all parts of the country. The most represented were the cities: Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Illinois, Newark, N.Y., New York and St. Louis. The meeting was opened with a greeting address by Mr. Martin Schmidhofer, the President of the local committee. He excused first the local organization, for the poor preparations for the reception of the visiting teachers, and pointed then to the importance of these German-American Teacher Days which proves all the more necessary, as in several cities like St. Paul, Cleveland and right here in Chicago the nativism current becomes overwhelming. After Mr. W. H. Weik of Cincinnati, President of the Teacher's Alliance spoke for a firm co-operation of the German teachers and opposition to nativism.

An election of officers for the convention was held.



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Abendpost, July 7th, 1893.

To-day's session started at 9 A.M. with a lecture of Seminary Director E. Dapp-
rich, Milwaukee on the topic: " Some timely reforms of the public school System in
the U. S." Assistant Superintendent G. Speer, Indianapolis, delivered a second
lecture on Rousseau's "Emile" and Jean Paul's "Sevana."

Tomorrow 2 more lectures will be held. Professor G. Bamberger of this City will
speak about "Fadism" and Mr. Hahn of Cincinnati on some other themes.

The German teachers of Chicago are invited to attend to-morrow's lecture in
greater number. Yesterday's participation was very poor.

Saturday evening the delegates will visit the German village and there the German
Teachers Day will be closed with a "commerz."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 2, 1893.

WELL DONE, SCHOOL COUNCIL!

Architect August Fiedler has been appointed superintendent of public school construction. It is an admirable recognition of German ability and expertness. The well known architect was unanimously elected to the superintendency of the newly created construction board and his salary fixed at \$6,000. One is justified in congratulating Mr. Fiedler on his appointment and the school board for its choice.

Business manager Gifford was requested to find suitable office quarters. Mr. Fiedler was authorized to employ assistants before the next meeting of the school board, if the necessity arises....

Abendpost, December 3, 1892.

Technical Club "Chicago".



The technical association "Chicago" held its monthly meeting recently which on account of the fast growing membership of the association, was very well attended. Engineer Haller as representative of the German Government to the Worlds Fair, has been made a member of the association by acclamation. Mr. Haller also represents the German Engineer's and Architects Association, which will visit next year the Worlds Fair by the thousands. After several important matters had been discussed, Prof. Dr. T. E. Siebel, member of the technical association "Chicago" was asked by the president Mr. H. Wallmann, to make his announced speech about "Dr. Mehner's chemical Motor and the Second thermodynamical law".

This chemical motor which has been described by its inventor Dr. Mehner the first time at a meeting of the Franklin institute, effects the transformation of atmosphere warmth into work, and is therefore as admitted by the inventor, a contradiction of the second law of thermodynamics. This, however, should be no reason to reject his invention and he refers to great scientific authorities and the thermodynamic experts of the Patent office in Washington. Dr. Siebel has made it his business to investigate the probabilities of the said motor without the acceptance of such a law and, as it seems, has solved the problem completely. The speaker analyzed the transformation of the heat in the various stages of the Mehner's system and proved in an ingenious and convincing manner, that the physiognomy of the chemical compounds of sal ammonia and liquid ammonia used in this process are contrary to the theoretic

GERMAN

possibilities of the system. The question that if taken for granted, that the motor was possible theoretically, the danger of the formation of chlorine nitrogen would make use of the motor impossible was answered by the speaker as follows: Though this danger of a chemical nature of related substances does not prevail there are serious difficulties for the practical use of such a system. In a further discussion it was stated, that the Mehner system should be regarded as a perpetuum mobile and for this reason alone should be impossible. Dr. Siebel explained that the Mehner motor is no perpetuum mobile in the real sense of the word, that is no mechanism with which work without power could be produced from nothing. The Mehner motor presents a conservative system, which though in continuous movement does not produce work on the outside without equivalent on the other side. Such a system also had been declared by the most eminent scientists as a perpetuum mobile but was deficient to the resolution of the French academy of science made 100 years ago for rejection. Several members of the association participated in the discussion as Dr. Bernard, Dr. Weingaertner engineer Wallman, engineer Neuert, engineer Kandeler, Pres. Wallman thanked Dr. Siebel for the scientific speech and asked the members arise.

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Abendpost, August 20th, 1892.



GERMAN

German-American Technical Association.

On account of the World's Fair taking place in 1893 in Chicago, thousands of German speaking technicians, artists, professors and others from all parts of the world will visit Chicago and other important places of America. The German-American Technical Association wishing to give these visitors all possible assistance, offers their locals in the various places in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Lynn, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Washington as meeting places and at the disposal of these visitors. The Chicago Club particularly should make all efforts to choose their locality for 1892 with consideration of the large number of scientific guests. As the greater part of the American technicians is working during the day at their special trade or business, measures should be taken that all possible visitors can also during daytime receive all the information, they are in need of. By speeches, reports about the progress in the different branches of the Technique, science and art, the interests of the visitors will be promoted as well as the social and business ones.



Abendpost, August 20th, 1892.

Descendants of the great German Nation as representatives of science, art, technique and commerce, are distributed all over the world. In a country where all Nations and languages are presented, we shall acquire esteem and honor by making the German language as the universal tie of science representing visitors of the European countries. To make the necessary preparations, it will be desirable to have an idea how many visitors are expected and to know the position the various local organizations are taking on this plan.

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Abendpost, July 20, 1892.

THE PROTESTANT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The Teacher's Association of the Protestant Synod of America holds at present a meeting in the German-Protestant Immanuel Church, at Dearborn and 46th Streets. Besides Chicago, a number of School Boards of other American cities are represented. The Chairman, Mr. Parkebusch, of the Chicago St. Petri Church, held the opening speech. The annual report was then read, and it seemed very favorable.

The present membership is 76. In the afternoon Teacher Baukohl from Quincy, Illinois, held an interesting speech, and to-day a rehearsal of a German performance is planned by Mr. Thomas.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 3000

Abendpost, July 8th, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dental Clinic.

Several dentists have rented a whole floor in the building of the Schiller Theatre, they will occupy according to their own plan. This floor will contain nine private offices, and a, general reception room. The floor has forty windows so that each office is well lighted. Several prominent Doctors of Denistry (Drs. Hermann Kuester, Rudolf Menn, H. Praum, F. A. Sirken and S. Richardson) will occupy some of the offices. Two of the "dental surgeries" may be obtained by the hour so that different Doctors will be able to practice there.

As the price is ^{so}very reasonable, many doctors will avail themselves. Twelve to fifteen dollars will be asked monthly. I forgot to mention that hot and cold water, light and heating will be included so you see, the doctors will practice right in the city which should be very advantageous for them. The offices will be ready for occupation Octbber 1st.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN TEACHERS.

The German teachers of Chicago had another meeting at the North Side Turner Hall, which fortunately, was very well attended. The chief topic discussed was the teacher's convention in Milwaukee.

Again the assembly gave its approval to the idea of organizing a German teachers' club in Chicago. Dr. Zimmerman explained more fully how a similar club had existed ten years ago, but how it had been very difficult to keep it going, because of Chicago's vast expansion. He added, however, that he would gladly welcome the revival of such a club, -

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1892.

that he is deeply convinced of its usefulness, and that the new organization will find in him a true friend. A committee was appointed to draw up statutes to be submitted at the next teacher's meeting in September.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 1, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WILLIAM GRIESSER

William Griesser is one of our most prominent and able architects. In a short time he has achieved a splendid reputation and his fame has spread over the entire United States, particularly in brewery circles. During the past year he worked in no less than ten states. At present he is in one of the eastern states, where a most beautiful brewery will be constructed according to his plans.

In Chicago, the Gottfried Brewery, Schoenhoten, American, Chicago, Fecker, and many others testify of his activity and of his ability to combine the beautiful with the practical.

He also has demonstrated his skill by drawing the plans for the Hoerder Gymnasium, located at 23rd Street and Blue Island Avenue. His specialities are manufacturing and industrial establishment.

At present he is working on plans for five breweries in Chicago and is also active for establishments West, East, North and South. Mr. Griesser established his business six years ago. His untiring efforts were soon crowned with success, and in a short time he enjoyed the confidence of the best citizens. We are happy for his

Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15, 1891.

p. 5 - 6 A German society of engineers, architects, and chemists, known as the Societe Technique, met at No. 106 Randolph Street last evening and took steps for establishing a bureau of information for societies and professional men of the United States and Europe during the World's Fair. This bureau will be quartered in the new German Theatre Building. H. F. Wallman is President of the society, and Charles Otterstedde, Secretary.

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Abendpost, November 2nd, 1891.

Association of Technologists "Chicago."

With the beginning of this winter the Association of Technicians will prepare a program which deserves the interest and the support of all Chicagoans, particularly of all the better educated German-Americans.

This program has to do with the coming World's Fair. By means of advertisements in newspapers and by sending circulars to governments, Societies, Clubs, Unions etc. the association of technicians intends to invite to the World's Fair all "German-" speaking technologists, artists, industrialist, business men etc., and besides this, to invite all Germans coming to the Fair, to visit the Association of Technicians.

This organization will have an office open during the World's Fair, where all "German" speaking visitors can obtain free information about everything of importance to them. They will give information regarding hotels, boarding houses, private rooms, transportation facilities, railroad and street car connections, places of interests, guides for the World's fair, etc. Complaints will be investigated and causes removed. They will issue warnings regarding those persons and organizations, which are trying to take undue advantage of visitors.



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Abendpost, November 2nd, 1891.

Another important plan of the association is to hold meetings, twice a week, and to invite the visitors to report on all progress they have observed along their particular speciality in technics, arts, etc. Important information shall then be conveyed to other visitors and also published in those German newspapers which support their program.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 22, 1891.

NORTHWEST TEACHERS CONFERENCE.

The German Teachers Conference started yesterday in the assembly hall of the German Lutheran Church "Holy Cross", located on Ullmann Street. The President of the conference, Fr. Rush, addressed, as usual, his numerous assembled colleagues. After explaining the purpose of the meeting, he exhorted them to "prove everything", and to "hold fast to that which is good".

"We are meeting here at our annual conference to become more efficient, capable in our vocation, and also more alert, enthusiastic and refreshed for the discharge of our duties, by mutual consultation, discussion, and advice...."

After the speaker concluded, the teachers immediately elected their officers. The result was as follows: Fr. Rush, President; H. Ruhland, Vice President; S. Ritzman, Secretary; and L. H. Gilster, Assistant Secretary.

The first review for general discussion was teacher Lampe's question: "What should be the teachers aims in teaching biblical history?...."

During the afternoon the report of Mr. Decker, a teacher, was discussed.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 22, 1891.

The topic was: "How do you keep your lowest class in arithmetic constantly employed?" A lively debate followed which was carried on in English.

Today and tomorrow two tests of teaching will be demonstrated before the conference, and several educational tasks will be discussed. P. Miller of Schaumburg will lecture to-night at the Holy Cross Church to the teachers of the conference.

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ABENDPOST, July 8th, 1891.

The German-American Teacher's Day.

Milwaukee, July 8th, Mr. Henry Raab, well-known former School Superintendent for Illinois, held before the German-American Teacher's Day, an interesting lecture on "What Shall Be Performed By A Good School Inspector?" The Seminary director, Emil Dapprich, Chicago, spoke on "The Cultivation Of The German Language." In his speech he divided the American cities in so far as they have a considerable German population, into three groups, "The Honor Group, the So-So Group, and the Mourning Group."

In the first he counted Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Baltimore. The So-So Group had Chicago and New York. To the Mourning Group included St. Louis, Peoria and Pittsburg. A number of other promising lectures are foreseen. In memory of the late poet, and teacher, Ernest Anton Zuedat, the assembly stood following a motion made by Dr. H. H. Pick of Cincinnati.

Abendpost, June 16, 1891.

GERMAN MEDICAL COLLEGE

A Grand Undertaking.

The new German medical high school founded by Dr. John Maloik 512 Noble St. promises to be one of the most prominent one in the State. Lectures are given both in the English and German language by some of the most well-known professors. Applications have already been received from 22 students. The following doctors have been engaged to occupy the different chairs.

Surgery - Dr. L.E. Rogers, Dr. C.E. Barnhaid, Dr. Dickson, Dr. J.A. Schmidt, Dr. W.S. Harvey, Dr. J.R. Boynton.

Medicinal and Therapic - Dr. Nelson, Dr. W.A. Smith, Dr. J. Malok.

Gynecology - Dr. J.A. Prinby, Dr. W.B. Hanna.

Eye and Ear Diseases - Dr. Chas. F. Bassett, Dr. E.G. Fellows.

Theory and practice. - Dr. W.O. Chessman

Nose and Throat Diseases - Dr. G. B. Buschee.

Nerve Diseases - Dr. A. T. Booth

Semiologic - Dr. J. A. Smith.

Heart and Lung Disease - Dr. F. O. Pease

Pathology - Dr. A. S. Butler.

Children's Diseases - Dr. J. H. S. Johnson

Maternity - Dr. Ludwig, Dr. F. Dal, Dr. A. G. Thorne

Physiology - Dr. J. A. Schmidt, Dr. Wm. W. Davison.

Chemistry - Dr. E. C. Scholer

Prosthetic - Dr. H. B. Fenner.

Pharmacology - Dr. D. Duncan

Forensic Medicine - G.W. Russell (Attorney)

Dentistry- Dr.E. S. Reed, Dr. Leon F.Hale.

Anatomy - Dr.E. C. Vaughan

Sanitation - Dr. W. T. Clary.

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ABENDPOST, Mar. 17, 1890.

THE GERMAN DENTISTS

In De Berges Hall, 625 N. Clark Street, five young German Dentists celebrated the successful termination of their examination at the German American Dental College. An introductory piano selection by Mr. Beseler was followed by Dr. Brunhoff, one of the docents, who gave a lecture about the developments of Dentistry whereupon Dr. George Schaller awarded the diplomas. Dr. Guttman of Breslan delivered the farewell address, in which he gave great credit to his excellent teachers. Mr. Guttman leaves our city somewhat reluctantly, since he made many friends; besides, he is grateful for the education he obtained here.

Several, very appropriate speeches, songs and music gave added spice to the dinner which followed. Student jokes, humorous songs, recitations of serious and jovial nature, terminated the festive celebration.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30276

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1890

TO THE EDITOR GERMAN APOTHECARY DIPLOMA IN ILLINOIS.

The American "Doctor" - title is not recognized in Germany. However, the possessor of such a diploma is on a par, or rather is classified and has the same rights, as a medical student who has graduated from a German gymnasium (high school). He has the choice of displaying his doctor- diploma in a frame, or leaving it in his trunk. He may look at it whenever he feels inclined and exclaim: "I am an M. D. after all."

What different experiences a prescription clerk of a drug store, duly supplied with a German diploma, finds here! Not only is it entirely ignored, but he is not permitted to make up a prescription without the supervision of a "registered clerk" or the regular druggist!



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1890

In order to be eligible for registration, he must first serve for a certain period as apprentice in the state of Illinois, gain his knowledge by washing windows, bottles, and make himself generally useful by selling patent-medicines. Anyone who passed his examinations before the Board of Pharmacy, is a registered pharmacist, or a senior clerk.

Now then, what does such an examination consist of? It is made up of the trickiest questions which the examiners can gather from all conceivable books and which they, themselves, are not able to answer- without looking into the various volumes. Questions which are as useful to a drug dispenser as sauerkraut is to a canary.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1890.

Lately, three German pharmacists appeared before the Board of Pharmacy. All of them are experts in their vocations, recognized, and more capable than any of their examiners. (The German element is not represented any longer on the Board). What was the result? The Germans failed. Why? - Because they answered the silly questions and showed too much intelligence. A few examples follow:

"What is the difference between odorless (deodorized) and ordinary (simple) tincture of opium?" One of the German gentlemen gave this answer: "Deodorized tincture of opium should be free of narcotin, according to the pharmacopoeia but," he added, "during the ten years I have been in the United States, I have not found an opium tincture which is free from this ingredient." This was correct but evidently it heaped insult upon the apothecary gentry.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1890.

Another question: "What are the symptoms of poisoning from digitalis and its derivatives and what antidotes would you use?" Here we have it! Men who do not know how and where to find the human pulse-beat, ask toxicological-pathological questions. It is all very good, that a drug-clerk or even a layman should know something about toxicology, (science of poisons), but would he dare treat such a case on his own initiative, without being a physician?

The next question was about the compounding of a pharmaceutical preparation. The answer broke the candidates neck; since, after his reply, he could not refrain from adding, that a practical drug salesman should always consult the pharmacopoeia, as cursory memorizing of its general contents, is not practically applicable and will inevitably lead to constant errors. He was absolutely correct, but then, no one asked him for his opinion.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1890

How well the applicants answered their questions, I know from personal investigation, yet, they failed. Why? Because the answers they gave, with their annotations, were scratched and considered as insufficient.

The examination consisted of 150 questions. If one fills out the questionnaire, with or without help by looking at one's cuffs, which have been previously inscribed with gentle reminders and one is 75 per cent correct, that is, in the sense of the examiners, then the registration will be certified.

Whether the examinee is capable of preparing a prescription or any preparation, lege artis, is immaterial. Of what benefit, then, is the German's diploma? Well, he may hang it in his shanty to cover up a few dirt spots or hide a bedbug nest, but to indulge in that introspection: "After all, I am a pharmacist," that is an untenable consolation.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1890.

The writer knows many American clerks and pharmacutists who do not know, that natrium and sodium or calcium and potassium are the same thing, who would not accept a prescription written in Latin, because they could not read "Dutch," who looked in a half a dozen books for aqua fervida and aqua frigida (hot and cold water) and then sent to a "German pharmacy" for some of that "imported stuff" - since they had sold their available stock. May science long live!

Kendelhof.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1889.

GERMAN-AMERICAN EDUCATORS' DAY



The local committee of the 19th German-American Educators' Day, proposed for July 9, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Deutsche Gesellschaft.

During this meeting an appeal was adopted, which will be made known to all Germans in the city by means of circulars and the press. The appeal reads thus:

"To the German people of Chicago! The 19th annual convention of the National German-American Educators' Day, will be held in Chicago from July 9 to July 12.

Questions will be dealt with which are of utmost importance to all Germans.

The entire nation is showing such a hostility towards German achievements

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1889.



that we have perfectly justified grounds for apprehension.

German education has been abolished in the public schools of two important cities; in other places similar attacks were frustrated, but it can be expected that new attempts in this direction will follow.

Therefore, it seems our duty to stand unanimously for the preservation of our present achievement, and not to relax our defense of what is acknowledged as right and good.

The convention of the German-American Educators' Bund should be formed into an impressive manifestation of public opinion from this city, which boasts of having more students of the German language in the public schools than any other city in America.

As this matter is of interest to all, the local committee is asking that

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1889.

all those who seriously want to support German education in the school and home to do so with advice, assistance, visits to the meetings for necessary preparations, and doing their utmost to make this convention a complete success."



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1889.

GERMAN-AMERICAN EDUCATOR'S DAY

The local committee held a meeting last night in Niehoff's Bank to decide on the plans for the proper celebration of the 19th German-American Teacher's Day, on July 9th.

Mr. Eberhardt, temporary chairman, called the meeting to order and gave the following explanations:

"As known to you all, the 19th German-American Educator's Day had been scheduled for Indianapolis and not for Chicago. Conditions have made it desirable to celebrate the North-American Educator's Day here.

"The local Germans now have the best local opportunity openly to state their views on their mother tongue and on the German customs prevailing in this country.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1889.

"The German language, which exemplifies the value of our old culture, should be preserved for the benefit of the younger generations of this country.

"It is, therefore, the duty, not only of every member of this committee, but also of every intelligent German of this city, to contribute to the success of this celebration."

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1883.

THE 14TH GERMAN- AMERICAN TEACHER DAY.

In last night's session of the convention, which was attended by a large audience, Mr. Raab spoke about "The obligations of the German-Americans and of the German teachers towards **the** public schools."

The speaker announced at the beginning, that he holds Bourgeois' views of the **land** of the free (America) and presupposed a similar attitude on the side of his audience.

He then said: "Whoever sincerely strives for the purging of our public life, whoever loves genuine popular government and desires the preservation of our freedom, cannot sit idle and live only for himself, and bury himself in his business or his art. The corruption in high and low places, in positions of confidence or in private life, can only be prevented by the vigilance of us all."

Then Mr. Raab named the teachers to master the language of the country, because he said, "Language is the man".

Regarding German knownothingism the speaker expressed himself as follows:

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1883.

"We brought our social views and customs from the old fatherland, and have been thrown amongst a people whose history was built on different lines. We demand that they respect our specific German views before we have taken the trouble to get acquainted with the viewpoints of our native fellow citizen. So we have started the clamour of American knownothingism, and quite often forget, that on our side exists about an equal amount of German knownothingism.

The educated American acknowledges willingly what is great and good and does not make any distinction from where he receives that which will serve progress, if there is one class amongst them who would exclude the more liberal views of the old world, you will, without doubt, have observed, how the influence of this element slowly disappears, and how the majority is not susceptible to the influence of the narrow minded and fanatic."

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1883.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TEACHER'S DAY.



Professor Bamberger gave an interesting committee report yesterday about handicraft schools.

The interest in handicraft instruction and for working schools of the type of workingmen's school in New York has in the past year improved immensely. While a year ago here and there the existence of these efforts was still being questioned; today, in the very same places one is convinced of the soundness of the working schools.

The attitude toward this question, however, is certainly quite different. In France the work schools are accepted exclusively as an excellent means to promote from the cotton trade and industry by educating capable workers. In Germany interest is aroused mostly because one believes oneself able to help the terrible distressed and poverty stricken population in many sections of the country, by training the children early to contribute to the family income. Also because one thinks that the education of workers by these schools will be beneficial to the craft as well as to the young craftsman. In Switzerland where

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1883.



the working school is very popular, it appears, that one aims at improving nature through this school work, just as one would work on the perfection of a machine.

In the afternoon session Miss Wiegand from Cleveland read the report of the committee for kindergartens of which Professor Hailman of Detroit the well known protagonist of Froebel's ideas in America, is the author.

Finally, the teachers association was requested to protest strongly against the intentions of the Milwaukee School Board to eliminate the Kindergarten from the plan of education. During the debate Mr. Schuricht said that he thought it advisable to appoint a committee, which should work out an address to the school boards in general to protest against the abolition of kindergartens or their being damaged, because he said, he had been informed that in most cities which adopted kindergartens, forces were at work against them.

Mr. Grossman asserted to be sure, that there was no intention in Milwaukee to abolish the Froebel institutes, but the **motion** of Mr. Schuricht went



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1883.

through nevertheless, and Messrs. Schuricht, Staab and Miss Wiegand were appointed to work out the address. Mr. Soldan predicted the efforts of St. Louis' authorities against German instruction would soon come to an end.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 26, 1883.

INVITATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE 14th GERMAN-AMERICAN
TEACHERS' MEETING



At the German-American Teachers' Meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., last year, Chicago was chosen for this year's meeting which will be held during the summer vacation.

The German citizens of Chicago are welcoming this convention of German-American pedagogues.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 5, 1878

SOCIETY OF GERMAN PHYSICIANS



The physicians of the discontinued German American Dispensary held a meeting on the 20th of last month for the purpose of reorganizing this institute. Dr. Schaller, presiding over the meeting, introduced Dr. Matthei, who explained how the Dispensary had to be closed for lack of interest on the part of the German population. The newly founded Society of German Physicians should have in every ward of the City one of the members of this society installed as ward physician to take care of needy German patients, recommended by the German Aid Society. The latter has declared its willingness to provide free of charge any needed quantity of drugs, medical and surgical instruments. This generous offer of the German Society will made it possible to begin at once with the formation of the new Society.

Dr. I. Cohn then took the chair and announced that the new Society will have a meeting every month, for which the date and location would be told in circular

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 5, 1878



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letters, sent to all members and to the press. A constitution for the new Society will be read at the next meeting.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 7, 1873

[German Women Teachers]

At the examination for German women teachers for the public schools which took place yesterday, were only nine women. Three of them did not understand one word of English, and two others were deficient in other regards. Only two seemed to be qualified. This is a sad situation and the German committee of the School Board is facing once more a lack of women teachers of the German language.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 8, 1873.

GERMAN LADY TEACHERS.

The Board of Education is asking once more for German women teachers. Since the fire many vacancies have occurred. But the Board of Education was unable to fill all the vacancies,....Up to yesterday, there were five vacancies during the last four months. Inquiries were made at St. Louis and Milwaukee, but in neither these cities could women teachers be had.

To appoint men teachers, instead, is not possible either. The positions do not pay a high enough salary to attract good teachers, and poor ones are not wanted. Besides that, American ideals disapprove the idea of a teacher going straight from the drawing-room to the school and vice-versa.

II A 1

- 2 -



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 8, 1873.

We thus wish to attract the attention of parents to the fact that German women teachers are in demand, and that teaching offers their daughters a well paid career. Should the Germans be unwilling, or unable, to furnish the teachers, Americans will become suspicious and wonder why Germans are asking for German instruction.



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II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 2, 1872.

DAMY VON DER HOHL

Mr. Von der Hohl, local editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, died yesterday morning. He was born 38 years ago in Germany, he acquired there considerable philological knowledge. After his emmigration he spent at first some time as a merchant in Cuba. At the time of the rebellion he was in Richmond, Va., where he was often in danger on account of his loyalty to the union.

Later he was professor of languages at a school in Baltimore. While there he also wrote articles for several German papers.



- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 2, 1872.

In the year 1867, he decided to devote himself entirely to journalism, and first took a position with the Telegraph at Indianapolis. From there he went to the Volksblatt in Pittsburgh. In December 1871, he took the position of local editor with our paper, a position he held until his death.

He leaves a young widow and ^athree year old daughter.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1871

GERMAN TEACHERS MEET

A number of teachers met yesterday in the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" in order to receive the report of the Constitutional Committee of the German-American Teachers Association. On some paragraphs extensive debates ensued. The conception of "German-American" particularly caused difficulties. With one minor change the Constitution was adopted. The Messrs Roos, Hansen, Schutz, Kindinger, Henschel and Chronik were elected provisory members of the board. They themselves named Mr. Hansen, President; Mr. Roos, Vice-President; Kindinger, Secretary; Schutt, Treasurer; Dr. Chronik, Librarian; and Henschel Auditor.



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III A

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 26, 1871.

"DEUTSCHER SCHULVEREIN VON CHICAGO."

A meeting yesterday at the house of the German Society elected Mr. Schutt its chairman; Mr. Roos, secretary. Mr. Heilmann, who really had brought together the meeting, made a speech in which he explained by an analysis of the aims and purposes of the North American Teachers' Association (the speaker was not a Chicagoan but editor of the paper of this association) what should be the basis of a teachers' or school society. He pointed particularly to three points of the program of the Teachers' Association: 1. Cultivation of the German language, art and literature - 2. Introduction of progressive methods into the American schools - 3. Safeguarding the interests of the German-American teachers.

What he said about the German-American teachers was particularly worthy of note. He said many of them who have taught in German schools in America for years, are German but not German-American teachers. They are acquainted neither with the language, nor with the history of this country. The German-American school is very different from the German school. To point out only one difference - the relationship to government and religion is quite different



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 26, 1871.

from Germany, and as it exercises a determining influence on the educational system, the teacher who does not know it is hardly fully qualified for his profession. The speaker then turned to the public schools, - the growth and flourishing of which must be dear to the heart of the German-American teacher, too. It is especially to be desired that the military discipline in those schools be completely abolished, and that a purely rational ethical doctrine be introduced.

Of course, the speaker finally said, he could not expect that everybody would immediately subscribe to these fundamental principles, but one thing could and should be done - the creation of a society that should work in the direction of these principles.

Dr. Hansen urged that the society should give itself a broader field to work on by admitting not only teachers, but friends of the school and of public education. In this sense, he moved that the new society should take the name of "German School Society of Chicago."



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 26, 1871.

The meeting appointed a committee that will prepare the nomination of permanent officials and work out a constitution. We repeat that one of the essential conditions of success is the election of good officials, that one should not name to a committee people who have already done so much dirty work that to do any clean piece of work has become to them a rank impossibility. (Footnote: The Staats Zeitung here is undoubtedly pointing to some pet aversion among the prominent Germans or German teachers).

Among those present we saw Dr. Chronik, Julius Rosenthal, Dr. Hansen, Lindau, Schaffranek, and others.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 30, 1934.

ONE HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF
FOUNDER OF SIEBEN'S BREWERY

The one hundredth birthday anniversary of Michael Sieben, the founder of the brewery which is now known all over the world, is celebrated these days by the Chicago Sieben Brewery Company, 1470 Larrabee Street. For the festive occasion an especially tasteful beer, the Sieben Centennial beer, was put on the market. It was made after a receipt known to the family for seventy years.

Michael Sieben was born on January 3, 1835, in Ebersheim, near Mainz, Germany, and died in Chicago September 5, 1925, at the age of ninety years. He learned the honorable art of beer brewing in Mainz, Germany, and as brewer's and cooper's assistant he journeyed through Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. For two years he worked at Lyons, Mancy, and Dijon until the wanderlust urged him to go to the unknown land on the other side of the big pond.

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 30, 1934.

Michael Sieben came in the year 1860 to America. During the succeeding five years, he worked as malster and brewer's assistant, then as master brewer, and later as manager in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Boston. In the year 1865, he returned to Chicago and founded here the Sieben brewery in the then Griswold Street. In the year 1876, the brewery moved to Larrabee Street, south of Blackhawk Street, at which place it is still operating today.

From the marriage of Michael Sieben and his wife Ida, nee Fausch, came seven children, of whom two sons, William and Bernard, are in charge of the brewery today.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

ROBERT G. SCHEUNEMANN DIES

[Half-tone, two column-eighth of a page, front view of deceased]

Robert G. Scheunemann died of a heart attack at his home, 3240 Lake Shore Drive, at the age of fifty-seven. His passing means a severe loss to his family, the large number of his friends, and the entire German population of Chicago. Mr. Scheunemann was born in Chicago. After acquiring a thorough education, he decided upon a commercial career, and became, in the course of time, one of the leading personalities in the insurance field.

In the year 1901 he married Bertha Kohlsaas, daughter of the deceased John D. Kohlsaas, whose name is mentioned in Chicago's history. The very happy union resulted in the birth of a daughter, Patricia. From the very beginning Mr. Scheunemann took an active part in all German-American movements. He was a member of the Germania Club, and also belonged to other German-American societies. In the year 1922 he was elected vice-president of the German Society.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

His special favorite was the Deutschamerikanische Altenheim (German-American Home for the Aged) in Forest Park. He was the chairman of the executive committee for ten years. In this capacity he devoted his whole attention to this model institution of Chicago's Germans. Under his leadership, the large addition to the building was begun and completed. His interest in the Home and his extensive business experience deserve the credit for the fact that the institution survived the depression period without severe reverses. Because of his graciousness and tact, Mr. Scheunemann was always able to attract efficient co-workers into the management of the Altenheim. Between him and the different organizations which were active in behalf of the Altenheim, there was a relationship which was based upon complete confidence and sincere friendship.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock in the chapel of Graceland Cemetery.



Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1934.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR EMANUEL GALL FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Emanuel Gall, honorary president of the Schwabenverein (Swabian Society) and of the Gesangverein Harmonie (Harmony Singing Society), died yesterday afternoon at the ripe old age of eighty years. Funeral services for the deceased will take place Friday afternoon at two o'clock in Linn's funeral chapel at 3415 North Clark Street, and the burial in Graceland Cemetery will follow. The societies mentioned above will furnish the pallbearers, for in these two societies the deceased took a special interest, although he did take an active part in almost every German movement of the last half century.

Emanuel Gall was born September 19, 1854, in Affalderbach, Wuerttemberg. After attending school there he entered his father's business as an apprentice, and learned the stonecutter's trade.

He was not yet twenty years old when he came to America and joined his



Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1934.

brother in Chicago. His brother at that time had his own business, a stonecutting shop, in Lake View not far from Graceland cemetery. For about two years the brothers were partners, until Emanuel Gall took the business over in 1875. For fifty-three years, the deceased carried on the business successfully, until he retired, about six years ago.

In 1877 he married Louise, who survives him. The marriage was happy, and there were four children; a son George, and the daughters Kitty, Flora, and Pauline, who join with the grieving widow, with two sisters who live in Germany, and with a large number of other relatives and friends in mourning the passing of this highly respected man.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. Gall celebrated his eightieth birthday. Unfortunately the condition of his health at that time was such that the Schwabenverein and the singers had to forego a public celebration for which they had made plans.



Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1934.

BANKER LOEHR DIES

The funeral of the former vice-president and manager of the trust department of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, Leon L. Loehr, will take place tomorrow afternoon in the family home, 415 South Park Avenue, where he died yesterday of a sudden heart attack. He was sixty-nine years old.

Loehr was born in Bloomington, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1900 he became manager of the trust department of the old Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and was later taken over in the same capacity by the Illinois Bank and Trust Company, when this bank, after its merger with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, combined with the Illinois Merchants Trust Company to form the largest bank in the Middle West.

In 1931 Mr. Loehr retired, and after that time went on extensive trips. He is survived by his widow, two sisters, Mrs. George L. Knapp and Mrs. Laban A. Arnold, and a brother, Karl Loehr, who resides in River Forest.



Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1934.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

A well-attended meeting of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago was held, January 25, in Prudential Hall.

The following officers were elected to serve during the current year:

President: George Pauli; Vice-president: William Kloempken; Secretary: Joseph N. Schmitz; Treasurer: Otto P. Kalvelage; Appraisers: Henry Rose, Bernard P. Jung, and Mathias J. Holzmer; Finance Committee: Joseph N. Jung, Henry P. Grein, Joseph F. Hein, and John J. May.

The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois in 1867, and received a permanent charter in that year. Today it is known as one of the strongest mutual fire insurance companies of the State of Illinois. Following is a statement of the financial status at the close of December, 1933:

Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1934.

Insurance fund partly invested in Chicago Sanitary District and Cook County bonds--\$298,231.28. Value of policies in force--\$3,704,005.44. Assessed liabilities--\$68,492.40.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1934.

LOUIS KAUFMAN DEAD

Former President of Kaufman State Bank Dies from Heart Attack

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon in the chapel of Graceland Cemetery for Louis Kaufman, banker and former president of the Kaufman State Bank, who died yesterday at the age of fifty-nine years.

After the closing of the Bank, about two years ago, Mr. Kaufman was forced to find other employment. He finally obtained a position with the brokers Anderson Plotz, and Company, 29 South LaSalle Street. He lived at the Rienzi Hotel. It was there that his body was discovered by his son, George, assistant business manager of the Covenant Club.

Shortly before the outbreak of the World War Mr. Kaufman left Hungary and came to Chicago. Soon after his arrival he established a private bank and steamship ticket agency, which was prosperous right from the beginning. Later, in conformance with banking laws which had been enacted in the meantime, the business

WPA (11) PROJ. 30975

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1934.

was transformed into a state bank, and Louis Kaufman became its president. Many of his countrymen were among his clients. The banking crisis which affected the whole country, more or less, did not spare this bank, which had to close its doors in February, 1932.

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GERMAN



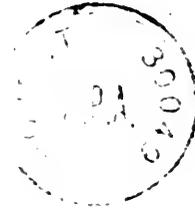
Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1933.

TIME-HONORED STONE

At the 75th birthday celebration of Mr. Carl Stein, president of Carl Stein and Sons Co., 1017 W. Division St., which celebration was held yesterday at the Lincoln Turner Hall, a "Stein" (Stone), a genuine one, which had only the name in common with Mr. Stein, played a prominent role. Carl Stein received from the old country, from his own estate, a stone, as a birthday present. That stone is 200 years old and bears the inscription: J. P. St. 1734.

Mr. Stein is a Swabian, born in Illigen. He came to America in 1887 and is now the president of Carl Stein & Co., a well known stonecutter firm. Naturally, the Swabians celebrated their countryman's birthday. The celebration took place at the Lincoln Turner Hall.

With the stone from Maulbronn hangs a tale: Hermann Stein, son of Carl Stein, was in the old home of his father not long ago. From there he



Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1935.

brought this venerable stone, which originates from the Maulbroun Cloister, where it was used as a cornerstone about 200 years ago. He brought also another stone which came from the stonecutter plant of his ancestors, the latter stone being thus, a real piece of the old house. The progenitors of Stein were already for 400 years in the stone cutting business, as can be seen by the initials engraved on the stone, J. P. St. (Johann Philipp Stein). These initials are the monogram of those of Stein. Mr. Carl Stein's joy, caused by this occasion, can easily be understood.

Abendpost, February 1, 1933,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CALLED BY DEATH

With George R. Stege, who for many years was in the brewery business another Chicagoan of German descent passed away. After the death of his father Mr. G. Stege, together with his brother Richard and the since deceased E. A. Stege, took over the E. R. Stege brewery, as president of the firm .

He was a Chicagoan born in July, 1868. His father was active in the brewery business, but his plant became a tinder of the great Chicago Fire. After a temporary residence in Blue Island, the parents returned to Chicago where the father of the deceased started the E. R. Stege brewery, which was later conducted by his sons, up to the time when prohibition began. Then Mr. Stege retired into private life.

The deceased was a member of the Medinah Athletic Club, and of the Oak Park and Pistakee Yacht Club. He was well known, not only among businessmen, but also in social circles. He lived at 332 Cuyler Av., in Oak Park. The funeral took place in Forest Home. He is survived by his widow, also by his sons George R. Jr. Earl Russel, Robert Emmett, and his daughter, Mrs. Babette Stege Steffens.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1932.

FATHER AND SON

Henry G. Zander Jr. Succeeds Father as
President of Chicago's Real-Estate Board

For the first time in the history of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a son has succeeded his father to the presidency.

The new president, Henry G. Zander, Jr., one of the directors of the organization for the last three years, is now in his thirty-sixth year, having been born here in Chicago. After completing school, he went to the University of Wisconsin. Then he served twenty-two months in the Army during the war. Together with his father and brother he has been conducting his real-estate business, Henry G. Zander & Company, founded in 1892.

The older Henry G. Zander came here from Germany at the age of eleven, in 1880. After occupying various positions, he was elected president of the Chicago Real Estate Board in December, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERALIN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1932.

In connection with the World's Fair, there will be a convention of the national organization of real-estate boards of the entire country here next year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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G REIN

Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1932.

OLD HEIDELBERG AT THE NEXT WORLD'S FAIR
Mayor Jermak Makes Speech of Laying
of **Cornerstone** This Afternoon

At the site of the World's Fair there took place, this afternoon, the laying of the corner stone for the Old Heidelberg Inn; it was attended by many outstanding personalities. It is the structure intended to contain a restaurant with a rathskeller erected by the brothers Max and Robert Litel. We are told that this structure is going to be the largest building to serve such purposes at the World's Fair.

Robert Litel addressed the guests witnessing the laying of the corner stone with sincere words. But, owing to cold weather, he made it rather brief and concluded by giving expression to the hope that at the time the inn is open for business there will be a possibility to sit in the restaurant or in the rathskeller and peacefully enjoy a glass of beer.

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G. H. H. H.

Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1932.

Mayor Cernak followed Mr. Litel with a brief address, in which he congratulated those who undertook and planned the structure, and expressed the hope that "Old Heidelberg" might become a token of the return of the former days of personal liberty. Then he drew the attention to "Old Heidelberg" and to its seeming destiny to occupy a place of honor at the World's Fair. It will also maintain that place just as the Brothers Litel, who in the year 1893 made a favorable reputation for the same field at another World's Fair.

The mayor looked forward to being one of the first guests of "Old Heidelberg" at the opening of the World's Fair, not only to enjoy reminiscences of former days, but gratefully to remember the pleasant days he spent in Germany during the past summer months.

Besides Mayor Cernak, there were at the laying of the corner stone the following guests of honor: the German consul general, Dr. H. F. Simon; Ernst J. Kruetgen, chairman of the German group of the World's Fair and vice-president

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1932.

of the city's board of local improvements; Ernst Buehler, Swiss consul and member of the city's board of education; Dr. O.L.Schmidt, Ludwig Plate, A. C. E. Schmidt, Fred Haake, Oscar Mayer, Jr., Edward H. Landsberg, Mrs. Emma Eitel, Emil Eitel, Paul H. Mueller, editor of the Abendpost and Sonntagpost, Rufus Dawes, Mr. Whitfield, and Dr. Moulton.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1932.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Today, surrounded by their relatives, numerous friends, and acquaintances, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reimer of 6343 South Rockwell Street will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary at the Hotel Graemere.

The celebrant was born seventy-four years ago at Petersdorf in the Province of Holstein, and came to Chicago at the age of fifteen. Here he served as an apprentice to a stairbuilder, and he has been active in this trade ever since. His loyal wife, Mrs. Louise Reimer, was born here in Chicago in the year 1862. Her parents came from Mecklenburg.

The happy union was blessed with four children. Two sons-in-law, one the husband of Mrs. Anna Dvorak and the other the husband of Mrs. Clara Utesch, had the privilege of sharing in the celebration of the anniversary of their parents-in-law. Besides these, two grandchildren, Franklin Dvorak and Lucille Utesch, are included among the celebrants' next of kin. The old couple continue to enjoy the best of health.

MPA (ILL) F.001.30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

HEINRICH SCHNEIDER PASSES

The death of Heinrich Schneider, the well-known contractor from Chicago, has been reported in dispatches from Miami, Florida. Bonn, on the Rhein, was the place of his birth. He was born there in 1863, but came to this country as an immigrant nineteen years later. He selected Baltimore as his home, but Chicago seemed to call him. Finally, he settled in Norwood Park, a hamlet, which was incorporated in Chicago many years later.

Mr. Schneider served this city more than forty years as a builder and contractor. Many of the city's constructions are a credit to his memory. Numerous buildings which were an ornamental addition to the World's Fair of 1893, were erected by that acknowledged talent.....Although his health was failing, his death came unexpectedly.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1931.

JOHN L. SCHNELLER DEAD

John L. Schneller, an old Turner (Gymnast) who died yesterday at his home, 615 N. Wells Street, will be burried tomorrow. He was 76 years old. Schneller, who was well known in Turner Circles and always took an active part in all German activities, is counted as one of the German pioneers. Born in Germany, he came to Chicago in 1871 where he was given employment as a baker, in which trade he was considered an expert. In later years he conducted the Olympia Hotel, 615 N. Wells Street, which was a meeting place of Germans of the lower North Side.

One son, Melchior, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Schafer, survive him. In addition to the Turgemeinde, the deceased belonged to a number of German societies.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 8, 1929.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIM?

by

Max L. Teich

Max L. Teich, at present manager of the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, and co-owner of the well-known Hotel Atlantic, the old Kaiserhof, was born in 1873 in the principality of Greiz, Western Saxony, in southern Germany.

After completing his primary school education, Teich attended the commercial school of Dresden, Saxony and subsequently became a bookkeeper in various mercantile houses in Dresden, Berlin, and Hamburg.

He came to the United States in 1892 and settled in Chicago, Illinois. For eleven years he served as assistant manager of the Bismarck Hotel, until he and Carl Roessler were asked to take charge of the Congress Hotel.

In 1902, Teich and Roessler opened the Atlantic Hotel; their untiring efforts



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 8, 1929.

succeeded in making the institution very popular. When their business interests finally required expansion, Roessler and Teich bought the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. The original building was greatly enlarged and newly appointed. Teich was put in charge of the flourishing enterprise.

Teich married in 1896 and has two children, Fredrick and-Elizabeth. He is an active member of several clubs, among them the German Club. He is also a Freemason and is affiliated with the Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 19, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

A syndicate headed by Nathan Shefner, an attorney, will build a four-story hotel on 4820-4822 W. Chicago Avenue. Raymond Gregori, architect, drew the plans for the \$160,000 building, which will have 80 rooms, each with a private bathroom. Wollenberger and Company have financed the venture. The new hotel has been leased to Jacob Siegel, well-known hotel owner. The lease is for twenty-five years and calls for \$288,000.



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I D 1 b Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1929.

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REAL ESTATE

The Truth Espoused By The German Real Estate Firm;
Facts Which German Investors Should Know

(Advertisement)

The developments in the stock market during the last few weeks have been veritable eye openers for many who refused to listen before. The craving for quick, effortless gain has been the ruination of hundreds of thousands throughout the land, tens of thousands in our own city. These people lost considerable sums, possibly all of their savings, the accumulation of years of painstaking effort.

Will it be a lesson for the future? In conformity to general predictions and based on present experiences, a general reversion of public sentiment is noticeable. The people now favor real estate - "A change of sentiment" - does not the sense in these few words expose the entire nonsense to which



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I D 1 a

I D 1 b Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1929.

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I C the general public had subscribed - in as far as their hard-earned money is concerned?

Investment of capital should not be based on sentiment, tips, luck, or opinion. It must be ruled by science. This knowledge is not obtainable from "good friends," nor from neighbors or relatives. It is procurable only through experts and scientific analysis.

Bonds, building and loan mortgages are secured by real estate. Obviously real estate must be the foundation of all other investments, and, therefore, the safest. This represents one phase of investment science. Chicago real estate is the most prolific, profit yielding investment we have today and it appears at present to be the best on earth for the next decade. Why - how so? The experts know it and this represents the second factor of investment science.

Why is the public uninformed and why do people act only according to their

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GERMAN

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I D 1 b Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1929.

II F

I C moods? Or rely on luck - for better or worse - following the suggestions of uninformed advisors or unscrupulous schemers? Either because no opportunity exists to ascertain the truth, or many are too indifferent to benefit from available information.

Chicago faces a rise in real estate values unequalled in its history, thanks to the impending traction settlement, the opening of the "Lakes to the Gulf waterway," the immense increase in industries and population, and the World's Fair preparations scheduled for next spring. The experts are aware of this and the public ought to know it! Will the Germans participate in the greatest of possibilities that ever presented themselves in this or other American cities; profits that are realizable within the near future? Or will they stand aside and look on as others become financially independent in a few years? They can hear, read about it, and be instructed, aided by capable, honest, German guidance. This will prepare our German people for the great city development which is due in the immediate future. The German Real Estate Company of Chicago, known as The Greater Chicago Investment Company,



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I D 1 b Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1929.

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I C (not incorporated) offers to the Germans every possibility to study and investigate facts in their true light - without obligation. As a "reliable organization" it believes in exemplary management. As a member of the Real Estate Board of Chicago, it subscribes to the ethical laws of the National Real Estate Board of America; as a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce it enjoys incontestable and true information from the most reliable sources - Constant protection is given to its investors by insuring them in large companies, thereby providing money in case of sickness, accident, death, and even temporary unemployment. This guarantees protection to the investor.

In serving the German public and in view of the impending rise in Chicago real estate values, the Greater Chicago Investment Company, (not incorporated) has arranged to give free instruction without obligation to participants. These lessons are given in German. The course comprises three lectures, one per week, during evening hours, also free participation in all investigations and inspection trips which the firm provides. Persons interested in this

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GERMAN

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I D 1 b Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1929.

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I C course will kindly send their names and addresses, including a few lines, whereupon detailed information will be mailed. No molestation nor visiting agents!

Announcement!

The Greater Chicago Investment Company (not incorporated) hereby also informs the public that its organization has been augmented by an exchange department, which is always available for interested parties who desire to exchange properties.

The Greater Chicago Investment Company (not incorporated), "a reliable organization," R. L. Diesterweg, president. Licensed in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana. Branch offices in Fort Wayne (Indiana), Milwaukee (Wisconsin), Sheboygan (Wisconsin). Main office: 35 East Wacker Drive. Phone: Franklin 2253, Chicago, Illinois. Member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Association of Commerce, German-American Chamber of Commerce, Chicago;



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GERMAN

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I D 1 b Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1929.

II F

I C Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce.



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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

I C

IV

CHARLES H. WACKER AND THE CHICAGO PLAN

The Chicago plan may be well regarded as one of the most genial creations in the field of city planning. Chicago is indebted to it for a rapid expansion, a growth which astounded the world and which resulted in elevating our "Windy City" to the ranks of the leading cosmopolitan centers.

This plan and the ceaseless energy to bring it to fruition are attributes of our city with which the name of Charles H. Wacker will forever be associated.

The plan to provide a definite design for our city, the striving metropolis of the Middle West, commenced to shape itself definitely at the time of the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893.

The chief engineer of the World's Fair, Daniel B. Burnham, and his assistant,



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

E. H. Bennett, were the original advocates of the plan, according to Charles H. Wacker. This modesty is one of the typical virtues of Wacker. Although he has been deeply involved in the plan, which no one doubts, he shows a certain self-effacement and gives unstinted credit to others, although he has labored fully as diligently as any other man affiliated with the venture.

But in providing this plan, only the foundation for Chicago's future was laid.

After all, it was the realization, the execution of the plan that gave us the deciding factor for the development of the city.

And here, there is only one name, only one man who deserves the credit for the achievement which required considerable diplomacy, energy, and much patience in bringing this plan to culmination; and that is Charles H. Wacker.

The History of the Plan



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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1929.

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IV The ideas of Burnham, Bennett, and Wacker at the time of the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, were often discussed in the Commercial Club of Chicago and also at the Merchants' Club.

In 1906, a committee was appointed to consider it. Charles D. Morton, president of the Merchants' Club, nominated its members. A year later both clubs combined and appealed to Fred Busse, Chicago's mayor at that time, to appoint a commission to consider the planning of a greater Chicago.

The mayor acquiesced, and within a year the commission was created with due concurrence by the city council.

Wacker was a member of it from the very beginning.

The members of this commission, so it was agreed, were the elected mayor, the members of the city council, the department heads of our diverse city administration, and to this a suitable number of citizens were added. Of



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the latter, they chose those who were particularly adapted through their economic and social position to properly represent the interests of the public.

The first president of the Chicago Plan Commission - that was the name of the new commission - was Charles D. Norton. He retired from this position two years later. Charles H. Wacker accepted it, remaining in that post fully fifteen years. He worked with an enthusiasm and energy which has seldom been equalled in this country because after all, no emoluments were attached to this office.

In 1927, however, ill health compelled Wacker to resign from the Commission. Valuable support was given to Wacker by the administrative director, Walter S. Moody, and his successor, Eugene S. Taylor.

What is the Chicago Plan?

In Wacker's own words the plan comprised four definite principles in controlling



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IV Chicago's future building developments: Uniformity, orderliness, conformability, and suitability.

As Wacker described it, it was a definite ideal, something intangible which we cannot grasp, akin to the sailor who watches the storm-tossed waves of the ocean. We follow indications, trends, and finally reach the goal.

The first object of the plan was to provide diagonal arterial highways of sufficient width to provide unhampered traffic to the main business section of the city, and this was particularly important in view of the transportation problems at that time. Next were a sufficient number of connecting links and enough bridges of modern design to be practical in giving adequate relief to the ever-increasing traffic and congestion. Furthermore, the architectural designs were to be of such a nature as to be a fitting ornament to the city, besides complying with utility in general.

The public did not always give unanimous approval to the suggestions of the



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IV planning commission and this proved mostly detrimental to our citizenry.

Here, for instance, one may give a glaring example: the projected widening of Halsted Street.

At the time when the Commission broached this subject, the landowners and merchants objected on the grounds that the high cost of such improvements would make it prohibitive. They would not be able to bear the cost.

Halsted Street remained narrow, much too narrow for its natural traffic. Many years later the property owners of the street appeared before the Chicago Plan Commission, requesting that the street be widened. But it was too late then.

The mounting costs, particularly the payments for condemnation, had risen so much that the project had to be postponed indefinitely.



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IV Similar difficulties confronted the Commission in its attempt to widen Michigan Boulevard. Endless law suits ensued and had to be settled before the city acquired the legal right--whereby the Plan Commission was finally enabled to proceed in giving the city a thoroughfare, commensurate with the traffic demands.

Today the landowners on this street are more than glad that they lost their law suits. Not only was the widening of Michigan Boulevard a dire necessity, but the widening of this thoroughfare greatly increased property values.

Aside from the widening of Michigan Boulevard, the creation of the Outer Drive and Lake Shore Drive, all instigated by the Chicago Plan Commission under Wacker's leadership, one must mention above all the changes of South Water Street, that historical road, Chicago's oldest street.

Here Wacker would not rest until this neglected street became a double-deck, modern thoroughfare.



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IV This road now bears the name of its creator, Wacker Drive.

The Future Plans

Among the future plans that are supposed to be realized within the next few years, and which represent the far-reaching vision of Wacker, is a new depot to replace the antiquated structure of the Illinois Central Railroad, on Park Row and Michigan Boulevard. The new depot is to be located south of the present station. Particular stress is laid on one point, that it shall conform architecturally to the classical lines of the new Field Museum, and the new Aquarium. This will decidedly improve the appearance of the city.

Furthermore, a large connecting bridge between the Southern and Northern Outer Drive has been contemplated. This will greatly facilitate and speed up northern and southern traffic.



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IV Thirdly, the eastern part of the Chicago River, between Eighteenth Street and Polk Street; is slated for changes, in order to lengthen La Salle Street in a southerly direction. The old river bed will have to be filled in and a new one will have to be built. Small wonder that such gigantic plans were often regarded as "dreams" and were even rewarded with ridicule.

A new Post Office is to be erected. According to indications, it will cover six acres and the estimated cost is twelve million dollars, in round figures. Here also the Plan Commission's opinions will be the deciding factors. Their dictum provides that aside from the standpoint of utility it must also have architectural value as befits a modern public building.

Also a new Union Depot has been regarded by the Chicago Plan Commission as a necessary adjunct of the city. Many other improvements have been listed, too numerous to be enumerated here.



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Wacker fought with incomparable energy for the aims of the Chicago Plan Commission. We do not overrate his efforts by attributing Chicago's large growth and planned beauty to his efforts.

Did Not Rule - Convinced

According to Wacker's opinion it would have been useless to inaugurate these far-reaching plans of the Chicago Plan Commission by resorting to municipal decrees. He did not intend to rule, he desired, above all, to convince. He wished to obtain the confidence of the masses by showing the evident benefits and proving the necessity of the proposed changes and additions.

Propaganda was, and had to be, resorted to. The spoken word, written matter, and even films did their share. And this publicity even permeated the schools. From here the children brought the news to their elders, and, consequently, there is not a person living in our Chicago who does not know what the Chicago plan represents and why one or another improvement is a civic necessity.



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IV All Chicago is fully aware today that these diverse labors not only beautify our city, but that they solve the technical problems of our complex traffic. More than that the plan anticipates future needs. In connection with this, one need only point to the hopeless traffic snarls of outer city streets, the so-called automobile routes, during evening hours.

Here human vision has provided a far-reaching plan, at present premature, but the only feasible means to give Chicago an opportunity to grow - as befits a world metropolis; at least, it facilitates matters.

Fully convinced that he was fighting for a worthy cause that benefits the people and brooks no regression by tiring and lagging efforts, Wacker wrote the following words in 1927:

"Finally, permit me to declare: All who are involved in the beautification of Chicago, draw their inspiration from a historical retrospection of our city.



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IV I earnestly implore every individual citizen to heed this inner call-- it is an enthusiasm that leads to the performance of future deeds. As he looks into the past, he will perceive examples of united labor, united plans, intertwined by faith and a belief in the future of our city. Before his inner eye, his subconscious mind, appear dreams leading to reality. When the spirit of 1871 and 1893 rules our younger generation, then we, the pioneers, can confidently entrust our burden to our sons."





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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

CHARLES H. WACKER DIES AT LAKE GENEVA

After a life of restless activity dedicated to the beautifying and development of cosmopolitan Chicago, one of its greatest citizens, Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, departed to the Great Beyond at the age of seventy-three.

Although his demise was not unexpected, it nevertheless brought a vacancy in the ranks, and it will be difficult to replace him. Charles H. Wacker's life was monumental. He was a man of profound insight, a visionary of rare powers, a splendid example proving that Americans of German extraction are one of our most valued civic assets.

In Charles H. Wacker the spiritual development of his progenitors asserted itself, and to this must be added a thorough education which proved highly valuable in later years. His father, Friedrich Wacker, starting life as a common farm-laborer, and later turning to the brewing business, became a

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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

great industrialist at the age of fifty-four.

Charles H. Wacker was born on August 29, 1856, in Chicago. He studied here, then attended the Lake Forest Academy, and completed his education at the universities in Stuttgart and Genf, where he remained for three years. Extended journeys in Europe, Africa, and America broadened his views. [A half-tone is shown.]

Upon returning to Chicago, he worked in a commission house until 1880, when his father made him a partner in his malting firm, then known as F. Wacker and Son. In 1882 Friedrich Wacker founded the Wacker and Birk Brewing and Malting Company; his son, Charles Wacker, becoming president of the corporation after his father's death in 1884. Charles Wacker was also president of the McAvoy Brewing Company for several years and president and director of the Chicago Heights Land Association, director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago Title and Trust Company, South Elevator Company, and other enterprises.

As the youngest member of the Chicago World's Fair directorate, he first conceived the idea of beautifying Chicago on a large scale. Finally, when the



Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1929.

Chicago Plan Commission became a reality under Mayor Fred Busse's administration, Wacker realized his goal. His forethought will make the name unforgettable for generations. The great network of boulevards and parks in the city, the improvements on the lake shore, the forest belt, and the first double-deck street bearing his name represent only a small part of his encompassing plans.

A Life of Labor

What Charles H. Wacker has done for his native city will never be fully known. No one is aware just how many days and nights he sacrificed without thought of remuneration or personal aggrandizement, all for but one cause, the beautification of his native environment, and in this quest he labored ceaselessly until declining health compelled him to resign from the Plan Commission.

He died in his home, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He is survived by his wife, Ella T. Wacker; two sons, Frederick G. and Charles H. Jr., as well as a daughter, Mrs. Earl Zimmermann. Their bereavement is shared by countless

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acquaintances and intimate friends, his collaborators, and others who knew him for years, among the latter the members of the Swabian Club, which is proud of its departed honorary member; the Germania Club, the Chicago Gymnastic Association, and the Swabian Aid Society. The Chicago Song Club has lost its honorary president, and it was here, at the funeral of conductor Boeppler, when Charles H. Wacker appeared for the last time among Chicago's Germans.

Shunning displays, his funeral will be an unostentatious affair.



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Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1929.

GERMAN BUILDS HIS OWN PLANE

[Translator's note. - A half tone of an amphibian plane is shown.]

J. H. Wendt, former German flier, is busy at his workshop, 56 East 21st Street, building his amphibian plane which he has christened "Sea Devil."

The ship is said to be large enough to carry fourteen persons safely.

Provisions have been made for two pilots.



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Sonntagpost, Oct. 20, 1929.

WHO DOES NOT KNOW HIM?
KARL EITEL

[A line work sketch is published, about eight inches on two columns.
Translator]

The Bismarck Hotel is closely associated with Eitel Brothers, the leaders of this enterprise. Since the opening of the present hotel in 1926, the brothers have been its directing force.

Karl Eitel is the younger of the two brothers, and like Emil [Eitel], who is the senior by six years, was also born in Stuttgart. The former's birthday being in January, 1871. He graduated from the gymnasium of his home town and continued his studies at the Technikum [Technical Highschool] in Reutlingen.



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Sonntagpost, Oct. 20, 1929.

Karl Eitel's ambition was a soldiery career, he wanted to be an army officer, but a throat ailment precluded this.

Following the invitation of his brother, the young man came to America in 1891, and taking advantage of the fact that the Chicago World's Fair was in operation, the brothers opened the first Bismarck hotel on Cottage Grove Avenue and Sixty-Third Street. The success of that venture is well known, and culminated in the opening of the present hotel in 1926. In a moment of joviality, Karl Eitel admitted that the two remained brothers, neighbors, ~~brothers-in-law~~, and partners for many years.

The name of the hotel was the means of bringing the brothers in contact with the old empire's chancellor on several occasions. One of Karl Eitel's most cherished memories was his visit to Bismarck in April, 1894.



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Sonntagpost, Oct. 20, 1929.

At that time, Mr. Eitel presented the statesman with an illustrated deluxe album of the World's Fair, and one of his treasured possessions is a letter from Bismarck wherein he expresses his cordial thanks for the present.



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Abendpost, Sep. 29, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Emil Eitel.

There is no German-American in Chicago, who is not familiar with the Bismarck Hotel, and with the names, associated with it, of its proprietors, Emil and Max Eitel. Both names have been well known in Chicago since the World's Fair in 1893.

Emil Eitel was born in 1865 in Stuttgart, Germany. He was educated in his home town and attended a business college there which offered a splendid opportunity to prepare himself for his future vocation. After finishing his military service he should, in compliance with his father's wishes, have gone to England to further his education, but he preferred to come to America. He accomplished his purpose in 1890, with the intention of returning to Stuttgart after the World's Fair.

With his brother Carl, who had followed him to America in 1891, Emil Eitel became the representative of German and Austrian manufacturers, and the idea occurred to him to prepare pleasant quarters for these people during their visit to the Fair. The brothers rented not far from the Fair grounds, several buildings which were opened after proper equipment had been installed, under the name "The Bismarck Hotel".



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The unexpected success of their hotel business pointed the way to the brothers to devote themselves to it, on a larger scale. They obtained, in the same year, 1893, the Germania Hotel, on Randolph St., which after the necessary alterations were completed, opened its doors in April, 1893, as the new Bismarck Hotel. Splendid success crowned their efforts. In 1924, they decided to tear down the old hotel. With it, the remembrance of those times went into oblivion, when the owners were forced to change its name, for the time being, to the Randolph Hotel. In June, 1926 the new Palace Hotel was opened which carried the fame and the name of its proprietors far into the country and across the ocean.

Mr. Emil Eitel is very much pleased with the idea, of crossing the ocean next year, to help celebrate with his five brothers and two sisters, the 90th birthday of his father, from whom Emil, the oldest, inherited his name.

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1928.

ATLANTIC HOTEL CELEBRATES ITS 25TH
ANNIVERSARY.

Memories of old times will rise again, when today, in the midst of old friends and guests, Messrs. Carl Roessler and Max Teich will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Hotel Atlantic's foundation. Twenty-five years is a long time in a city that is less than a hundred years old.

The hotel is the life work of two ambitious Germans, who, from small beginnings, built up their hotel in the course of a quarter of a century. With the rapid growth of the city, the hotel grew too, from the first fireproof building, erected at the time of the World's Fair, to a 20 story skyscraper, which even today dominates South Clark Street.

Known as "Kaiserhof" since its foundation, 25 years ago, up to the time when war broke out between the United States and Germany, the hotel, now known as the Atlantic, has always been a retreat for the city's Germans; a hospitable place which victoriously survived the storms of the war and postwar times, as well as the days of prohibition.

Many undertakings in behalf of the German-Americans originated in the Atlantic

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hotel, and large is the number of those, who found there a second home and pleasant friends. Without doubt, there is scarcely anybody in Chicago who would not wish the enterprise and its proprietors, on the occasion of the silver jubilee, a long and successful continuance.

Max Teich began his activity as a bookkeeper in the old Hotel Bismarck, in the year 1893, at the time of the great World's Fair. One year later Carl Roessler came to Chicago to accept the position of head waiter in the same hotel. After years of tireless attention to duty, the two men started independently in business, in 1903.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Apr. 11, 1926.

HARTMAN WEEK

**Rapid Growth of the Enterprise Gives Occasion for
Special Celebration**

Martin L. Strauss, President of the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company, has just returned from a stay in California to personally supervise the firm's special sale which, for the duration of one week, will be unique in its kind.

The sale, to last for seven days, will be designated "National Hartman Week", and will take place simultaneously in all seventeen Hartman stores in Chicago and other cities. The occasion for it, as stated by Mr. Strauss, was induced by the rapid and phenomenal growth of the Hartman business and the increase of its customers in all parts of the country. This is what Mr. Strauss has to say of the sale, which is to last from April 10 to 17.

"We are dealing here more with a celebration and with an advantage for the public than with a sale or with the intention of gaining a large profit. A

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Apr. 11, 1926.

National Hartman Week in intervals of six months will be retained from now on as a lasting feature. In times when manufacturers are loaded with manufactured products and are forced to seek disposal of their wares at low prices, we decided to make enormous purchases by which we are enabled to sell good merchandise of the latest make to our customers at the lowest possible prices. Our customers do not have to wait for the usual sale, such as those announced from time to time by other stores. While the latter sell old merchandise, we offer our customers only new.

"Speaking, as I do, in the name of the directors and officials of the Hartman enterprise, I should like to state that the steady growth of the seventeen Hartman stores signifies, in a way, the realization of a dream to make the Hartman service so perfect and to extend it to such a degree that our organization would have the reputation of being far ahead of all business enterprises of its kind.

"Besides the twelve-story store in the city's loop district, on Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, the firm conducts nine similar stores in various parts of

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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the city. It also has large stores in Denver, Omaha, Minneapolis, Milwaukee,
and St. Joseph, Missouri."

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Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1926.

H. W. ARNOLD PASSES AWAY.

GERMAN



At his home, 423 Wellington St., Hermann W. Arnold died yesterday at the ripe old age of 82 years. He was one of the oldest settlers of Chicago and had always taken an active part in the meat industry. He was the founder of the well known wholesale packing firm of Arnold Bros. on W. Randolph St.

A stroke ended his life, and brought him relief from pain and suffering. He fell out of bed last Friday and suffered a double fracture of the hips.

Mr. Arnold was born in Guden, near Berlin on June 20, 1844. As a lad, he learned the butcher business there. When scarcely 15 years old, he emigrated to America. He was for a time a butcher in Mendota, Ill., but came to Chicago in 1859. A few years later he founded, with his brothers, Adolph and Theodore, the wholesale butcher business, which grew rapidly and became one of the best known in Chicago.

In the year 1870 he married Christine Muller. Of this very happy union one son was born, Adolph Arnold, who is now managing the large business.

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Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1926.

The deceased took a great interest in the German element. He promoted all German efforts and belonged to a number of societies like the Orpheus Men's Chorus, the Suabian club and the Lessing Lodge of the Free Masons.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's church, Orchard St. and Kemper Pl. to Graceland cemetery. Pastor Rudolph John will preach the funeral sermon.

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Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1926.

THOMAS BRISCH DIES.



A well known and highly respected business man, Thomas Brisch, president of the Brisch Brick Co., was suddenly called away by the reaper Death, from the circle of his family and friends. A heart attack made an end to his restless activity. Mr. Brisch fell to the ground when he left the building of the Chicago Title & Trust Company and died in a taxi while on the way to the Iroquois Hospital.

The deceased, numbered among the successful business men of the city, played a prominent part in German circles. Wherever it was necessary to place men with a devoted heart and open look at the top, he was always among those chosen.

Brisch was born on the Mosel at Reil, emigrated 35 years ago with his brothers to America, and owing to his activity, his business acumen and his honesty, he was greatly esteemed and accumulated a great fortune. He established himself with his brother Michael in the building and real estate business and founded the brick factory, whose president he was until his death.

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He occupied a number of honorary and confidential positions, among others those of director and treasurer of the German Old Peoples Home, treasurer of the Silver Leaf Building and Loan Association, director of the Guardian National Bank, and the Crawford State Bank. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and belonged to the German Club. In addition he was a delegate of the Catholic Casino to the United Men's choruses, member of the German Society, of the Germania Club, and a number of other societies.

He was unmarried and lived with his sister Catherine at 3441 Douglas Blvd. Another brother, Andreas, is a contractor in Oak Park. The funeral will take place Tuesday forenoon, at half past nine o'clock at the Bonifacius cemetery.

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Sonntagpost, Aug. 31, 1924.

SALE OF BUILDING BRINGS \$90,000

The eighteen flat building on Greenview Avenue and Roscoe Street has been erroneously reported as having been sold by Fred Bletsinger to Emil Meyer for \$84,000. The price was \$90,000.



Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1924.

EITEL BROTHERS TO BUILD LARGE HOTEL AT CANAL AND MONROE STREETS

Benjamin Marshal, Walden Shaw, and other property owners, in the two blocks between the Union and Northwestern depots, announced yesterday that the contract for the Lumber Merchants Exchange Building which is to be erected at Clinton and Adams Streets could have been signed today, but the interested parties are willing to postpone the matter to give the Government an opportunity to acquire the land for the Post office

It now appears that Eitel Brothers, proprietors of the Bismarck Hotel and the Marigold Gardens, planned to build a large twenty-one story hotel on the northwest corner of Canal and Monroe Streets at an estimated cost of eight million dollars. The building is to be connected with both depots by a subterranean passage, enabling travelers to arrive in one station, staying over night at the hotel, and continuing their journey at the next railroad line, without crossing the street. Robert Eitel said yesterday that his firm is also willing



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to drop the project if the Government wishes to use that area for a post office. But, of course, the matter must not be postponed indefinitely.



Abendpost, June 11, 1924.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Our first mortgage gold bonds have at all times proved themselves the most stable of all investment values, including U.S. Government bonds. During good times and bad, also during and after the war, our gold bonds persistently kept their full value and could be sold directly at any time. Our first mortgage gold bonds are quite secure, they represent a first mortgage on improved property, land and buildings in selected locations in Chicago. The income from rents is in all cases quite sufficient to pay the interest on the principal. This is why our gold bonds are unsurpassed as capital investment. Because of our conscientious business transactions, we rejoice in the confidence of thousands of satisfied customers in all parts of America, and even abroad. Not one of them ever suffered a loss from our first mortgage gold bonds. This is the best proof, and affords the best assurance of reliability.

We always have an abundant selection of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % and 7% first mortgage gold bonds

Abendpost, June 11, 1924.

in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 on hand. Please turn to us for detailed description with illustrations. Please call or write (German or English).

We have had thirty-nine years' experience in all branches of the banking business.

WOLLENBERGER & CO.

Bankers

105 South La Salle Street, corner Monroe,
Chicago.

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Abendpost, Mar. 6, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT EXERCISES CLEMENCY

John F. Jelke, wealthy manufacturer of margarine who was sentenced in 1914 to two years imprisonment and fined \$10,000, will have to serve only sixty days; for, according to a report from Washington, President Wilson mercifully shortened the time of punishment. Jelke had been sentenced because he had taught his dealers how to evade the tax on colored margarine. Francis Lowry, who had been convicted and sentenced with Jelke, also benefited by the President's clemency. Lowry's sentence was for one year and was changed to thirty days. He was fined \$2,500.

The local Federal court will determine at which penal institution the two men must serve their time. They have Attorney James H. Wilson, who was attorney for the Government when their case was prosecuted, and other officials who were connected with the case, to thank for the reduction of their punishment. The intercessors had asked the President to cancel the

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Abendpost, Mar. 6, 1918.

entire prison sentence, but he was content with shortening it.

According to the request for mercy, Jelke and Lowry had damaged their own case by failing to take the witness stand. The President's attention was called to the fact that they themselves did not secretly color margarine, but had merely encouraged "moonshiners" to do the "dirty work".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1919.

DEATH OF CHARLES KELLERMANN

Unfortunately Mr. Charles Kellermann did not recover from the stroke which he suffered last Tuesday. The entire right side of his body was paralyzed, he lost his faculties of sight and speech, and his condition steadily became worse until death relieved him of his suffering.

Kellermann, who was fifty-seven years old, was born in Chicago, and lived here his entire life. His parents were born in Germany, and he was reared in what at that time was a German neighborhood. He faithfully adhered to German traditions and took an active interest in the work of local German societies. He was a member of the Liedertafel Vorwaerts (Progressive Choral Club), which made him an honorary member after he had served the organization as its president for many years. The society will render a vocal selection at his funeral.

Kellermann was always a strong advocate of personal freedom. Therefore he

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1919.

was very prominent in the Verbuendete Vereine Fuer Oertliche Selbstregierung (Allied Societies For Local Self-Government), which elected him to their presidency several times. He was also a member of their election board for some time.

The deceased was the proprietor of a foundry. He is survived by his wife, Anna, nee Schillo, two daughters, Ruth and Annette, one brother, and two sisters.

The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon from the late residence of the deceased, at 3153 Cambridge Avenue, and then at the Chapel of Graceland Cemetery, under the auspices of Welfare Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at 3:30 P.M.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00000

Abendpost, Feb. 1, 1919.

JOSEF SCHNEIDER BECOMES CITIZEN
German Captain of Industry
Inventor of the Ball Bearing

Having passed a second examination before Circuit Court Judge Barrett, thirty-four Germans and seventeen German-Austrians and Bohemians received their citizenship papers yesterday. The Austrians were required to abjure allegiance to Emperor Karl, and the Germans were required to abjure allegiance to Emperor Wilhelm. Mr. Stephan Schneider was one of those who were naturalized. [Translator's note: In the heading, Mr. Schneider's Christian name is given as "Josef".]

He resides at 2016 Sedgwick Street and is the owner of the Schneider Ball Bearing Company, on Berteau Avenue. Nine years ago he emigrated from Silesia, Germany, and founded his company. He furnished England with war material during the entire time of the war.

Abendpost, Feb. 1, 1919.

"It is my wish that the United States win every war," he said, "and I would have sent my son, had he not been but seventeen years old. During the war I employed forty-eight men, and now I have forty working for me. All my interests are centered in this country."

Later, Mr. Schneider told a representative of the Abendpost that he worked many years as a mechanical engineer in Berlin, and became independent after having invented the ball bearing.

The export of his product to America increased to such an extent that he found it expedient to emigrate to this country nine years ago. Here he opened his business with one employee. After a short time, he built the three-story factory at Harrison Street and Clarence Avenue, and founded the United States Ball Bearing Company. He was president of the organization. A. A. Strom was vice-president, and Paul Schulte was secretary and treasurer.

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In 1913 he sold his interest in the business, intending to return to Germany, but before he could carry out his plan, war broke out, so he opened a new factory. In the old factory he employed 1,100 men.

He has obtained eighty patents; one or more in every civilized country of the world, and twenty-two in America. In the monthly magazine published by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, he is pictured as one of the captains of industry.....

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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1919.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES H. SCHWAB

Charles H. Schwab, a retired official of Selz & Schwab, wholesale shoe manufacturers, died at his home, 3301 Michigan Avenue. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Schwab was comptroller of Chicago during the mayoralty of the elder Carter Harrison. He was also a member of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition. He was born at Muehlhausen (Mulhouse), Alsace, Germany, and came to Chicago sixty-four years ago. His widow, two sons and a daughter mourn his departure.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FRITZ VON FRANTZIUS.

Unexpectedly, the well known business man and lover of art, Fritz von Frantzius, died in his home, Jan. 8th. Pneumonia and nephritis was the cause of the altogether too early demise of this exceptionally active man. As a steerage immigrant, at the age of twenty-three, he came to New York where for many years he was active in small commercial enterprises. With infinite patience he waited for his opportunity to advance.

Letting his daring spirit of enterprise run loose, he finally founded in 1899 the banking firm of Frantzius and Houseman of Chicago, with an investment of only \$200.00. in cash, but with a good deal of commercial knowledge and initiative. Two years later he dissolved his partnership to build up the firm of Frantzius and Company, with Ben Marcuse as partner, and inside of two years it had ~~become~~ become one of the first banking establishments of Chicago.

During the war, Fritz von Frantzius, as a true German, protested energetically in word and script against the campaign of lies, through which the Allies tried to compensate for their deficient military success.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Von Frantzius is mourned by his two children, Peter von Frantzius and Anne Marie von Frantzius.

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Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

K. W. KEMPF, STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT

(Advertisement)

War Loan Money Orders, \$1 less per \$1,000 than elsewhere. Steamship tickets, legacies, power of attorney, and documents of all kinds. K. W. Kempf, since 1894 in the well-known place, 120 N. La Salle Street. Open Sundays from 9 to 12 o'clock.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

(Adv.)

Money-Orders and Government Loans have always been and can be procured from us, even today, at the lowest rates. Everyone acts to his best interest by seeing us before buying elsewhere.

L. Kaufmann Company, Representative of the Viennese Banking Firm Hofmann and Company, 28 South Fifth Avenue, Staats-Zeitung Bldg., Tel. Main 114.

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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

"K-BREAD;" NOT FOR SALE AT THE GERMAN LABOR AID

The war or "K-Bread" has recently come into general use in Germany. ["K," first letter of the German word Krieg meaning war. Transl.] The composition is one of the highlights in the research laboratories of the baking industry. The belief prevails that "K-Bread" consists of 50 per cent potato flour, and that anyone can bake it. This is not the case, although the ingredients and proportions are simple enough: 60% best rye flour, 30% wheat flour, and 10% potato flakes, but the baking process is a matter of applied science. The nutritive value of "K-Bread" exceeds all heretofore known bread products and besides, it has a fine flavor.

The sales price in New York is 25 cents loaf. This genuine "K-Bread" is now obtainable in Chicago. It is made by German bakers, and it sells for 10 cents. The product was introduced in our city by

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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1916.

WPA (LIT) PROJ. 30275

the German Worker's Aid, an organization which endeavors to combine true American citizenship with German skill and thoroughness in the peaceful pursuits of labor. Unemployed, experienced men, Americans or those who intend to be citizens, have found jobs in large numbers where they produce implements of peace.

In order to help such workers, who are temporarily out of work, home industries have been created and their activities manifest themselves in ever widening fields. Posters of Washington, Lincoln, as well as of the new Archbishop Mundelein, are being prepared, and the manufacture of "K-Bread" also represents an industry designed to benefit the working class.

The bread can be bought at the Bureau of the German Workers Aid, 154 W. Randolph Street, Chicago.

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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[Note: The article gives no information whether the German Workers Aid is a society, club, or co-operative institution. It only mentions organization. A reprint appears in the issue of January 24, 1916, and six additional places where "K-Bread" can be obtained, are listed. Trans.]

Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1916

GERMAN BANK OF CHICAGO RE-ELECTED ITS OFFICIALS AND DIRECTORS
YESTERDAY

The German Bank, at North Clark and Division Streets, re-elected during its annual meeting yesterday, its officers and directors.

Gustau F. Fischer, president; Harry H. Keyes, vice-president; Jacob R. Darmstadt, cashier. Directors: Rudolph S. Blome, Harry C. Brummel, Gustav F. Fischer, John Geo. Graue, Albert F. Madlener, Louis Mohr, Harry H. Keyes, Wm. F. Juergens, William H. Rehm, Richard E. Schmidt, Edward Levy, and Fred Klein.

The German Bank of Chicago, opened for business on Oct. 25 of last year, and its success, in spite of the few months it has been in the field, is self-evident when it is considered that the present total resources amount to \$512,000, according to yesterday's statement.

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

GERMAN BANK OF CHICAGO
Formal Reception Today and Tomorrow

The recently founded German Bank, chartered under the laws of this State, and therefore under its supervision, is holding a formal reception today and tomorrow in its ornate bank building, corner Clark and Division Streets. It has been a source of satisfaction to many who already visited the establishment, that Chicago now also possesses a German bank, similarly to other large cities in this country, and particularly an institution which prides itself in conducting its business transactions with typical German thoroughness and conscientiousness. A reporter of the Abendpost made a personal investigation and finds that the commercial and savings accounts have grown commendably, regardless of the bank's recent origin.



Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

The majority of the merchants in the northern section of Clark Street and adjacent neighborhoods are Germans who displayed a particular interest in the organization of this bank, and therefore readily entrusted their business to the new corporation. Not only the commercial element but also employees in divers kinds of human endeavor, brought their savings trustingly to the new bank, and, as Mr. Gustav F. Fischer assures us, deposits show a constant growth.

In consideration of the present reception days, the interior has been converted into a veritable garden, since the host of friends and well-wishers of this venture expressed their greetings by sending flowers. The officials received the numerous visitors in a cordial manner, showed the bank's interior, and readily gave all desired information. The bank has a bonded capital of \$200,000 and \$20,000 surplus.



Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

Its motto, which is also prominently displayed on its circulars, is summarized in these four words - "Secure, Conservative, and Sound." In conformity with this formula, the following gentlemen have pledged their service: Gustav F. Fisher, President; Harry H. Keyes, Vice-president; Jacob R. Darmstadt, Cashier.

Directorate: Albert F. Madlener, Gustav F. Fisher, William F. Juergens, Fred Klein, William H. Rehm, Louis Mohr, Rudolph S. Blome, Edward Levy, Henry C. Brummel, Richard E. Schmidt, John G. Graue, and Harry H. Keyes.



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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

OPINIONS

Prominent Real Estate Firms Speak of German-Americans as Home Builders and Owners

Mr. McCollan of McCollan & Kruggel:

"As home owners, Germans, Poles, Bohemians, and Scandinavians head the list of nationalities represented in this country. The desire to own a plot of land and live under their own roof seems to be closely connected with their concept of a true family life. Our experiences with German-American customers have been highly satisfactory. Whenever we advertise new subdivisions, our German customers carefully appraise their values and chances for future development, and do not purchase with the idea to double their invested capital in a few months. They prefer moderate returns from their investments to a risk in speculation. Obligations which they assume are conscientiously observed and duly discharged."

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

Mr. Niles of H. O. Stone & Co.:

"It has been our experience that, in their adopted country, the Germans display the same enterprising spirit, diligence, and thrift that have gained for their native land such a prominent place in all phases of commerce, industry, and finance. Germans arriving here from the old country are almost without exception well educated and proficient in their vocations, and therefore capable of earning a good living as merchants, skilled workers, and artisans within a short time. They consider it a good investment to purchase real estate and to own their homes. The percentage of German-American real estate buyers far exceeds their percentage of the total population of the city."

Mr. B. J. Nichols of L. A. Kinsey & Co.:

"The German-American makes a thorough investigation before selecting any lots offered for sale, but once he has made up his mind, he'll make his

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

property his permanent residence. He not only keeps his home in good repair and the exterior in excellent condition, but adds to the value of his property by planting gardens and trees around it."

.....

Mr. Bartlett of Bartlett & Co.:

"Our experience with German-American customers have been highly satisfactory. Not only do they conscientiously fulfil their obligations and keep their homes spotlessly clean, but, by their civilized and law-abiding behavior, manage to lend an otherwise poorly regarded neighborhood a character of respectability and desirability."

Mr. Jones of E. Cummings & Co.:

"According to my experience, there is no doubt that the Germanic races appreciate the value of a home of their own most highly. Germans and

WPA (111) PROJ. 3027

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

Scandinavians are foremost as home owners, with Bohemians and Poles coming next. There is no more pleasant sight than a German-American residential district with its well-painted houses and front yards in full bloom, while vegetables and chickens are raised in the back yard. The German home owner can serve as a shining example for all other nationalities."

Mr. Wm. Bond of Wm. Bond & Co.:

"In my opinion, there is no doubt that the desire for a home of their own is much stronger with the Germans than with any other nationality. In making a selection, they always keep their financial capacity in mind because they like to have their property free of mortgages as quickly as possible. Even a man of moderate means would rather own a modest little home of his own than pay rent for a swanky apartment. German people give any neighborhood an air of respectability and substantiality."

WPA (11) PROJ. 3027

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

Mr. Collins of Collins & Gauntlett:

"Citizens of German descent have not only taken a prominent place in various phases of Chicago's development, but have contributed to the establishment of residential sections of our city. If we find today solid rows of pretty dwellings and beautiful garden plots, where once existed swamp lands and sandy stretches, we must give credit for the most part to the German-American element of our population. The Germans' concept of a home is inseparably connected with the acquisition of a piece of ground which they can call their own, on which they can raise a lawn and flowers or otherwise make improvements. As purchasers of lots and houses, the Germans make excellent customers."

Mr. John Heim:

"The prominent role which the local German assumes as a home owner in the community is not only characterized by his building activity, but by his

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

The greater portion of my customers is German and nothing speaks more for their conscientiousness than the fact that in the various subdivisions which I have opened up, most building lots have been sold to Germans, and every one of them has taken care of his obligations within the specified time."

Mr. Wm. Zelosky of Zelosky & Co.:

"Among my customers, the Germans assume the most prominent place. It seems unnecessary to me to praise their honesty and integrity, since these are German national characteristics known the world over. According to my experiences, which takes in many years and innumerable cases, the desire for a home of their own is nowhere so prominent as among the Germans. A house which they have bought is, to them, not a temporary abode, but a permanent dwelling place which they leave to their children, who in turn leave it to the next generation. That is why the German characteristics of many neighborhoods is preserved for decades, while other nationalities

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

come and go. The number of home owners on the North Side should have an exceedingly high percentage of German-Americans."

Mr. Rueter of W. F. Kaiser & Co.:

"Although we American citizens share equal rights and common interests, it is true nevertheless that the adopted [naturalized] citizen is loath to suppress character traits based on tradition, as well as certain inclinations. Two of the best characteristics of the German-Americans I can think of, and which are worthy examples for his fellow citizens, are his family spirit and his conscientiousness. As soon as he has become acclimated to American conditions, his efforts turn to the acquisition of a home of his own, which provides protection and shelter for his family after his earning power is gone. Nearly everyone of our German customers, many of whom had a hard time making the first down payment on a piece of ground, has fulfilled his obligations so promptly that he could start building a home at the time planned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

In this respect the German-American undoubtedly stands first."

Mr. McCluer of McCluer & Cochran:

"I am sure that my business colleagues have had so much praise for the German-American as property owner and tenant," said Mr. McCluer, "that all I should do, really, is to agree completely. But I do not want our many hundreds of German customers to gain the impression that I do a lot of talking only when I want to persuade them to buy, and that I cannot open my mouth when it comes to give them their just due as citizens of Chicago. Without belittling any other nationality, I can truthfully say that the German is the best home builder of them all. Even if I hadn't said that, the official statistics will reveal this fact. But what they don't tell you is that sensible economy, together with a healthy enjoyment of life, loyalty among their family members, and unceasing hard work have enabled citizens of German descent to become home owners in most cases. On such a

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Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

foundation you can well build, and if German-Americans like to avail themselves of the services of my firm, we will be only too glad to accommodate them."

REF ID: A60120

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Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to the steady growth of our business established in the year 1855 and out of consideration for our customers, we have reconstructed this institution into a State Bank & Trust Company, to be henceforth known as the "Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Company." This bank has fully complied with the legal banking requirements of Illinois. The bank has a capital of \$1,500,000 . The conservative business tactics, for which this firm has been known, and upon which the development of our transactions were always based, will remain unchanged. We extend a cordial invitation to our customers to take advantage of the facilities offered by our new bank department. They are: The trade department, the trust department, the loan department, and the investment department. Legitimate business and banking methods will be pursued in the future as they have been in the past.

The officials of the bank are:



Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

Moses E. Greenebaum, president; Henry E. Greenebaum, vice-president; James E. Greenebaum, vice-president; Walter J. Greenebaum, cashier; Milton E. Fal-ker, assistant cashier; M. E. Greenbaum Jr. secretary; John Greenebaum, secretary of the investment department; and Edgar N. Greenebaum, secretary of the loan department.

The shareholders are:

A. G. Becker, of the banking firm of A. G. Becker; Clarence Buckingham, capitalist; Josef N. Eisendrath, president of the Tannery of the same name; William N. Eisendrath, president of the Monarch Leather Company; Ernest A. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank; Charles L. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Corn Exchange National Bank; E. C. Kohlsaatt, lawyer; Adolph Kurz, lawyer; Edward Morris, president of the Morris Company Stock-Yard division; Sterling Morton, secretary of the Morton Salt Company; George Pick, general agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey; Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck Company; Henry L.

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Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

Stern, lawyer; Henry E. Greenebaum, vice-president of Greenebaum Sons Bank & Company; James E. Greenebaum, vice-president of the Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Company; and Moses E. Greenebaum, president of the Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Company. The bank is located at Clark and Randolph Streets.

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Abendpost, June 15, 1911.

CHANGED INTO A STATE BANK

The private banking house of Greenebaum & Sons will henceforth be known as the "Greenbaum Sons & Trust Company Banking Institution," under the State charter. The banking house of the newly incorporated firm was built gradually by members of the Greenebaum family since 1855. The management of the bank will remain in their hands, although shareholders will have their representatives on the board of directors of the institution. The corporation disposes of over a capital of \$1,500,000.

The following is the list of the bank's directors and other officials: M. E. Greenebaum, president; Henry E. and James E. Greenebaum, vice-presidents; Walter E. Greenebaum, cashier; Milton E. Falker, assistant cashier, and Messrs. M. E. and H. E. Greenebaum, A. G. Becker, W. M. Eisendrath, and L. Stern, Directors: Julius Rosenwald, in all probability, will be one of the three directors to be added to the directorial staff in the near future.



Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1911.

THE NORTHWEST SIDE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Two hundred Chicago businessmen situated on the Northwest Side of the city met at Gerstens Hall last night with the purpose of founding a society for the protection and furtherance of the interests of the citizens of those districts. The association will be known as "The Commercial Association of the Northwest Side." According to the statutes of this organization, the society must follow a non-partisan policy and remain strictly neutral in the nomination of candidates for any office. It also provides that no public official shall become a member of their executive committee. This area has a population of approximately 446,000, all of whom shall derive benefits from this association. Numerous committees with various duties shall be formed, interested exclusively in the improvement of streets, parks, boulevards, schools, police Department, Fire Department, water and many other worthy causes. Following is the list of the officials of this new organization: R. J. Terwilliger, president; Otto Schulz, Edward Ahlswede, Moritz Bendheim, vice-presidents; Jens

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1911.

C. Hansen, treasurer; and George L. Maccarron, secretary. Richard Jarrol, John S. Edwards, Iver L. Quaiss, Thomas F. Deuther, A. C. Sievers, Joseph R. Noel, F. A. Maurer, Charles Lang, Paul Dryzmolski, and Charles C. Dreyer are directors of the society.



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Abendpost, August 8th, 1910.

Charles Kaestner

Mr. Charles Kaestner died at his home 5104 Sheridan Road at the age of 83 years. The deceased came to Chicago in 1853 from Saxony, Germany. Four years later he established on West Madison Street a construction business. About 6 years later he started a factory producing machinery for flour mills. Several years later he started an additional factory on Jefferson Street, where machinery for breweries is produced. In all parts of the country Mr. Kaestner fitted out breweries and cold storages.

He belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club since 1855 and was one of the oldest members of the "United Workman."

Die Abendpost, December 31, 1901.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF A GERMAN BUSINESS HOUSE
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF W. A. WIEBOLDT AND COMPANY HAD
A MODEST BEGINNING AND DEVELOPS INTO ONE OF THE
LARGEST IN THE CITY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Among the large stores which brought to Milwaukee Avenue an unexpected prosperity, we must mention the W. A. Wieboldt firm's Department store. It is the largest store outside of State Street and represents an investment of one and a half million dollars. Its unprecedented success is most noteworthy, when one considers the rapid stride of the organization... Mr. Wieboldt opened a dry goods store in a one story building at 942 N. Milwaukee Avenue, this was his beginning in 1883. The street was not paved at that time and the sidewalks were in a deplorable condition. Mr. Wieboldt formed a partnership with Mr. Carl Hansen and the store continued across the street, where it was known as the "Lion Store," a title which was copied by several small competitors. In 1897 the large well known store was destroyed by a fire. Within six months a larger and more dignified structure superseded it, covering an area of 100 X 120 feet, four floors; it reached from Milwaukee to Bauhaus Street and its construction costs were \$150,000.00.

Die Abendpost, December 31, 1901

WPA (ILL) PROC. 3071

A few weeks ago, an addition was built which required an investment of \$100,000.00...Its present extent is 250 x 300 feet...Modern improvements such as elevators, electric light, refrigeration for meats, etc. have all been provided. The secret of this astonishing development from an unpretentious dry goods store to one of the largest in the city is attributable to the policy of its experienced owners, who took cognizance of the different needs of the various nationalities who lives on the Northwest side, by giving the lowest prices and treating customers with exceptional courtesy.

To realize this and to enable the sales-personel to converse readily with such a large foreign element, they hired employees who could speak Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian, Danish and above all German and especially the latter, since this contingent contains their greatest number of customers.

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

AMERICAN METAL WARE COMPANY

Under the name of American Metal Ware Company, we are confronted by two Germans, Adolph Hartmann and Gustave Stieglitz, who for years have manufactured articles made of "nickel and brass" bars, and whose brass bedsteads are gradually displacing the wooden article. The company, which constantly seeks to improve its products in usefulness and design, is growing consistently. A number of friends were invited yesterday to see the new designs. These model brass beds are now available in quantity production. Their large factory is located at the corner of Huron and Sedgwick Streets.

It is always gratifying for us to hear that we Chicagoans are ahead of others in some manufacturing branch, and doubly so if it is a German firm, where German sense of beauty, combined with American energy, succeeded in excelling others.



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Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

Their pleasing patterns are unequalled on the American market today, in beauty, workmanship, and solidity, and we feel sure that the firm will acquire other markets.



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Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

HEINRICH BUSCHMEYER

Through the demise of Heinrich Buschmeyer, who died at his home, 54 Beethoven Place, on Friday, we have lost another of our oldest citizens in Chicago. He had reached his 74th year.

Heinrich Buschmeyer was born in Westfalen, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1854. He was a cabinetmaker and worked at his trade here, eventually founding a furniture factory which developed very successfully. Since 1886 he lived in well-deserved retirement. The deceased belonged to various lodges in former years and was one of the first "Druids."

Mr. Buschmeyer married Mrs. Elisabeth Schmitz during his fifties. Aside from his widow, he is survived by a son, Heinrich, who likewise is active in the same vocation, and by two stepchildren.

The funeral will be held at the home of the deceased, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.



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Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

in the afternoon. Interment at Graceland cemetery.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

**John Weiss, New President of the German
Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North
Chicago**

The annual meeting of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago was held at Folz's hall yesterday evening. More than a thousand members were present. John Weiss of 232 East North Avenue, was elected president. Mr. Weiss is well-known throughout the city. He is a highly respected business man, and very popular in German club circles.

The former president, Fritz Becker, was a very progressive leader. Under his management, the association acquired a high financial standing fully equal to any similar organization in Chicago. Appreciation for his efforts and sagacious leadership were expressed in an unanimous resolution. His unmitigated labor not only increased the membership, but also strengthened





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

the treasury, which assures the perpetuation of the enterprise indefinitely.

A committee was appointed on December 24 to draw up a resolution upon the demise of Joseph H. Ernst, the former secretary. The appended report found unanimous acceptance. It read as follows: "As the Ruler of life and death decreed to take from our midst our esteemed secretary, Joseph H. Ernst, we hereby declare that through his departure the association has lost a good, capable, and honest official. Chicago is deprived of an able, respectable and conscientious citizen; while his family mourns the loss of a faithful husband, a true father; and his acquaintances grieve over the loss of a staunch friend. To his widow and children, we hereby express our sorrow and sympathy."

"Be it further resolved that these resolutions shall be read to the assembly and entered in the records of the organization, and that the widow of the deceased shall receive a copy thereof.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

With profound compassion, we remain, your committee: M. Franzen, August Bercher and Peter Ebertshaeuser." A rising vote signified its acceptance.

The statement of the Finance committee was certified by an audit and accepted as read. The receipts of the company from July 1, to December 30, 1900 amounted to \$2,454.60. Expenses: \$688.25. Surplus: \$1,766.35. Capital resources on July 1, 1900: \$97,197.49. Thus the total capital, up to the present, is \$98,963.84.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Rauen, Schade, and Schoen, which shall collaborate with the directorate in suggesting necessary changes of the by laws and submit them at the next general meeting for acceptance.

Other election results are not available at this time, because the meeting continued until the early morning hours.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1900.

THE WEST CHICAGO INN-KEEPER'S SOCIETY.

p.8 - The annual meeting of the West Chicago Inn-Keeper's Society was held recently at the old Vorwaerts Turner Hall. Most of the members were present and a lively interest was displayed in the discussion of business affairs. The meeting was opened by president Adolf Nagl, and immediately afterwards the reports were read.

According to these, the past year was a very successful one for the society. The accounts show a surplus of \$1,000, and the society has been increased by 50 new members.

Those members who have been annoyed and persecuted by temperance fanatics, altogether 33 in number, were successfully defended by Mr. M. R. Harris, the attorney for the society.

After the society's official business had been translated, the question of raising the price on beer was brought up. A prolonged debate ensued with no

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1900.

definite results. It was rightly suggested, that in order to make a final decision, all the innkeepers, whether they were associated with any of the societies or not, should be consulted on this matter. Likewise, brewing companies should be considered and included.

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Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1898.

VOCKE AND DOEDERLEIN

Among the German Lutheran population of Chicago and the middle West there is perhaps, not a more popular firm then Vocke and Doederlein.

Both gentlemen deserve the full measure of confidence which is extended to them. Mr. H. Vocke was born in Hanover, Germany, and educated at the Capital University in Columbus, Ohio; he studied law and accepted a position as secretary of the German Consulate in this City. Afterwards he became lawyer for the German "Rundschau" in Chicago and was particularly active in recovering legacies in Germany for his clientele and in managing legacies and real estate property.

Mr. Vocke succeeded in winning Mr. Doederlein as partner. Mr. Doederlein returned just recently from Leipzig, Germany, where he was sent by President Cleveland as the representative of the United States. He obtained his education at Concordia College, and the Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Mis-

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Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1898.

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IV souri. During a very critical political period the German Rundschau was under his management. It is, indeed, regrettable that it is so difficult to obtain men of such high degree of culture and ability as representatives of our country, such as Mr. Doederlein. We need men of this type for foreign countries, particularly for Germany, the home of art and science.

DIE ABENDPOST, June 2nd, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**A New Mercantile Palace.
Schlesinger and Mayer Are Building It.**

The above firm intends to erect a magnificent edifice on its property, the S. E. corner of State and Madison Streets. Louis H. Sullivan, the architect, has completed the plans. As the illustration shows, this new creation promises to be one of the most beautiful additions to the business district. The building will be ten stories high. The skeleton frame is to be constructed entirely of steel, encased by fireproof material. The first two stories on the street front contain huge plate-glass sections, framed in highly ornamental bronze, which virtually form one immense show window. The upper stories are faced with dazzling-white marble. For the window enclosures (lintels, etc.) artistic ornaments with frames made of mahogany are specified. The same expensive wood covers the interior walls in panel form. Twentyfour elevators are included in the plan. That all the other details appear most elegant and modern, is quite evident from the brief description.

Die Abendpost, May 21, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PRODUCTIONS

MIREX NEW EXPLOSIVE

Will S. Darley and Hermann G. Pfeifer, two Chicago youths, succeeded in interesting the Department of the Navy at Washington in their invention, a new explosive chemical, which they called "Mirex". Its peculiar advantage, which makes it highly desirable for marine battles, consists in the fact, that it can be exploded in the water, and solely by the pressure of the water, which is exerted on the material. And especially through the resistance of the elements, water, the explosive strength destructive results are increased. Darley and Pfeifer went to Washington last month but, because of their youth and being entirely unknown it was exceedingly difficult for them, to obtain an audience before the proper departments. Finally, however, they succeeded in inducing Commodore O'Neill, Chief of Navy-armaments, to send Inspector Cowles with the boat "Triton" to Indian Head, 20 miles below Washington. There, on the Potomac, they showed what they can do, and now, it is alleged, the Government has ordered further preparations for experiments, near Fort Sheridan, where the wonderful "Mirex" will be observed. If expectations are realized, then Darley and Pfeifer will not have to worry about food for the rest of their lives.

Die Abendpost, March 12th, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Practical Chemistry. A Valuable Discovery By The Chemists Wahl and Henius.

Dr. Robert Wahl and Dr. Max Henius of the local Brewer's Academy have obtained a patent, for their discovery; the practical utilization of beer-yeast. This may prove a veritable Klondike for them and it can be exploited without danger and painful exertion. Through their process, it is claimed, that the yeast, which heretofore has always been considered a worthless by product, can be converted into a food product similar to "extract of beef" which it may replace. The beer-yeast, thrown away by the Chicago breweries, can produce 50,000 pounds annually of this new food product. The yeast, throughout the entire country, would suffice for one million pounds of beef-extract substitute.

The patent of Wahl and Henius contains extensive claims, so that they are fully protected against possible infringements and competition.

Abendpost, May 26th, 1897.

ZEGLER'S COAT OF MAIL APPROVED.

At the shooting trial, which took place yesterday evening in Folz's Hall, of the coat of mail, invented by Mr. Casimir Zegler, same proved to be proof against shots fired from a revolver at a distance of only three paces, which were fired from Colt's largest calibre revolvers. The Austrian Lieutenant of Uhlans, von Kerwin-Garnacki, who was invited by the Inventor, his friend, to come to the United States in order to take a hand in the utilization of the patent, is fully confident that he will get a good price for the invention from some Government.

DIE ABENDPOST, August 23rd, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ: 30275

The German "Brewing Academy."

The German "Brewing Academy", which is under the direction and management of Messrs. Wahl and Henius, is going to enlarge again its establishment by new space-additions. Also more implements and instruments have been bought for the laboratory. New machinery will demonstrate how to handle bottle-beer of any style and description. The process of making beer has become a popular study of young Chicagoans.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, July 11th, 1895.

KINSLEY'S GERMAN RESTAURANT

In the presence of many guests and friends, the new "Deutsches Restaurant" under Kinsley's management was opened last night. The really elegant dining rooms show in architecture and decoration particular German characteristics.

Even the old-time German proverbs on the walls are not missing. The wooden cross-beam ceiling, the heavy-set bar with carved coats of arms and big colorful earthenware steins remind you of the old-time Beer-Halls. The business manager of this remarkable establishment is Mr. Ernest Kitz, assisted by Mr. Henry Menke.

Abendpost, January 7th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

A German House

Through the complaint is justified, that the Germans allow themselves to be pushed back in Political life and that they do not maintain the position they are worthy of, because their intelligence and number, it must however, be admitted, that in the business life of our country they take first place. This position has caused the envy and hate of some citizens not of German descent.

It is not always easy to identify German enterprises, as they are often hidden by English names. An ample proof of the above is afforded by the great printing and publishing house, "The Werner Co.," who have their factories in Akron and their head offices in Chicago. A good German, Mr. Paul E. Werner who immigrated in 1868, at the age of 18, is the founder and the head of this enterprise, which today works with a capital of more than \$4,000,000.00 and is one of the largest printing establishments and publishing houses of the world. It is a German house, which has Americanized the great English "Encyclopedia Britannica" and made it accessible through cheaper production to the great American public. The sale of this great work in all parts of the U. S. A., Canada, Mexico and South America exceeds for several years the amount of \$2,000,000.00. This great success was possible by the

ABENDPOST, January 7th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

easy methods of payments, so that everybody was in the position to acquire this wonderful work, as a steady adviser in his home, in all phases of daily life. The Werner Company also publishes "Pictorial Wonderful", "Glimpses of the World" by John L. Stoddard and the World's Fair portfolios. 200,000 copies of the "Glimpses of the World" have been sold in the form of books and 9 millions in the form of copy books. The millions of books sent yearly to all parts of the world, are manufactured in Akron, Ohio, where they possess 9 buildings each of 2 floors together occupying a space of 1255 feet in length and 40 feet in width. The machinery occupies 30,000 square feet. They have a photo atelier, a wood cutting department, a drawing and painting atelier, a large book binding department, large type setting rooms and all necessary departments and offices for printing.

They occupy about 1000 persons and several hundreds are busy in Chicago in the Rand Mc Nally Building. They have over 5000 agents and salesmen all over the world. They have branches in London, Paris and Berlin.

Die Abendpost, November 15, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NEW INVENTION

Peter Sauer, a young German electrician, who came two years ago to this country, succeeded in inventing a new powerful electric searchlight. The latter is of the greatest importance for use on warships. For this reason the American government has reserved itself the right to buy the patent from Peter Sauer, who is living 3337 Hoyne Avenue.

The young inventor is at present with his lawyer in Washington to complete the deal with the Federal Government.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 12th, 1893.



The International Brewer's Congress.

Under the patronage of the U. S. Brewmasters' League, the formal opening of the International Brewers' Congress took place this morning at the Northside Turner Hall.

The large Hall shimes in festive gala and the stage has been transformed into a beer-cellar by the Chicago artist-painter, A. D. Steidle.

The first of the lectures planned will be held tomorrow by the well-known Berlin professor, Dr. Delbrueck.

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GERMAN

Der Westen, (Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 9, 1893.



REAL ESTATE. GROSSDALE.

(Adv.)

p. 5 - It is not difficult to obtain a beautiful building site in this splendid suburban locality; very little cash is needed. First of all, take our special free excursion train and inspect the property. When you see it, you will buy. Lots cost \$200 and upward.

Only a small deposit is required. The balance can be paid in monthly installments. By the time you have paid for it, it will have doubled in value. S. E. Gross will then finance a loan for building purposes, and what you now pay for rent will be sufficient to cover all the expenses. The above illustrated homes were built on this plan. Go today! S. E. Gross, S. E. Corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets. (Ten homes are shown.)



Der Westen, (Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 9, 1893.

(Expl.: The above German firm was Chicago's biggest real estate corporation. According to press comments, translated months ago, I recall that the company confined itself to improved property only; it employed 90 or more salesmen and never foreclosed a mortgage. No one dealing with it ever lost his home. This basic principle was the cornerstone of its success. Transl.)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1893.

THE OLDEST GERMAN BUSINESS HOUSE

Owners of hotels and saloons should be acquainted with a concern which offers not only the largest selection of wines, beers and liquors, but is also able to furnish a complete equipment for their business place.

Such a firm is the old established, reliable house of Chas. Pick & Co., located at 199-203 E. Randolph Street. This firm carries a large assortment of goods, and is able to furnish complete equipments promptly and at low prices.

We recommend the above firm to our esteemed readers. It would indeed be worth while for those interested to see the large selection of their products.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1893.

Chas. Pick & Co. has the general agency of the world famous stone - jars from Metlach. The selection in these goods is colossal, and many pieces of art are amongst them.

The above firm also owns the United States Porcelain Works at South Bend, Indiana. There they manufacture white and colored porcelain dishes for hotels and private use. Special orders can be promptly filled. For the convenience of their customers, Pick & Co. have organized in their retail store a department for engraving glass, and also one for painting porcelain. Customers may have engraved or painted, anything they wish and this is done promptly and artistically.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 28, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ONE OF CHICAGO'S OLD SETTLERS DIED YESTERDAY

Yesterday morning at three o'clock, Mr. John B. Schneider died at his home at 159 Evanston Avenue, Lakeview. He was sixty-eight years old.

Schneider was born at Friberg, Baden in 1824. He became a business man in Munich, married there, and in 1851 he immigrated to the United States. After living two years in New York, he came to Chicago in 1853, where he established the first paper-box factory, which he managed successfully until his death.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, February 24th, 1892.

The German Farmers.

Several American Newspapers lately have stressed the fact, that freed negroes are spreading all over the Southwest and have become successful farmers, particularly in Texas.

According to the standpoint of these newspapers, the white settler has lost a lot of his ancestors' pioneering ambition and gradually became lazy.

For the sake of the good name of our German Farmers, who are living in the Southwest, we must add a few words concerning their situation. The German Farmers in Texas are doing their utmost to produce and progress, as they are going along to develop their farms. Everywhere you can watch them tilling the soil—men and boys—while their women and girls are taking care of the garden, chickens and cows. Thus while they are growing crops for the market, they are raising their own food for the winter. In all their ways, the German Farmers of the Southwest are systematical, economical, industrious,—and prosper well.

Die Abendpost, January 29th, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50273

Der Wirtstag (The Tavernkeepers' Day)

The delegates of all German saloon and tavernkeeper's Organizations of Chicago had an important meeting last night at the Northside-Turnerhall. Mr. Rudolph Ambach, who presided over the meeting, pointed in his opening speech to the necessity of a close and dependable cooperation among German saloons and tavernkeepers, in order to fight successfully the steadily growing opposition against the saloon-business.

During the following deliberations, a resolution was adopted, to start an agitation among all members towards the foundation of a Life-Insurance Institute as a branch of the Organization. The price for the charter would be \$5000.00, which could be brought together in shares of \$10.00 from interested members of the Organization.

The following new officers were elected: Philip Castler, President; R. Ebert, Vice-President; R. Ambach, Secretary; H. Rock, Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chicago held their annual meeting last night in the Folz Hall, Larrabee and North Ave. Of the more than 1,700 members of the old and reliable insurance company which was established in 1867, almost 500 of them attended the meeting.

The financial condition of the company is very excellent. Its officers have been with the company for many years: M. Schmitz, President, 16 years; F. Becker, Vice-President, 7 years; C. Zuber, Treasurer, 7 years; J. H. Epnst, secretary, 19 years.

The insurance policies in force or the liabilities of the company, amounts to \$2,935,800.00; and the assets consist of \$62,138.35 in cash which is nearly all invested in city and county bonds, and \$220,185.53 which is outstanding in premium notes.

During the last six months, from July 1, until December 31, 1891, the company paid only \$896.00 for losses by fire.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected. Mr. J. Seilheimer was elected Vice-President. The president also appointed members to the Finance-Committee and others to the Election Committee.

The members of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company are exclusively owners of real-estate property of the North and Northwest side. Only owners of real-estate property are accepted as members, and only such buildings are insured against fire, which are located on such property. The rates are very low and amount to \$1.20 per \$100.00 for the first five year period. For the following five year periods the rates are reduced to only 70 cents per \$100.00 Factories and storage-houses are not insured by the company.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 1, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EDWARD KOCH, FINANCIER

Mr. Koch, likewise, belongs to those German business men of Chicago, who have gained the full confidence of their fellow citizens, because they have been just in their dealings, using good judgment, and always acted according to the proverb: "Foresight is the mother of wisdom". More than a year ago Mr. Koch established his banking business at 158 Dearborn Street, next to the First National Bank. For many years he was a partner of another German bank. In his new sphere of activity he has had many financial successes. His great experience and extensive connections enable him to invest safely and profitably. He buys and sells bonds, stocks, and various commercial papers.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 1, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE BANK OF MICHAEL SCHWEISTHAL & CO.

The Bank of M. Schweisthal & Company located at 202 La Salle Street, is among the most outstanding and trustworthy German private banks of our city. Mr. Schweisthal, who has recently received the honorable appointment to the electoral committee, has 30 years of experience in the banking business, and his expertness along these lines are of great advantage for himself and his customers. The banking institution under his capable management has had a sound and safe development during the short period of 2½ years, since it was organized. Schweisthal is well known in business and social circles and has proven himself worthy of the people's confidence.

This bank transacts general banking business, has a savings department, makes loans on mortgages at low rates of interest and invests money safely and profitably. It also sells first mortgages.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, April 2, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GERMAN SYNDICATE INVESTS \$884,000 AT BLOOM.

During the last few days a series of important transactions have been completed which involve nearly the entire Township of Bloom. A tract of 3,000 acres has been sold to a German syndicate; a number of manufacturing corporations have been formed for the development of this land; important railroad concessions have been secured from the three railroads centering at Bloom, and all the preliminary arrangements made for the removal of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad shops and yards from Danville to a point within twenty-six miles of Chicago.

James E. McElroy and Company, have sold the entire holding purchased by the Bloom syndicate last summer. The contract of sale calls for 3,400 acres at \$260 an acre, or at an aggregate price of \$884,000.

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Chicago Tribune, April 2, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The purchaser is Albert T. Otto of Stuttgart, Germany. Mr. Otto is a member of a Stuttgart banking firm and is well known as a German promoter. He buys in the interest of a syndicate composed of Chicago as well as foreign capitalists.....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN CREDIT BANK.

The undersigned Germans of the North Side have formerly been active in such an enterprise and have now organized a bank, which is incorporated under the name: The German Credit-Bank. The bank is under strictest state supervision, and state auditors recheck the bank's financial condition. Besides, it is managed by an elected directorate. The German Credit Bank believes in, and fosters the principle of "Equal rights for all". One of its provisions stipulates, that each member cannot own more than one share, which prevents the concentration of power among a few. Its members share equally in its profits. As participation bonds are limited to \$100.00 in value, and as only one is available to each holder, every small merchant will be enabled to become a member. The bank will be opened in a few days at Yondorf's Hall (facing Halsted Street, corner North Avenue). Subscriptions will be accepted at that address.

Incorporators

Karl Westrich, 62 Lincoln Ave.

Th. Harbeck, 637 Sedgwick St.

S. H. Schoenwald, 581 Larrabee St.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1890.

E. J. LEHMANN'S MENTAL CONDITION

Our recent article, wherein it was asserted that Mr. E. J. Lehmann, the wealthy owner of the "Fair" is suffering from a mental malady, was verified this morning by his wife, Mrs. Auguste Lehmann, at the Surrogate's Court, where she filed a petition for the appointment of an executor for the two and one half million dollar estate and she further petitioned not to have the matter unnecessarily postponed but to conduct an examination of her husband's unfortunate mental condition during the May-term of the Court.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Co. held its annual meeting, yesterday, at Folz's Hall, corner North Avenue and Larrabee Street. The majority of its 1,700 members were present. The proceedings were cordial and very pleasant. The last biannual financial report of Christian Zuber, the treasurer, contains the following information:

Dec. 31st, 1889.

Cook County Bonds, yielding 5%	-----	\$3,000.00
Chicago City " " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	-----	\$4,500.00
" " " " 4%	-----	\$43,500.00
" " " " 3.65%	-----	\$3,000.00
Cash		\$5,379.98

Total \$59,379.98

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

During the last six months the risk-rate was diminished by accepting insurance valuations of \$700.00; a diminishing of premium notes amounting to \$2.50, and an increase through net-receipts that produced \$3,082.31.

The financial condition, according to Dec. 31st, figures, shows the following:

Liabilities to cover all accepted insurance policies,	\$2,980,000.00
Capital, in the possession of the company and covered by premium payments	\$ 223,545.63
Cash funds in bonds and money	\$ 59,378.98

The expenditures of the large company have been very nominal during the preceding year, only \$1,004.00 has been paid for actual damage by fire and a little more than \$1,300.00 for current expenses. The net profit of \$3,000.00 will be used for an initial fund, which is to be used for the erection of its own office building.

Election results: Mathias Schmitz, President.

The company received a petition, signed by fifty respected German citizens from

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. S0275

the Fullerton to Belmont, and Ashland to the Lake district, requesting the insurance firm to open a branch office. A committee of ten will take the matter under advisement.

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1890.

[A BANKRUPTCY]

R. Deimel, Bros. Bankrupt

Simon Deimel appeared at the circuit court and applied for receivership proceedings. His firm, the largest furniture manufacturing company of Chicago, if not of the entire nation proved itself insolvent upon perusal of its books, when Deimel arrived recently from the N.Y. branch house. Judge Collins concurred, appointed Frank A. Hellmer as receiver. Bond was placed at \$100,000.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WM. SCHMIDT BAKING CO.

The Germans can look with justifiable pride upon one of the greatest business ventures of its kind, which had a very modest and small beginning in 1874, when it was brought to life by a very capable German. It stands today, an astounding monument to the success of an able, enterprising, and progressively spirited, business man. We refer to Mr. Wm. Schmidt, or rather as his firm is now known, to the Wm. Schmidt Baking Co.. In the beginning, about 1870, Mr. Schmidt functioned as the worker. The daily receipts after its initial opening, were less than one dollar. Within fifteen years his income mounted to \$800.00 or \$900.00 per day. To obtain such an expansion, requires excellent business sagacity, an untiring energy, and that rare talent of giving a hand when needed. Mr. Schmidt was well versed in the lore of success; he made his establishment a model to be emulated. It is an excellently appointed store with the best and most select merchandise, a comfortable office, gigantic storage space, immaculately clean baking rooms, packing and machinery halls which are wonders of the trade, in fact, wherever one glances the beholder is confronted with proofs of constant progress and business energy which elicit admiration. During the month of March, however, at a time when Mr. Schmidt was away on an extensive business trip, he suffered a severe misfortune. His

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

splendid establishment was completely destroyed by fire, a mere remnant of dust and ashes, but on October 3rd, like the mythological Phoenix, it grew anew and today the officials of the organization, and Mr. Schmidt in particular, look upon the past year as a successful one, in spite of the calamity that confronted them. Mr. Schmidt is a highly esteemed member of many German clubs.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1890.

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THE LOEB AND BROTHERS BANK

A. Loeb & Bros. Messrs. Adolph and William Loeb conduct a very profitable banking business, exchange and depository, besides they have been very successful in property speculation. It certainly requires exceptional capacity and business tact to give proper attention to all these branches; but this firm knew how to solve its problems, since the success in all its departments has been most surprising, so much so in fact, that the new year justifies great aspirations.

Few firms invested their money as securely in properties as these gentlemen have done. The constant increase in land values will bring them ample rewards for their investments. The company's standing is the surest guarantee for those who deal with them, that all agreements will be complied with promptly and to the satisfaction of the customer. It is very gratifying that the Germans of this city are so well represented by such well known and respected business men as the Messrs. Loeb, who give the best evidence as to the persistent diligence and constant progress of the German immigrants.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HERMANN SCHAFFNER & COMPANY.

The name of Hermann Schaffner is probably the best known among the local bankers. Not because he happens to be the principal of H. Schaffner & Company, and as such represents the largest banking business, but because his talent for that vocation facilitated commerce considerably by the adoption and use of commercial papers. Last year, the exchange of mercantile papers amounted to \$20,000,000, which, at the end of the fiscal year in 1889, increased to \$25,000,000. Mr. Schaffner is considered one of the most talented (verbatim, - we would say, capable) financiers, hence the ever mounting confidence which the inhabitants of this city have in his ability, is but natural. When he was a cashier of the former German National Bank, his employers noted his ability and expressed great hopes for his future.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He not only justified them, he exceeded them, by far. With his partner, A. G. Becker, he founded the present business in the year 1872, and brought it to such heights, that it is not exceeded by any similar enterprise. His regular banking business and depository brought him a considerable increase in customers. The leading Germans and representatives of other nations also belong to his clientele.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1890.

S. E. GROSS REAL ESTATE.

Every reader of the Illinois Staats Zeitung and, therefore, every German of Chicago and vicinity knows the great real estate corporation of S. E. Gross, and recognizes its admirable, enterprising management and extensive transactions. No other real estate company has had as many German customers, or has brought such happiness to German families as has this firm because of its policy, to sell real estate on the most liberal terms. In order to fully comprehend the magnitude and surprising achievements of the firm, one must peruse a few figures. Last year, the company's sales in Grossdale reached the sum of \$572,925.00, in Dauphin Park \$444,376.00, in Avondale \$250,794.00, on Ashland Avenue \$135,685.00, in Humboldt Park \$143,490.00, on Archer Avenue \$118,115.00, on Madison Street \$89,025.00, in Gross Park \$68,115.00, in Brookdale \$36,097.00 and in other subdivisions and towns \$701,983.00. In order to take care of such a huge volume, its main office employs fifteen department superintendents, thirty five clerks, one hundred and eighty five salesmen and twenty advertisement writers. Particular stress must be laid to the fact, that the company sells mainly to Germans and thereby brings a good, tranquil class of people into a neighborhood; people who take pride in improving their homes from year to year; and this has resulted in beautification of all the city districts which Mr.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1890

Gross has founded. Mr. Gross is the founder of sixteen towns and localities; he has plotted more than one hundred subdivisions; sold over thirty thousand building sites, and built seven thousand or more. Whenever he has planned a division, one finds suitable transportation with adequate connections to the city, by railroad, cable, or ordinary horse-car. Schools, churches, stores and other public buildings are also present when the first homes of a new district are available for occupancy. One factor which has had much to do in creating the phenomenal success of the firm, may be found in the fact, that its methods enable anyone to own a home at the easiest conceivable installment rates, and that Mr. Gross during his entire business career, never has foreclosed a mortgage, also that he considers the interest of his customers above those of other representatives in the real estate field. He satisfies his clients and, in consideration of the friendly considerate treatment they have received, they reciprocate by trying to fulfill their part of the agreement.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

BANKING AND COMMERCE. JOHN BUEHLER AND CO.

What Chicago German does not know the name of John Buehler Sr., the founder of this firm in which he has been the ruling spirit for more than a quarter of a century, a man who has shown his ability in public offices, and in private enterprise. He represents a solid banking business as well as a successful real estate company. His speculations brought him a large share of the profits, which were derived from the rapid rise of land values of the city. During the last years Mr. Buehler has obtained additional assistance from two capable and energetic gentlemen, his son, J. W. Buehler, and his son-in-law, Otto Peuser. The end of the recent fiscal year shows excellent results, proof of the effectiveness of the new combination. It is quite superfluous to relate, that the business rests on a solid foundation, that it is protected against the storms of adversity, since it has repeatedly withstood the crucial test. In banking circles hard times have been experienced, reliable firms perished, others were partially shipwrecked, so that the crisis left its noticeable imprint even up to the present day. But Mr. Buehler's establishment knew no "retrogression", every year its boundary was enlarged and under its present able leadership, the new firm faces a still greater future. We mentioned that Mr. Buehler's

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activities are not restricted to banking only, that he is interested also in large land speculations. Aside from this, he advances money, any required amount, on mortgage security.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FOREMAN BROS.

One of the best known German banking houses of our city, the firm of Foreman Bros., was founded by Gerhard Foreman, a well known, conscientious German, who later bequeathed the property to his sons. The year 1889 has been one of the most successful periods in the company's history and the results are indeed very gratifying. The brothers have shown considerable perspicacity, proper conduct and relentless energy in the management of their affairs. They continued the business which their highly respected father had built on such a solid foundation, and they may be well satisfied with their successful achievement, the reward of a difficult task, as they practice a little retrospection in regard to the past year. They maintain a regular banking business, accept deposits of any amount; buy and sell bonds, mercantile and other valuable papers; loan large sums of money on mortgages; so their financial connections and enterprises are very extensive.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1890.

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Their influence and importance can only be appreciated when one considers the great popularity which this firm enjoys. Of all nationalities the Germans, especially have shown them unlimited confidence, and none of their many customers have ever been disappointed by this large firm.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1889.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO'S GERMAN MILLIONAIRES.

The latest issue of a periodical published a list of citizens of Chicago who have the distinction of being millionaires. It stated also that there are at least one thousand individuals whose wealth is estimated at \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The following Chicago citizens are German-Americans, and are worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

E. J. Lehmann,
Conrad Seipp,
Jacob Rosenberg,
Otto Young,
George Schneider,

Jacob Rehm,
Conrad Fuerst,
Henry A. Cohn,
Michael Brand,
Peter Schoenhofen.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 8, 1888.

GERMAN



[PRICE OF BREAD TO INCREASE]

About 200 German bakers who own their own businesses, assembled yesterday in Old Quincy #9, LaSalle and Randolph Streets, in order to raise the price of bread one penny per loaf beginning Wednesday. Most of the large bakeries declared themselves ready to accept this raise.

Tomorrow evening there will be a second bakers meeting which will also include non-Germans. These, and then yesterday's, resolution by the German bakers shall be indorsed and the new prices publicized. A loaf of the finest bread would cost seven and a plain rye or wheat bread six cents.

The mayor's promise of a strict enforcement of the bread ordinance was not necessary. The public knows that the stock market gamblers are the ones who are responsible for the rise of prices and if the bakers intend to stick to their former profits they cannot help raising the prices.

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GERMAN



Der Westen, Supplement of Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1887.

E. J. LEHMANN'S NEW ACT OF KINDNESS.

Throughout the enormous establishment of "The Fair", department store owned by E. J. Lehmann and Company, an excellent spring exhibition has dazzled the eyes of every visitor. The store was gorgeously decorated with flowers and plants of every description, which were placed on sale, Wednesday, at a very much reduced price. The kind hearted, spirited E. J. Lehmann donated the sum derived from this sale to the "Altenheim" (Old People's Home) by sending to the Treasurer, Mr. Buhler, the identical money obtained for the purchases, the gift amounting to \$426.73. Great appreciation was expressed to Mr. Lehmann by the Board of Directors of the "Altenheim" of which E. J. Lehmann is a member. Every German can be proud of a citizen ever ready to help where charity is needed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 16, 1886.

CHRISTOPH TEGEMEYER DEAD

Yesterday, died at the age of 60 years one of the best known and most honored German citizens of Chicago, the old settler, Christoph Tegemeyer, Sr. He was born in Neundorf in Hesse and when 20 years old in 1846 came to Chicago. He was first employed in the flour business, later on he owned for 18 years a brickyard, and for the last decade he was the proprietor of a lumber business and a window factory. He was an ardent member of the Republican Party and one of its best and truest supporters on the Westside.

He was Town Supervisor of West Chicago and Presidential Elector in the last national election, also West Park Commissioner for a year past.

In 1852 he married Miss Christine Meierling, who gave him seven children and who is his widow. He leaves with all who knew him, and their number is large, the memory of a brave man, a good citizen and a true friend.

A CHEMICAL MOTOR FOR OPERATING THE STREET CAR SYSTEM

The inventive spirit of a German engineer was praised yesterday by a large number of our fellow citizens who during the noon hour saw with astonishment two unknown street - cars travel to the barns of the Chicago Passenger Railway Company on Centre Avenue. The company had imported the two cars from Germany and wanted to demonstrate them to the public in a few days. On the insistance of two marine engineers who are here from New York, the officials felt obliged yesterday to arrange a test ride. This type of car has been used for some time in the outskirts of Berlin and have proved very satisfying. The driving power that causes its locomotion is produced in a kettle filled with caustic soda. The power is so strong that by a single heating of the kettle, it can drive the main car, that carries the kettle and which looks like our ordinary cars, and also, two additional passenger cars over a distance of more than 40 miles. The new "chemical" car is 11 feet long and 7 feet wide. One of the advantages of the new motors is that by means of opening a valve the entire car can be filled with hot air. The brakes are very easy to operate. Only one man (both conductor and motorman is needed for its operation. The unnecessary noise, caused by horse drawn and cable cars is abolished and the cost of operating is extremely cheap. A new motor cost between \$2,000 and \$2,500.

The Chicago Passenger Railway Company will within a short time outfit its entire service system with the new motors.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 18, 1885.

THE TAVERNKEEPERS.

The Chicago "Wirtsverein" (Association of Tavernkeepers) held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph Street. The problem of the day was the license question. The members, Peter Dalp, Philip Dieter, John Bauser, and Joseph Michle, were instructed to work out a petition, which would request the City Council to abolish the beer license of \$150, and the additional liquor license of \$500, and legalize instead a uniform license of a total amount of \$500, to comprise the sale of beer and liquor combined.

This petition will be submitted to the City Council as soon as possible by the attorney of the Wirtsverein.

Der Western (Illinois Staats Zeitung) March 8, 1885.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE LARGEST GERMAN HOTEL IN CHICAGO

The well known and popular Germania Haus, 180 E. Randolph Street, has been bought by Mr. Carl Sehnert, who is rebuilding and enlarging the establishment, which will be the biggest, German Hotel in Chicago.

Two floors were built, which will increase the number of guest rooms and also will add a larger dining room for hotel guests. The restaurant on the 1st floor is frequently patronized by a lot of business people in the loop. The cooking is excellent and the prices are reasonable. The new management is doing everything in its power, to make the hotel, and the Restaurant service of the Germania Haus convenient and up to date.



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1883.

The Chicago Inn-keepers Society met last night at Prager's Hall. The function of President fell to Mr. Berger. The meeting was well attended. After the regular business routine Mr. Harry Rubens was again appointed attorney for the Society. Thereafter, the "high license" question was brought up for discussion. It was proposed to join the Citizens Society, but this did not meet with approval. Carl Herzog proposed to appoint a committee of five persons whose duty it would be to agitate for the retention of present license fee. This was accepted and Messrs. Joseph Mickle, Carl Herzog, John Feldkamp, John Rheinwald and Cornelius Hau appointed members of the committee. It was suggested that inn-keepers provide their customers with printed orders for liquors which shall be used in case a minor was sent for it. Joseph Mickle proposed to discuss the increasing price of beer.

Some maintained, and some denied, that it was due to an anti-German feeling on the part of some of the brewers. No definite action was decided upon. Mr. Oster proposed in conclusion not to pay over \$8.00 per barrel of beer, which was unanimously accepted.

DIE FACKEL, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung,) Sunday, March 26th, 1882.



The Handicrafts of Chicago

are already now to the greater part dominated by Germans. People who know, think that in the space of ten years it will be exclusively in the hands of our countrymen, after a few thousand Americans, who learned their trade about twenty-five years ago in the East, have more or less passed away. Cabinet-makers, gold and silverworkers, tailors, shoemakers, bakers and brewers chiefly are Germans and the whole retail business outside the loop is in German hands.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1881.

JOHN HERTING DEAD

John Herting died at his residence, 332 North Market Street, yesterday evening after an illness of nearly four months. His demise will be greatly regretted by all who knew him, since there are few Chicago Germans who had more friends or enjoyed greater popularity.

John Herting was born in the Rhenish Palatinate, Germany, in 1818 and came to Chicago with his family in the year 1848. He was diligent and frugal and became prosperous within a short time; he always helped others when the need arose.

During the years 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the city council, representing the Fifteenth Ward. In 1871 he was a candidate on the so-called "fireproof ticket" and was elected county commissioner; he was re-elected two years later.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Herting withdrew from public activities to manage his

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1881.

extensive properties.

He was one of the largest stockholders in the German Savings Bank and one of Henry Greenebaum's principal supporters in the latter's financial operations.

At the time of the great fire he was a director of the Home Fire Insurance Company and lost heavily, besides incurring the destruction of his own property on the North Side.

He was one of the oldest members of St. Joseph's parish and prominent in Catholic circles.

He had been married more than thirty years. His wife died fourteen months ago, and he never fully recovered from the shock. About four months ago he became bedridden, and yesterday death relieved him after months of suffering.

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He is deeply mourned by his son and his three stepsons, the Dieden brothers, who are all well to do. He left a fairly large fortune.

John Herting's funeral is scheduled for next Monday at St. Joseph's Church.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

AN ESTABLISHMENT WORTH SEEING

Newspaper publishers will undoubtedly be interested in John Simons' establishment, 88 Fifth Avenue (Times Building), where no less than 112 daily and weekly newspapers are printed, in part. The so-called patent insides of newspapers have been brought to such a high state of perfection by Mr. Simons that he successfully eliminated competition and the demand grew to such proportions that he frequently found it necessary to enlarge his establishment. Mr. Simons is not only very circumspect in the selection of reading material, but he uses the best of typographical equipment and makes prompt deliveries. His two steam-driven Potter printing presses are in operation day and night and twenty type setters are constantly at work. Highly experienced editors select articles of news value.

John Simons' success in his chosen field is fully on a par with the greatest English firms and represents one of the German accomplishments in Chicago,

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and his achievement is particularly gratifying to the Germans since Mr. Simons has eliminated all competition.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 2, 1880.

A PROSIT!!!

To the National Delegates

Look at the thriving beer industry of the West, which provides work and good profits for thousands of people and furnishes a wholesome and nourishing beverage for millions.

To write about beer in Chicago is like carrying coals to Newcastle, and we know it,--here, where the amber-colored or transparent, brownish fluid, made from noble barley corn, flows and foams in quiet cellars, in fashionable parlors, and on every street corner, where the streets are lined with gay advertising posters, where the legendary inventor of Bavarian lager beer, that great benefactor of the German people and, through the German people, of all humanity, King Gambrinus, is depicted, either reclining on an exalted throne or sitting astride a huge beer barrel, proffering with herculean arms and benevolent facial expression an overflowing cup to the

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passers-by; here, where, not only in the extensive refrigerating basements of huge breweries but also among the populace, there are beer camps and factions that vie with one another in friendly competition as to the quality of the brew, with everyone praising the advantages of his particular brand; here, where the beer guzzler night after night holds long-winded scientific discussions as to whether it would be better to drink beer with or without bicarbonate of soda, without or with rice, whether to prefer light or dark, where one demands that not only the brewer but also the saloonkeeper, have a refrigeration plant in the basement, built according to the latest scientific designs; here, where the brewer belongs to the more respectable members of the community and is called upon for aid every time a public welfare movement is launched, and where his name is familiar to every child who can read, because it is emblazoned on countless beer wagons; here, where bottled beer is an indispensable requisite at the dinner table of almost every household. And now to enlighten the local public about the manufacturing processes, the qualities, the scientific value and civilizing influences of beer, may seem to many a rather useless

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and superfluous undertaking--why talk about something everybody has been familiar with ever since he was a babe in arms?

During ordinary times the dear reader may be right about that. But we Chicagoans at present are experiencing an unusual event. The whole country is represented here. There are seven hundred fifty-six national delegates and seven hundred fifty-six alternates here in the city. They have come from the fertile states of the West, from the distant coast of the Pacific, from the torrid states of the South, and from the intolerant, bigoted regions about Plymouth Rock, where even today the war against beer continues and where attempts are made to exterminate it by legal measures, with the result that booze is being guzzled on the sly and thousands of men, who otherwise would enjoy quenching their thirst with good lager beer but would remain sober family fathers, are driven toward the road of drunkenness and mental and physical degradation.

Thousands of people from the most distant parts of the country have

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accompanied these fifteen hundred national delegates, primarily of course to assist in the nomination of a worthy and eligible candidate for the Republican party, but also to become acquainted with Chicago, the great metropolis of the West, the young giant among the cities, the geographical and business center of the country, to learn about the causes for its greatness, to study its commercial and public enterprises, and to gain inspiration which they may carry back home.

It would be no waste of time to let these national delegates and fifty thousand out-of-towners get a glimpse of the Chicago beer industry. There can be no doubt but that, taken as a whole, it is the most important and fascinating German industry of the city, even though German craftsmanship, German efficiency and German capital is also represented in other branches of industry. When these strangers realize what a tremendous amount of beer is brewed and consumed here, with none of the beer drinkers becoming drunkards; when they see how many thousands of workers are provided with

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jobs, directly and indirectly through the breweries; when they look around and find out how many families, through the distribution and selling of beer, derive handsome profits that permit saving money, which in turn is invested in real estate and other commercial enterprises; when they learn by observation that the beer drinkers make our most peaceful and orderly citizens and are the most conscientious tax and debt payers; when they visit our better places of entertainment and observe our best citizens and prominent businessmen--lawyers and doctors--dedicate a half hour to digestion, while engaged in intelligent conversation over steins of foaming lager; when, upon visiting private homes, they note the brew despised "for health's sake" on the table of the American housewife, who at the same time is a pious and steady churchgoer, they would lack the intelligence they are supposed to have as national delegates if all the foregoing did not prove to them that beer, after all, is a far better stuff than they had imagined it to be, that it is good to drink and that to promote its consumption is still better, because it keeps people healthy and contented, it creates thriving industries, keeps the dollar rolling, populates cities, and makes

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them prosperous,--in short, it makes for all those things which every human being, who takes to heart his own well-being and that of his country, so ardently desires.

To a National Convention one does not usually send crabby theorists, but people with good, practical experience, people who are able to comprehend **intrinsic** values of the things they observe. And they will find it easy, therefore, when they step into a brewery with its large buildings full of machinery and equipment, to think of the skilled workers who have erected these huge structures, the stone masons, the brick manufacturers, the quarry operators, the wood, cement, and steel manufacturers who have furnished the material, the coppersmiths, whose skilled hands have fashioned the gleaming kettles, some of which are worth more than a fashionable residence, the mechanics and machine builders who laboriously have put everything in good running order, the iron moulders, kettlesmiths, and coopers who have constructed and hammered together the big mashing vats, fermenting

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tubs, and huge storage barrels; the large glass factories without which the beer of the Northwest could never be transported to the far corners of the earth, not to forget the farmers, on whose fields are grown the barley and hops, from which that nourishing, palatable, savory, and wholesome beverage is made. And following the big wagons which deliver the beer to the customers, the visitors and delegates will observe the work of the artisan carpenters, the display poster painters, the glass painters, and the rim and frame makers, and they cannot help visualizing--while imagining all these things to be in their own home regions--a picture of flourishing commercial activity, of fruit-laden fields and rich farm homes, of loaded railroad trains and huge manufacturing plants, of busy workshops and prosperous communities, of contented people, happy in the sweat of their daily labor. And from this experience, many will get an inspiration for establishing similar conditions in their own home districts, which, if realized, would earn the praises of their fellow citizens for those benefactors of mankind who had brought the industry home, and this would be rightly so.

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For this reason and in order to give the national delegates and their friends a conception of the magnificent brewing establishments, here in the Northwest, we are publishing below a guide to the larger breweries of Chicago and Milwaukee--the latter city is closely related to Chicago in this respect, as it is to many others; our purpose in printing this guide is to show our guests of what great material value the brewing industry can be to a community, with the hope that they will make use of its advantages. Before, however, we go into details, we must point out the fact that here in the West beer has finally overcome that prejudice which until a few years ago was still prevalent in native American circles and that now it is not only consumed by Americans in saloons but has found its way into the American home and has become almost indispensable in many households; not only that, but it even has won the reputation of being the best and most effective antidote for drunkenness and a promoter of a gay and happy social life.

In order not to be accused of being partial to beer--after all, we are a

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German newspaper--we are going to reprint an article on this subject which appeared a few months ago in the local Tribune, the most prominent paper in the Northwest, giving a humorous anecdote on the same topic. Here it is.....Translator's note: Since the Tribune article is available in English, it has not been translated here.

Chicago

The city of Chicago has now nineteen breweries which employ one thousand men regularly and at times twice that number, as, for example, during the time that ice is being gathered. During the year ending May 1, 1879, they produced three hundred seventy-five thousand barrels, and, during the year ending May 1, 1880, four hundred fifty thousand barrels of beer. This is equivalent to about one barrel per capita. Since a barrel of beer is sold for eight dollars on the average, it means a first-hand turnover of three and one-half million dollars, and, after the saloonkeepers have sold it, the turnover amounts to seven million dollars.

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The Conrad Seipp Brewing Company

The largest brewery in Chicago is undoubtedly the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company. It was founded in 1856 by the present principal owner and president of the company, Mr. Conrad Seipp, who associated himself in 1858 with Mr. F. Lehmann, who remained his partner until 1872, when he died in an accident. Afterward the brewery was organized as a stock company, with Mr. Conrad Seipp as president, his son, Mr. W. C. Seipp, who is also our present city treasurer, as vice-president, and Mr. T. J. Leffens, his son-in-law [the elder Seipp's], as secretary and treasurer.

The brewery, even as early as 1877-78, produced the tidy sum of 103,787 barrels, increasing its production in 1878-79 to 108,347 barrels and, during the past year, reaching a production total of 119,753 barrels,-- an achievement which is all the more remarkable since the Conrad Seipp

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Brewing Company has only local customers, with the exception of those who buy their bottled beer from Geo. A. Weiss and Co., a firm which has business connections with the former.

The huge building unit of the C. S. Brewing Co. occupies the entire area between 26th and 27th Streets, Iglehart Place, and the Illinois Central tracks. The magnificent and imposing main building, four hundred feet long, contains in its center the glass-domed brewing house, built entirely of stone and iron, while inside are two shiny brewing kettles with a capacity of three hundred fifty barrels each. Adjoining this section to the south are the huge malt floors and malt kilns, where almost all the malt the firm uses is in the process of ripening. During the last year the company used three hundred thirty thousand bushels of malt and two hundred fifty thousand pounds of hops. Then there are the storage houses for barley and, to the north, part of the refrigerating plants, the greater number of which are located in a special building opposite the court yards.

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To operate them, the brewery uses fifteen to twenty thousand tons of ice annually. Adjoining Iglehart Place to the west is a large stable which shelters the eighty horses of the brewery and which is one of the city's attractions, not only because of its size, but also on account of its excellent equipment and scrupulous cleanliness. Above the stable, there are hay and grain lofts. The brewery keeps nineteen large wagons constantly on the go and besides has established two branches, one in Aurora Turner-Hall in the northwestern part of the city and the other at Halsted and Wright Streets in the southwest.

Seipp's Brewery, as it is commonly called, has always produced an excellent beer, regarding which the company's success gives the best testimony. Two and a half years ago they introduced a special brand, the Pilsener Beer, which has found favor with the public and is carried by all the larger saloons, easily commanding a higher price than the usual product. The brewery uses only the best material that can be bought and last year used

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malt made from California barley exclusively. In equipping the brewery, only the latest scientific devices and machines have been installed. The equipment represents great value, is beautiful and efficient, and all operations are harmoniously co-ordinated. The brewery employs one hundred to one hundred ten workers steadily and, during the time of ice cutting and ice gathering, almost twice as many.

The brewery takes special care to provide its customers with properly aged beer. There are at all times forty-five thousand barrels in cold storage and in vaulted cellars, dating from an earlier period.

The sumptuous and richly appointed office of the brewery is located in a separate building of handsome design.

Associated with Seipp's Brewery, as mentioned above, there is the bottled-beer business of Messrs. Geo. A. Weiss & Co., who bottle Seipp's beer exclusively for distribution all over the world. The establishment is

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excellently equipped and contains the most ingenious devices and machines for quick and efficient operation. The company maintains branches in the West Indies, Brazil, Japan, China, and Australia, where they recently were awarded first prize for bottled beer during the World Exposition in Sidney, an honor which was equally shared by Seipp's Brewery--Seipp's beer, may be found throughout the western states, is shipped even to Singapore, Shanghai, Natal.

The M. Brand Brewing Co.

One of the largest and best known breweries in Chicago is the M. Brand Brewing Co., formerly Busch & Brand's Brewery. The plant used to be on Cedar Street but about two years ago was moved to Elston Road, while the old brewery is used only as a malt house now and probably will also be moved to Elston Road within a few years.

The new brewery--called Loewenbrauerei (Lion's Brewery)--is located a few

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blocks north of Fullerton Avenue between Elston Road and the north arm of the Chicago River and, by being so located, has the advantage of two lines of traffic, namely Elston Road, which can be used by vehicles of all kinds, and the navigable river, which enables the brewery to bring in supplies like coal, malt, hops, and so forth, quickly and cheaply. The brewery itself is an imposing structure, with its front facing Elston Road. This fine example of architecture, admirably equipped, may be rated as among the best of its kind. Throughout the plant, science and experience have worked together in developing a model establishment. All phases of production are arranged and co-ordinated to make for greater efficiency.

In constructing the brewery, special care was taken to build good fermenting floors and storage basements. There are two fermenting chambers, eighteen by one hundred thirty feet and sixteen by one hundred eighty feet floor space, and nine refrigerator cellars of eighteen by one hundred thirty feet, where beer is kept at constant temperatures even during the hottest days of summer.

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In order to do that, it was necessary absolutely to guarantee the supply of a sufficient quantity of ice in every kind of weather. This was the main reason why the brewery was built in an outlying district. M. Brand & Co. not only own the necessary real estate for the brewery and all the adjoining buildings, but in addition have purchased an area of twenty-one acres, eight of which, situated west of the river and immediately adjoining the factory, have been converted into ponds. These ponds are fed by an artesian well with the clearest water, making for crystal clear ice which is cut by machines and transported by rail to the huge cold storage houses of the brewery.

It is easy to see that, once these storage places are filled, the ice will last even through the hottest season.

The brewery contains also a large malt bin occupying sixteen floors with a capacity of twenty-four thousand bushels, and a storage room for hops which is connected with the icehouses, because it is most important that hops be kept cool.

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The M. Brand Brewing Co. manufactures all its own malt and has converted its old brewery on Cedar Street into a malthouse. Here, too, the latest scientific inventions have been utilized. While in the splendid cellars of the brewery, the malting and germinating takes place at an even temperature, the drying is done by hot air instead of over an open fire as it used to be, and the drying rooms are lined with tiles instead of sheet metal.

Naturally, a better and tastier malt is produced in this manner; and there can be no doubt but that, although possibly in Europe, certainly not in America could there be found another malthouse to equal Brand & Co's. in respect to efficient equipment. Three hundred thousand bushels of barley may be malted here.

The other facilities of the company are on a par with the excellent equipment of the brewery and the malthouse. The offices are located a short distance

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to the north of the Division Street bridge, at 287-93 Hawthorne Avenue. Adjoining the offices, are the spacious stables and liveries which house the numerous wagons and horses of the brewery. There is also an icehouse for the temporary storage of beer ready for delivery to the trade and a dock for the specially built steamer "M. Brand," owned by the company, to deliver the beer to the temporary icehouse at the office and take empty barrels and necessary materials back to the brewery. In the near future, also, the Northwestern Railroad will probably lay a track to the brewery.

The office has downtown telephone connections, as well as to the malthouse; the brewery also will be connected soon, and this is of incalculable value to customers in other parts of the city, who should suddenly run out of beer. All one need do in such a case is to go to the nearest telephone station and give an order.

The entire business, including the brewery and the malthouse, is supervised

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by our well-known fellow citizen Mr. Michael Brand, whose energy and hard work has made the brewery what it is today. Mr. F. J. Dewes is in charge of the office and is the financial executive of the company. Mr. Rudolph Brand is superintendent of the brewery.

Messrs. M. Brand & Co. have for years taken the utmost care to use only the best quality raw materials for the production of their beer. For a considerable length of time, now, they have used the best California barley and the best California hops exclusively and are still using these. They use neither maize nor rice but only the best barley malt and, through careful supervision and untiring efforts, they have succeeded in producing a beer which enjoys great popularity with the public because of its pure and wine-like flavor and stimulating effect.

The company's success can best be illustrated by the following sales figures:

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May 1, 1877 to April 30, 1878	36,114 barrels
May 1, 1878 to April 30, 1879	39,089 barrels
May 1, 1879 to April 30, 1880	50,206 barrels
May 1, 1880 up to date	6,400 barrels.

It is probable, therefore, that this year they will top 75,000 barrels and that in the not distant future they will reach the limit of their productive capacity: namely, 100,000 barrels.

If the National Convention delegates or other strangers should wish to try the excellent beer of this brewery, we can recommend the following places which carry it:

Translator's note: ten names and addresses of taverns given.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1880.

[THE WIRTSVEREIN]

The Wirtsverein (Innkeepers' Association) held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Baum's Pavilion, corner Indiana and Cottage Grove Avenue, under the chairmanship of president John Feldkamp. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted and several new members admitted, the committee which was appointed to be present at the Beer Brewers' meeting, [Translator's note: See article of May 3/ reported that they had not been admitted to it. It was learned, however, that the brewers were not in accord regarding the raising of beer prices. One of them had declared the first aim should be that all brewers demand and get eight dollars a barrel, which had not been the case so far, since many allowed a discount from ten to fifteen per cent.

There was great indignation among the members about an article published in Inter-Ocean which stated that a barrel of beer cost the brewers themselves seven dollars. After a motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Peter Mueller, J. Miehle and C. Heiser, which was to issue a public reply

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to this article. It was further resolved to hold meetings only every first Friday of the month, in the Hall at 7 South Clark Street.

Then a letter from Kankakee, addressed to President Feldkamp, was read in which it said that the innkeepers of Kankakee County had organized; some suggestions were also made regarding the Wirts' (Innkeeper's) Convention.

The justice committee reported in regard to the sale of liquors (mostly poor quality) in drugstores, the proprietors of which naturally did not have licenses; the investigations had fully justified the complaints made. Then the fact was mentioned that bottled beer was sold in some restaurants without licenses. This matter, also, was referred to the justice committee.

The president was given power to call a special meeting at any time he considered it necessary. [The meeting] adjourned [shortly thereafter].

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 3, 1880.

THE BEER BREWERS

In Room No. 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a meeting of the brewers of Chicago and vicinity took place the day before yesterday. It was supposed that a uniform increase of beer prices here and in Milwaukee was being discussed, and that resolutions were to be made. But apparently nothing of the sort took place, according to the statements made to newspaper reporters by some of the participants. Nor did a committee of the Wirtsverein (Innkeepers' Association) which had contacted the brewers, know anything about it. The discussion was limited to matters pertaining to the Brewers' Congress, scheduled to convene in Buffalo, New York, in the near future. There was also talk about the re-establishment of a Brauerverein (Brewers' Association) for which the prospects looked promising. All discussions were entirely informal.

Represented were: The Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, The Downer and Bemis Brewing Company, Fortune Brothers; Hoerber, Schmidt and Glade; Peter

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 3, 1880.

Schoenhofen and Keeley, all of Chicago; Best, Schlitz and Falk of Milwaukee; and Porter of Joliet.

In talking to some of the brewers, it was learned that they are very much inclined to raise the price of beer and the reasons given were: the one-hundred-per-cent increase in the price of ice; the two- to three-hundred-per-cent increase for iron; the twenty-five- to thirty-per-cent increase in wages; the fifteen-per-cent increase for wood: and the increase in prices of hops between three and four hundred per cent. They claim that a barrel of regular beer, including taxes, delivery and other incidental expenditures, cost them seven dollars and fifty cents, and that better grade beers like Utah, Pilsener, Erlanger, etc., cost them as much as seven dollars and seventy-five cents. Thus, they claim that twenty-five or fifty cents profit a barrel was not enough to cover unavoidable losses incurred in this business, regardless of the care taken.

WPA (11) 1000

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1880.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

The receiver of the German Savings Bank last Friday made the following report on the transactions during the last month: Cash on hand March 1, \$1,122.00; income from rent, estates, bills of exchange, reductions in taxes, \$4,479.00; total \$5,001.00. Payments for taxes, law costs, lawyers' fees, general expenses authorized by law \$4,984.00; balance April 1, \$606.00. Mr. James D. Flower, receiver of the bankrupt German institution.

The National Bank started an action yesterday in the Federal District Court against Elias Rosina, Henry E. and Moses E. Greenebaum and Gerehard Foreman, asking payments from the above of \$35,378.29 to be paid into the liquidation fund. Similar action has been taken against A. Wiese. The amount in the case is \$8,000.00.

The first claim promises a very interesting case. Mr. Elias Greenebaum had transferred his interests in the firm, Foreman and Greenebaum,

100-111-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1880.

amounting to \$650,000.00, to his wife with the exception of \$250,000 in cash and a personal claim of \$50,000 against Henry and David Greenebaum when he left the above firm. The transfer document, dated May 14, 1874, had been kept a secret and had only been made public after the firm Greenebaum and the related firms had gone bankrupt. According to the law of 1874 relating to married women, this transfer is not valid as long as man and wife lived together, the transfer had officially not been registered. It must, therefore, be regarded as a fraud and is not binding on the creditors.

He demands annulment of the transfer and appointment of a receiver.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1880.

TAVERN-KEEPERS UNION

Der Wirths verein (Tavern-keepers Union) held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of John Feldkamp in the Vorwarts (Forward) Turnhall a large meeting. Louis Schurichow proposed that 1200 invitations should be sent out for the Wirth (Tavern-keepers Union) Convention which will be held here the 21st of September.

The program for that day will be regarding the Aldermen of the wards and their attitude towards our business. Remember that Cullerton and Curran from the 6th ward both are rather dangerous men and should not have the support of our organization.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

DER WIRTHSVEREIN
Prospective Co-operative Brewery

The Wirthsverein [Tavernowners' Association] held a special meeting yesterday. Charles Maas acted as chairman. Bernhard Baum functioned as secretary because Carl Bruder was absent on account of sickness in the latter's family.

The committee which conferred with the brewers on the price question submitted the following report:

"The committee met at Joseph Muehle's saloon. Mr. Langenhahn was elected chairman and Joseph Muehle secretary. Mr. Langenhahn explained the purpose of the conference and remarked that, at the last general meeting of the Wirthsverein, it had been decided to nominate a committee of five which should be empowered to take action in accordance with its decisions, that the names of the committee members should not be divulged, nor should the decisions, until the committee deemed it advisable.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

"Joseph Muehle proposed to obtain a charter, if necessary, in order to organize a co-operative brewery so that the tavernkeepers could procure good beer at the lowest possible price. Others declared that the Wirthsverein already had a charter, on the strength of which the association could embark in the brewery business. After a short debate on the question, it was decided to ask Attorney Rubens for advice.

"Mr. Rubens explained to the committee that the present charter was insufficient and he offered to procure the necessary papers. We submit the document herewith.

[Signed]

"Herman Langenhahn,
"Ph. Dieter,
"Joseph Muehle."

The committee's report was accepted, and the president of the association remarked that it appeared to him that the committee had deviated somewhat from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

its instructions. No one had mentioned anything approximating the committee's proposal.

Joseph Muehle and Langenhahn then declared that the committee had been authorized to seek the best methods to combat the brewers, and to act accordingly.

The charter, signed by the Secretary of State, permitted Messrs. Langenhahn, Muehle, and Wassermann to sell bonds in order to finance a co-operative brewery. The document was submitted with the committee's afore-mentioned report, and was read to the assembly.

Mr. Enders made a motion to accept the report and to advise the committee to continue its activities.

Mr. Brann said that he had read about the proposed increase in the price of beer, scheduled for next spring, but did not think that it would be of serious consequence. By that time the price may drop again. He believed the committee had

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

exceeded its instructions. He did not know just what the committee's intentions were, or whether the committee wanted to start a co-operative brewery among its own members. The committee should have consulted the association before embarking on such an expense.

Muehle said, in defense, that the committee had acted in the best interests of the association. He had obtained evidence, and felt convinced that the brewers intended to raise the price of beer in the spring, and that, by applying for a charter for a co-operative brewery, he had chosen the means which would be most likely to make the brewers come to terms.

Langenhahn spoke similarly, and Dieter added that an icehouse could be built, and that beer could be bought anywhere and stored for the benefit of the association; the charter would permit this.

Mr. Georg made a motion that the filing fees (\$5.50), should be paid by the Co-operative Brewing Company, and should not be made payable to the committee,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

otherwise the association might become involved in greater responsibilities than the members care to assume.

Enders's, and also Georg's, motions were accepted.

Enders wanted to know what the saloonkeepers had to say about the mayor's proposal to issue special licenses permitting saloons to remain open all night, and added that it was strange to advocate extra licenses, when the tavernkeepers were already paying federal, city, and billiard and pool licenses, and finally Enders expressed his satisfaction that the German aldermen had voted against the proposed ordinance.

Berger thought that the night license would have been a good thing, and that the mayor never would issue a permit unless he was certain that the applicant conducted his business in a proper manner.

Baum wanted to make a test case. In his opinion, the temperance people

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

instigated the question and he [Baum] believed that, if the Federal Government gave a permit without any restrictions, then neither the state nor the city would have a right to specify at what particular time beer may be sold or consumed.

Joseph Muehle said that it was a serious problem for the tavernkeepers, and he believed the mayor would revoke the licenses of all saloonkeepers whose places stayed open beyond midnight, just as he had threatened to do. As far as Muehle was concerned, he was willing to close at twelve o'clock, but not every saloonkeeper would be willing to tell respectable customers to leave at midnight.

Baum made a motion to make a test case; the cost of the litigation could be paid by asking all interested citizens to contribute.

Enders expressed the belief that the matter could be settled only through political pressure, by compelling the aldermen to revoke the ordinance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1897.

Muehle hoped that some prosperous tavernkeeper's license would be revoked, so that someone who had enough money could make a test case of it and fight it out. He was opposed to pass the collection basket to defray court costs, and did not believe that mere demands to rescind the ordinance [midnight closing of saloons] would be successful.

Langenhahn also objected to "passing the hat," and asked that [Attorney] Rubens should estimate the costs, and, if not too high, the association should defray the expense.

Enders said that a test case would not help, since Rubens had declared, some time ago, that saloons were not regarded as businesses of legal standing.

Baum replied that this meant only that the city had a right to exercise control. It would be strange if a business were regarded as illegal, after the government recognized taverns and collected taxes thereon.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

The chairman remarked that he had heard that Mr. Rubens had found a point whereby the ordinance could be made inoperative by declaring it unconstitutional, and suggested that the committee on legal matters confer with the attorney about this phase before proceeding further in the matter. The assembly concurred.

Messrs. Joseph Enders and Andreas Bartels were indignant about John Raber's conduct, because he gave Mayor Harrison \$25 to enforce the midnight closing ordinance, and accused Raber of giving candy to little children so that they would buy beer from him.

The assembly then attended to routine matters and adjourned. The next meeting will be held in two weeks, at Baum's Pavilion.

A reporter of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung interviewed Harry Rubens, and asked on what grounds the closing ordinance could be declared unconstitutional. Mr. Rubens said that the city's new charter enabled the city council to pass an ordinance providing for the closing of saloons at any time, but, in drafting

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

the bill, it became unenforcible because of an oversight. Just what the error was, Mr. Rubens **did** not explain, but he hinted that the bill compelled saloon-keepers to close their places at midnight, but that the dispensing of drinks after that hour was not prohibited in the ordinance. However, Mr. Rubens admitted that little would be gained by declaring the statute void at this time, since the city council had the legal authority to enact even more drastic measures.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1879.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1879.

THE BAUER PIANO

The present era is one of constant progress. As soon as a definite improvement in some line of human endeavor is announced, we hear that a new invention in the same field supersedes anything created before. There are no exceptions, and anyone may convince himself of this by observing our industrial status in general --and this applies particularly to the manufacture of pianos. What a difference between the narrow sound chambers of the old spinets of the beginning of the century and the sonorous pianos of today, or even the attempts of our piano manufacturers of twenty years ago! What far-reaching improvements, all calculated to develop a mellow and powerful tone! Modern piano builders have endeavored to produce more graceful, as well as stronger, instruments, able to resist temperature changes, and capable of meeting all demands of the musician.

The changes in piano manufacture during the last twenty years represent no deviation from basic principles. Julius Bauer of Chicago, however, had a new idea,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1879.

and today one expresses surprise that others had not thought of the same idea before. Mr. Bauer is an experienced piano manufacturer. He not only has sold pianos, but has had in stock nearly every conceivable musical instrument, during the last thirty years. He studied the structural details of all pianos and, in considering their various faults and advantages, he concluded that a wooden sound board produces the most resonant, powerful and flexible tone, and so it occurred to him, since wood gave all these advantages, to build a sound board based on the principles of a violin. His trials exceeded his expectations. The new Bauer piano has a wooden sound board, with no metal contacts anywhere, nor metal supports. In constructing the sound board, the same painstaking care for detail was given as the violinmakers of Cremona gave to their instruments. The violin-like resonance chamber developed a sonorous tone of great power, which proved superior even to a concert grand piano, and the entire method of construction provided great rigidity.

Musicians were highly impressed, and, within a short time, the new Bauer piano became well known here and abroad. The best proof of its far-reaching reputation is the fact that conservatories in London, Paris, Dresden, St. Petersburg, Vienna,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1879.

and Rome ordered Bauer pianos, as did consequently, a number of individuals.

Anyone wishing to be convinced need only go to the company's display rooms at 182-84 Wabash Avenue. Visitors are welcome all day. An inspection will show that it has been possible to provide beauty of tone in a small, elegant body. The Bauer upright piano is highly decorative in appearance, and its design shows good taste.

We ask the public to see this new creation, which fears no competition, and is unperturbed by older, medal-bedecked instruments, including the Knabe piano.....

[Editor's note: I used my mother's Bauer upright piano during my entire musical education. She still has the piano, after 40 years, and it is as good and rich-toned as when I first used it]

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

CHICAGO MILLING AND MINING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

Chicago Milling and Mining Company
Incorporated Under the Laws of Illinois
Capital \$1,000,000. 10,000 bonds @ \$100.

John Hise, president; Otto Wasmansdorff, secretary;
A. C. Hising, superintendent; C. Weberling, mining engineer.

The Culebra Mine, Property of the
Chicago Milling and Mining Company

"The Culebra mine is in the State of Sonora, Mexico, about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the harbor of Guaymas and not far from the trail

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

leading to the city of Soyopa, which is about ten miles distant. The government mint is at Hermosillo, eighty miles from the mine; a good road leads to the city [Hermosillo].

"The ore is rich and the vein is large, making the mine one of the greatest in the State, which is readily proved by the ore thus far extracted. Up to the present two shafts fifty feet and one hundred and fifty feet deep have been sunk, disclosing a large, regular vein, twelve to fifteen feet wide, which increases at lower levels. The vein can be traced on the surface for several miles.

"The ore is a conglomerate of pyrites, zinc sulphide, lead sulphide and silver. The two shafts make about fifty thousand tons of ore accessible, representing a value of two million dollars.

"Tests have shown that the ore can easily be treated by heat, which separates the various ingredients and subsequent melting eliminates expensive milling.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

The roasting process consists in dumping one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons of ore on a bed of wood. Only one or two cords are used. After the fuel is ignited, the ore will burn of its own accord, because of the large sulphur content. Through this simple process of roasting, the ore will disintegrate into a powder, so that the expensive labor of crushing is avoided entirely.

"The next step is to gain a concentrated product. The ore is now placed in a puddling furnace. Wood is used for fuel. The daily capacity is about fifteen tons of ore. From five to ten tons of ore give one ton of concentrates, which are placed in a cupola, where silver and lead are extracted by melting.

"Conditions for melting near the mine are very favorable. Forests abound near the mine, so that wood can be had for two dollars a cord; charcoal for six cents a bushel. Wages: Laborers, fifty to seventy-five cents; miners, etc., one dollar to a dollar and a quarter per day.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

"Production costs, based on trials, are about as follows:

Mining expense and transportation of 25 tons of ore @ \$2.	\$ 50.
Treatment of ore in puddling furnaces @ \$2 per ton	50.
Treatment of 5 tons concentrate @ \$12 per ton	60.
Other items	96.
Total.....	<u>\$256.</u>

CAPACITY

25 tons @ \$40	\$1,000.
20% loss.....	<u>200.</u>

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

Net capacity \$800.

Net income per day \$544.

"The estimate of twenty-five tons of ore as shown in the above figures is based on the present capacity. However, by providing more space, more miners will be able to work, which of course will increase the income.

"Within a year it may be possible to increase the output six times above the present rate, which means a daily profit of more than two thousand dollars.

"The advantages of this mine, when compared with other mines having rich but small veins of ore, are as follows: Mining costs per ton of ore are high when veins are rich but narrow, because of the large amount of rock which must be removed and also because of the fact that the direction of the vein changes frequently. Very often the vein stops abruptly, giving no indication

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

of its continuance. Accurate estimates of income are impossible under such conditions, and mining becomes a chance.

"In connection with the aforesaid, I would like to mention the Eureka Mining and Smelting Company of Eureka, Nevada, which works on ore worth forty to fifty dollars per ton. For two years this company paid a monthly dividend of about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars; yet expenses in Nevada are much higher. Labor costs are four dollars per day, and charcoal (the main essential in smelting) costs thirty-five cents a bushel instead of six cents, as in Mexico. Smelting costs are therefore three to four times higher in Nevada than in Mexico.

"As we have a large amount of ore available, we can confidently expect a good income for years.

"C. Weberling,
"Mining Engineer."

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

The reports of A. C. Hesing not only substantiate the conservative estimates of C. Weberling, but show that the ore is much richer. Work continues at the mine day and night. By August 22, three hundred tons of ore had been treated. The success of the Company is now established beyond doubt.

Stock, at \$25 a share, may be procured from

Wasmansdorff and Heinemann,
165 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 21, 1879.

PROGRESS

German industries are making progress. A noteworthy example is the copper and iron manufacturing concern of Conrad Kattentidt. The factory, built of brick, covers an area of 50 by 100 feet, and there are barns and wagon sheds in addition. The buildings were erected in July and August under the supervision of the architect, F. W. Wolf. The masonry work was done by the contractor Fred Hausser; the woodwork by Andrew Katz. The forge and machinery are in the basement. The office, the assembly room, and the stock room are on the first floor.

A copper boiler of 320-barrel capacity is now under construction, designed by A. Dehne and Company of St. Louis. The boiler is being built for Anhaeuser's brewery in St. Louis.

The second floor is used as a workshop for lighter wares. The entire building

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 21, 1879.

is well illuminated and ventilated. From 75 to 100 people are employed.

Conrad Kattentidt learned his trade in the largest factories in Germany and is an experienced coppersmith. He built up his trade to such an extent within a dozen years that he eliminated Eastern competition and made all the boilers and copperwork for the breweries in the West,--the largest breweries in the United States.

Mr. Kattentidt will be pleased to show his factory to prospective customers.

MPA (ALL) PROJ. 30273

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1879.

THE WIRTHSVEREIN

The Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) held its semiannual general meeting yesterday at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle. John Feldcamp, president of the Association, acted as chairman.

The reports of the various committees were accepted. The outing committee and the committee on the brewers' conference will submit their reports next week. The committee on legal matters gave a detailed account of its activities.

Philip Dieder, treasurer, showed....that there is \$725.08 on hand.

Mr. Feldcamp then presented his report and expressed thanks, in the name of the Wirthsverein, for the efforts of the aldermen in abolishing the poolroom license. He spoke of certain associations which employ snoopers to make trouble for saloonkeepers, and showed that these attempts had proved unsuccessful. According to the report, the brewers are to blame for the existence of hundreds of disreputable

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1879.

are supported by the brewers to keep up the sale of beer. The brewers should classify their customers, since there are two varieties: Those who pay promptly and always patronize the same brewery, and those from whom it is difficult to make collections; these latter are the chaps who make trouble for the brewers. The old reliable customers should be given preference so far as prices are concerned. The honest saloonkeepers should not be made the scapegoat, for the undesirable members of our calling."

Mr. Feldcamp talked also about the problem of barrels--the question of contents--and expressed the gratitude of the Association for Peter Mueller's efforts in explaining the matter in a letter which appeared in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, entitled, "Saloonkeepers, Know Your Enemies!"

"It is absolutely necessary that our local organization expand and cover the entire state, so that we may hold a regular convention of tavernkeepers, and that a committee be appointed to work out the details. The financial condition of the Association is excellent."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1879.

Finally, appreciation was expressed for the conscientious work of the various committees and officers of the Association, as well as for the strong support given by the German press.

The finance committee was given a week to prepare its report.

The election of officers proceeded with considerable difficulty, since most of the nominees declined. The following gentlemen were finally elected:

President: P. Maas.

Vice-president: Herman Langenhahn.

Recording and corresponding secretary: Carl Bruder.

Financial secretary: Adam Moerl.

Treasurer: P. Dieder.

Committee on legal matters: North side, Adolph Georg and P. Enders; South side: Bernhard Baum and Wilhelm Clemens; West side: Chas. F. Mueller, Jacob Gastel, and John Feldcamp.

Trustee for eighteen months: Frank Schroth.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1879.

The assembly thanked the retiring officials for their work.

The secretary's salary was increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Adjournment followed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1879.

JOHANN H. MUEHLKE

In the demise of Johann Heinrich Muehlke, Chicago loses one of its oldest and most active Germans. He was born in Sachsenhagen, in Kurhessen, November 23, 1826. He emigrated to America in 1842, when he was only sixteen years old and, after working as clerk in various stores, first at Hamlin, Day and Company, a concern which sold just about everything needed by people living in small towns at that time, and later at H. W. Bigelow and Company's dry goods store, 151 Lake Street, he eventually became a partner of the latter firm, which thereafter was known as Bigelow, Muehlke and Company. He was highly successful and continued in that capacity until about 1865, when he dissolved the partnership and dealt in real estate exclusively, a move inspired by his own large land holdings, and also at the behest of Mr. Uhlich, who wanted Mr. Muehlke to manage his [Uhlich's] extensive properties. Muehlke's efforts proved so satisfactory that Uhlich bequeathed a considerable portion of his estate to Muehlke. Shortly before the Fire, Muehlke was considered one of the wealthiest Chicagoans. The Great Fire

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1879.

and the panic of 1873 resulted in a general drop in real-estate values, and played havoc with Muehlke's land holdings, but he managed to pull through. During the last two years he was confined to his bed, but he left a fair-sized fortune to his family nevertheless.

The deceased was a member of Hartmann's parish, and was its secretary for twenty-five years. He took an active interest in Uhlich's Orphanage and was president of that institution; he was also connected with the Wittwen Und Waisen-Verein [a Society organized for the protection of widows and orphans] of St. Paul's parish, as well as with its Sunday school, over which he presided for twenty-three years.

Mr. Muehlke is survived by his wife, Venna Katherine, nee Knust; eight children, Mrs. Louise M. Tiedemann, Mrs. Anna Henrici, Henry C. Muehlke, who holds an important position at J. V. Farwell and Company; G. F. Muehlke, who was in charge of the real-estate business during the protracted illness of his father; Joseph H. Muehlke, now a student at the university, and three

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1879.

younger children.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at the home of the deceased, 307 North State Street, from where the procession will proceed to Hartmann's church, and then to Graceland Cemetery.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

THE TAVERNKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The Tavernkeepers' Association held **its** regular **fortnightly** meeting yesterday at Baum's Park Place Pavilion, Cottage Grove Avenue and 22nd Street. A fair sized crowd was present; J. Feldkamp, president of the Association, presided.

After the minutes had been read routine matters had been attended to, the following gentlemen were accepted as members: H. Pickard, Charles Richter, A. Wieschendorff, and H. Light. The bond of P. Mueller, trustee, was accepted.

Mr. Engelmann, of the committee on legal matters, announced his resignation, which was accepted with regret. Selection of another member of the committee was postponed because the regular election will be held soon.

The special committee which was nominated at the last session to confer with the brewers on measures and shortages submitted its report. The committee

MPA (11) (1879)

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

declared that the brewers had arranged a meeting for next Tuesday to settle the question, and the members added that the reception given them by the brewers was friendly in every instance. One of the proposals, considered to be the most reliable means of settling the difficulty, provided for the selling of beer according to weight. This would give assurance to the tavernkeepers, as well as protect the brewers against confiscation of barrels, because the government confiscates all barrels which are oversize, in order to enforce the revenue laws.

P. Mueller remarked that the contents of a quarter-barrel should weigh sixty-eight pounds and, according to present prices, a pound of beer would cost three cents.

A general discussion followed, and nearly everyone present was in favor of selling beer by weight instead of by the barrel.

Mr. Baum wanted to go even further to make the tavernkeepers independent of

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

the brewers, and suggested a co-operative brewery with tavernkeepers as sole stock owners. All speculators should be excluded from the corporation and only bona fide saloonkeepers should be connected with the enterprise.

Mr. Cortes had doubts, and believed that a venture of the kind would very likely be doomed to failure, as was a Philadelphia brewery which was financed by a stock issue.

Mr. Baum, however, was very positive in his opinion, and declared that, if speculators were excluded and the brewery sold to its own investors, success would be assured from the very beginning.

It was decided, however, to await the brewers' conference before proceeding in the matter.

President Feldkamp then said that he had heard that the mayor desired an opinion from the tavernkeepers on the question of prohibiting music in saloons

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

after 10:30 or 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. Baum was definitely opposed to consideration of the mayor's plan. What the mayor wants can only be a measure to control disreputable places--and that has nothing to do with legitimate tavernkeepers. It is the mayor's duty to close all dives, but he cannot expect respectable saloonkeepers to do this work by resorting to a curtailment of their own rights in order to make the noisy places less conspicuous. If the mayor really wants to clean up the saloons, why does he not close all places which are but entrances to dives and use bad music merely to attract customers? But instead of that he [the mayor] plays politics and has permitted King and Jerry Monroe to operate their saloons again, after bragging that he had closed them in the interests of public decency. About the only thing the Tavernkeepers' Association can do in giving an answer to the mayor would be to pass a resolution condemning his policy of permitting saloons to reopen after their licenses have been revoked, wherever such revocation was based upon misconduct.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1879.

The Association finally decided not to express an opinion on the mayor's question, since Association members never will consent to be put into the same category with keepers of common dives.

Before adjournment, the assembly decided to arrange an outing, within the near future, to visit Cortes' saloon, and a committee (P. Mueller, chairman), was appointed to take care of the details.

The next session will be held in three weeks at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle.

WPA (LL) PROJ 5223

The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1879.

THE GREENEBAUM BANKS

The report of Elmer Washburn, bank examiner, as the result of his careful investigation of the affairs of the German National Bank, leaves little room to doubt that the institution was run mainly to sustain a little ring of banks and certain real estate operations.

Personal consideration for Mr. Henry Greenebaum and those associated with him in the active management of the German National, does not justify any concealment or extenuation of the irregularities and abuses that have been revealed. In point of fact, a literal interpretation and strict enforcement of the United States banking law would subject the responsible officers of more than one of the collapsed banks to prosecution; and the violation of the law in the case of the German National, should not be permitted to escape proper official notice.

Whether the affair be judged by the embarrassment which depositors suffered, or by the actual losses sustained by the stockholders, there is a demand for such action as will be calculated to prevent similar manipulation of bank funds in the future by those who are managing banks under the national law.

The indebtedness of the Greenebaum family to the German National Bank figured

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

up to nearly \$187,000. It was divided between Henry Greenebaum, on his individual account; Henry Greenebaum & Co.; Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; H. and D. S. Greenebaum; Isaac Greenebaum and Sarah Greenebaum; in addition to collateral indebtedness from relations not bearing the name of Greenebaum.

A savings bank, a private banking and brokerage business here and another in New York, seem to have been practically run by these funds. Of the entire sum of \$187,000, only \$62,000 has been actually paid back. Nearly \$59,000 has been scratched off under profit and loss by the terms of composition. The amount still due is \$65,846, which Mr. Washburn estimates to be actually worth about \$5,725; and it is safe to say that this is all that will be realized from the notes and collaterals on hand. A part of this indebtedness represents an operation only three weeks before the failure of the bank, whereby a good loan was transferred so as to make room for Henry Greenebaum's personal note and worthless collaterals.

The Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1879.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

Washington, D. C. - The report made by bank-examiner Washburn of Chicago, giving the results of his examination of the German National Bank of that city, which reached the comptroller of the currency the middle of last May, is now accessible, and is in substance as follows:

The report covers the time from Dec. 6, 1877, when the bank suspended, to Dec. 24, 1878, when the receiver took charge. All the assets have either been traced into the hands of the receiver, or the journal entries have been found, which showed where they were charged to profit and loss, or used to discharge liabilities. Many of these entries, however, were so obscure that it could not be determined to what particular bill or asset the entry belonged, except through the assistance of some one connected with the bank who knew about the transactions.

In relation to the amount due the bank from its late president, Henry Greenebaum, Mr. Washburn says that he reports merely more in detail than before; as the present examination develops nothing to change the character or amount of that indebtedness. He then proceeds to specify in detail the amount due from the president and the various private banking houses in which he was a partner. At

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1879.

the time the bank suspended, Henry Greenebaum individually owed \$62,325, of which \$40,000 was in bills receivable, one being a note for \$25,000, and the other for \$15,000. But for Mr. Greenebaum's explanation, the consideration for which the larger note was given, could not have been determined. With his assistance, however, the facts in this and other transactions were fully traced.

After the suspension of the bank, Greenebaum was charged with an indorsement of Sarah Greenebaum's note for \$7,800. He has paid since suspension, by real estate, compositions and sale of collaterals, \$22,400, leaving his indebtedness Dec. 24, 1878, \$47,700. The balance due from him was secured by collaterals - stock of the German National Bank, Chicago Cutlery Co., and Staats-Zeitung, since sold by the receiver for \$3,200 in cash.

The firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., which was composed of Henry, Elias and David S. Greenebaum, owed the bank at the date of suspension \$29,000. The way in which Henry Greenebaum & Co. became responsible to the German National for the sum of \$20,000 charged to them on Jan. 4, and Mar. 7, 1878, needs explanation.

In relation to this transaction, Albert M. Day, second vice-president and an active manager in the affairs of this bank, says that on Nov. 30, 1877, Henry

NPP (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1879.

Greenebaum represented to him that Henry Greenebaum & Co. had deposited in the Commercial National Bank of Chicago to the credit of the German National Bank a draft on New York for \$20,000, and that Henry Greenebaum & Co. desired a corresponding credit on the books of the German National Bank, which credit was accordingly made, and Henry Greenebaum & Co. checked it out the same day. The individual ledger of the German National Bank shows that Henry Greenebaum & Co. were both debited and credited with an item of \$20,000 on this day, Nov. 30, 1877, but nothing to show what the item was.

Mr. Day further states that he had no reason to suppose that the German National Bank was in any way responsible for the payment of the \$20,000 draft deposited in the Commercial National until after the suspension of his own bank, when he checked on the Commercial National for his balance, \$5,000, and was told that they had indorsed it on the \$20,000 draft. Although Mr. Day knew in the meantime that the draft in question had been returned unpaid, he further states that he learned then for the first time that the draft was drawn in favor of Henry Greenebaum, president, and so indorsed.

Mr. Day does not wish to be understood as saying that Mr. Greenebaum made these representations for any special purpose. The Commercial National Bank held the German National Bank for the amount of the draft, and the German National paid

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The Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1879.

the same and charged it to Henry Greenebaum & Co., as above mentioned, on Jan. 4, and Mar. 7, 1878.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1879.

MEETING OF THE WIRTHSVEREIN

The Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers Association) held its regular monthly meeting at the Northside Turnhalle yesterday afternoon. Louis Schwuchow was chairman. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and accepted, the assembly proceeded with the agenda. A report on current business submitted by the Committee on Legal Problems was adopted.

Since a meeting of all the committees to examine the books of the last fiscal year proved somewhat unsuccessful because not all the members appeared, it was decided that Moritz Wassermann and the secretary, Mr. Moehrlein, should check the books jointly.

Paul Mueller urged all members to attend a meeting scheduled for last evening, and to prevent passage of any resolutions which would be harmful to Judge Kaufmann. [Translator's note: The reference is to the opposition to the appointment of Kaufmann as Justice of the Peace.]

Ms. A. 9.1.1 v. 20, p. 11, 1879

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1879.

Three new members were accepted at yesterday's meeting.

Peter Mueller proposed that the members hold an anti-temperance convention in the State of Illinois. Mr. Wassermann said that he did not believe the Chicago tavernkeepers would consider such a proposal until they had their backs to the wall. And the saloonkeepers from the country districts would hardly appear at a convention to be held here. Mr. Miehle called attention to the fact that the country saloonkeepers showed no interest in the Springfield meeting, and that the Wirthsverein and the brewers had to bear all the expense. The matter was put on the agenda for the next session.

A motion to nominate a committee of five to consider whether an excursion is to be held was defeated.

The next meeting will take place at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle on the second Friday of next month, because the first Friday will be July Fourth.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50075

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1879.

A motion to request the Committee on Legal Problems to confer with the proper committee of the City Council regarding a recall of the city ordinance requiring licensing of horse troughs was accepted.

The financial secretary reported receipts of \$65.75; expenses were \$12.50. The meeting then adjourned.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
June 15, 1879.

THE LARGEST PIANO HOUSE IN THE WEST

When a firm like the Bauer Piano Company has been in business for a quarter century, when it ranks high in the commercial world and is well known not only in the West but throughout the country, then such a concern needs no further recommendation, and so we intend to give our readers new facts only. Within the last few years, many improvements and inventions have been made in all fields, including the field of piano construction. Julius Bauer Company, in particular, has endeavored to improve its well-known product.

.....

The Julius Bauer Company will move to its new quarters, 182 Wabash Avenue, some time this year. The beautiful six-story, marble front building will contain the largest assortment of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments ever gathered under one roof.

.....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1879.

THE CHICAGO WIRTHSVEREIN

The Chicago Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) held its regular session yesterday afternoon at Baum's Garden at 22nd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Mr. Feldkamp presided.

The security bond of the treasurer, signed by Messrs. Charles W. Reese and Jacob Gastel, was submitted and then referred to the committee on legal affairs. The financial secretary did not present his bond.

Mr. Miehle of the finance committee reported that it had investigated the accounting of the present as well as of the former secretary, Michael Wassermann, from September up to the time of his resignation, and found all statements correct. Mr. Miehle further declared that the parties who had been critical of the secretarial work without knowing anything about it deserved reprimand, according to the views of the committee.

Although Adolph George submitted a written report, it was decided, on P. Mueller's motion, that the new and retiring finance committees, as well as their secretaries, should make a joint investigation, a second audit of the books, and give

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1879.

written reports at the next meeting.

Mr. Miehle said that it was about time for the members to decide whether a picnic should be given this year.

Peter Mueller declared that the time had arrived when it was necessary to proceed against the "drys" in a more forceful manner than heretofore. Some of our aldermen who were so hypocritical prior to the election, professing to have liberal views, voted for a Sunday closing ordinance on May 19, he declared. He read the report about the debate at the council meeting and the result of the vote as published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. The nineteen aldermen who voted for that compulsory measure should be remembered, he said; also, the School Board members who had refused to lease real estate belonging to schools to saloonkeepers. The biographies of these gentlemen should be made available to club members, he asserted.

Mr. Feldcamp made a few remarks about Alderman Cullerton's deceitfulness and received general acclaim.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1879.

Mr. Harry Rubens said that the snoopers Scott and La Berge had made considerable trouble, and that La Berge was in jail according to the newspapers. "These men are the troublemakers," he asserted.

Mr. Feldkamp gave his reasons why tavernkeepers should be called upon to work and vote for Judge McAllister. The only matter concerning which McAllister could be criticized, he said, was his conduct in the Sullivan trial. Aside from that he had always proved himself to be an impartial, independent judge.

The president declared that the poolroom license question was nearing a solution which would probably be satisfactorily concluded at the next session of the City Council. Mr. Rubens and he [Feldkamp], he said, had appeared before the committee on legal affairs.

Then followed in lengthy discussion concerning a motion for a picnic. The motion was rejected.

At the conclusion of routine business the meeting was adjourned.

The next session will be held at the North Side Turnhalle, on June 21.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
May 4, 1879.

ONLY LAGER BEER!

Conrad Seipp's Brewery Ships Genuine Lager Beer Only

(Advertisement)

Lager beer is the demand of the day! There was a time when the public preferred fresh beer, and brewers conformed to the fashion. There were also other factors involved: The tremendous increase in beer consumption and inadequate storage facilities which prevented an accumulation of what brewers considered an "adequately seasoned supply". The public eventually became aware that fresh beer was not a particularly healthful beverage and thus public opinion clamored again for genuine Lager Beer.

Among those brewers who always have a large stock of well-seasoned beer on hand and need not substitute a hurried, artificially aged produce, is the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company. There has hardly been a period in the Company's

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
May 4, 1897.

history when such a large supply for summer consumption has been available. According to official figures of the revenue collector, Seipp's Brewery sold 108,000 barrels of beer between May 1, 1878 and April 30, 1879. Aside from this colossal amount the government report shows that a tremendous quantity was stored in the Brewery's recently enlarged cellars--41,671 large barrels.

These figures are not mere estimates or exaggerations. They are accurate and are taken from official statements--showing the amount registered by the Revenue Department, and, quite aside from the fact that the Seipp Brewing Company has no intention of cheating the government, a falsification of these reports is not an easy matter, and if the Company claims to have a larger stock in storage than is actually available, then the Brewery would be faced with the problem of paying large additional sums for taxes.

The public can therefore rest assured that the Seipp Brewery had the above-mentioned quantity of beer in stock on May 1, this year, that is: 41,671 full

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
May 4, 1897.

barrels, and it is therefore quite evident that this large quantity was not brewed in a day or two; it required almost five months. Obviously, anyone seeing the sign "Seipp's Beer" displayed by a saloon will be convinced that genuine, healthful Lager Beer is on tap.

That such a large concern as the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company makes special efforts to provide its customers with genuine Lager Beer augurs well and proves that even in this endeavor time-tried products will reassert themselves and make short shrift of "quick production processes".

Ere long other breweries must emulate the good example--if they have not already done so--and the public can then drink confidently the usual morning, noon, or evening quota without harmful after effects resulting from a hurriedly mixed, artificially fermented concoction; a wholesome, slowly and properly seasoned brew is now available.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

THE LOEWENBRAUEREI

M. Brand and Company's Imposing Brewery

The new brewery of M. Brand and Company, successors to the Busch and Brand Brewing Company....is now completed--and, it is hoped, the scientific methods and improvements which have been incorporated in the new structure will produce an even better beer than the Company produced heretofore.

The Loewenbrauerei (Lion Brewery) is situated a few blocks north of Fullerton Avenue, between Elston Road and the North Branch of the Chicago River, which provides excellent transportation facilities, and the Company intends to take full advantage of these opportunities, including the water route. Elston Road is in good condition for traffic of all kinds, and the river is navigable as far as the brewery, so that raw materials such as coal, malt, hops, and so forth, can be delivered cheaply and quickly.

The exterior of the brewery is imposing; the frontage is on Elston Road.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

Architecturally, the structure shows harmonious lines, and as far as the interior is concerned, the brewery may be regarded as one of the most excellent and exemplary establishments of its kind. Everywhere it is apparent that science and experience were the deciding factors in the construction; this manifests itself particularly in the relative locations of the mash vats, boilers, cooling tanks, fermenting chambers, ice cellars, etc., as well as in the general arrangement. The mash vats are equipped with excellent machinery, and have a capacity of 400 bushels of malt. The two large boilers have a capacity of 300 and 150 barrels each; the Kuehlschiffe are of large dimensions: one of them is 100 by 20 feet in size; the other, now near completion, measures 240 by 30 feet. Power is supplied by a 68 H. P. engine and transmitted to various machines. Facilities for filling and bottling are excellent.

In planning the brewery, particular attention was given to fermenting chambers and storage cellars. There are two fermenting chambers, each 130 by 18 feet. The ice cellar is divided as follows: One compartment, 180 by 16 feet; nine

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

compartments, each 130 by 18 feet; the ceilings are 18 and 22 feet high. The arrangement is of such a nature that beer can be stored at a constant temperature, regardless of season.

To attain this, it was necessary to obtain ice in sufficient quantities regardless of unfavorable weather conditions, and this constituted the chief reason why the brewery was erected in such a far outlying district. M. Brand and Company, by selecting that location, were enabled to obtain ample space for their buildings and, in addition to the site of the buildings, bought an additional plot of twenty-one acres contiguous to their present holdings. On this site, west of the river, ponds were constructed which cover eight acres. Water for the ponds is obtained from an artesian well which the Company has had drilled; in this manner, crystal-clear ice can be produced during cold weather; machinery is used for cutting and conveying. Aside from the storage chambers, 16 feet high, above the ice cellars, the company has a **separate** building, 264 by 24 feet and 26 feet high, which holds a reserve supply.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

It is therefore quite apparent that, if that storage space is filled (and that was readily accomplished during a favorable winter last season, when not less than 27,000 tons of ice were harvested), ice will never be lacking during any summer, or even two summers.

The brewery also has a large malt house (sixteen floors, 24,000 bushel capacity) and a storage space for hops connected with their cooling chambers; a very desirable arrangement because hops will keep better and will not turn rosinous if exposed to a low temperature.

M. Brand and Company make their own malt; hence their old brewery on Cedar Street has been converted into a malt house. Here, also, the most scientific methods have been adopted.

While the highly suitable cellars of the brewery serve in maintaining an even temperature for malting and sprouting, the drying of the malt is now accomplished by circulating hot air, and not by an open fire as formerly; also, sheet metal

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

trays have been dispensed with, and slabs are now used in the kiln drying process. Obviously, this procedure produces a better malt and, no doubt, only European malt houses can be compared with this installation.

The equipment in general shows the same high standards. The office is located a short distance north of the Division Street bridge, at 287-293 Hawthorne Avenue. Large barns for the Company's teams, and wagon sheds, are near the office. Here also is located an ice house for the temporary storage of beer before it is delivered. A wharf on the river serves as a convenient loading place for the Company's own, specially built steam boat, the "M. Brand," which is used to deliver beer to the ice house near the office, and to transport empty barrels as well as all raw materials used at the brewery. Telephone connections with all parts of the City prove of inestimable value.....The brewery, in all its phases, including business management, is under the supervision of our well-known fellow citizen, Michael Brand, whose activity and diligence were the chief factors in the rapid growth of the establishment. F. C. Dewes is in charge of the office

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

and financial matters, and Rudolph Brand is the superintendent of the **brewery.**

.....California malt and hops only are used, thus producing the clearest, best beer available in the West.....The Company now has available 40,000 barrels of lager beer, and therefore need not brew much during the summer months. This explains why the Company built such large storage cellars and ice houses; it was desired to produce a properly seasoned beer throughout the year.

Tomorrow, May 1, it will market its bock beer; within a few days the Company's famous Utah Lager Beer is scheduled to make its appearance--undoubtedly to the credit of the brewery and the gratification of the discerning consumer.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1879.

THE WIRTHSVEREIN

The Wirthsverein (Tavernkeeper's Association) held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the North Side Turnhalle, Mr. Feldkamp presiding. After the reading of the minutes....and the induction of new members, the report of the Committee on Legal Problems was submitted. It appears that the negotiations in Springfield are progressing favorably.

An important question at issue is the license fee for pool tables. Shall the saloonkeepers pay the present tax before the new bill on pool tables, now before the City Council, becomes an ordinance? After a rather long debate, it was decided to send a committee to the incumbent as well as the next mayor, requesting that collection of the fee be deferred until the matter is settled by the Council.

In regard to the security bonds which the Association officials must post, the trustees were requested to prepare the papers and have them ready at the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1879.

next meeting.

Mr. Baum gave an accounting of funds collected for the Springfield negotiations; he reported that he still has \$127.50 with which to pay bills.

A lively debate ensued on the regulation of beer barrel measures, a matter brought to the fore even before the election but not acted upon at the time. It was explained that the administration protects itself by discarding all barrels which are over size. However, no attention is paid to the small barrels, although the officials are very observant and see to it that the tavernkeeper's quart measure is properly stamped. Since whisky, oil, and other fluid measures are definitely regulated, why not also the small beer barrels, which should have a capacity exactly one quarter that of a large barrel?

Attorney Rubens remarked it would be preferable to ask the corporation counsel for an opinion, since the question is being asked in various quarters whether a small beer barrel is a measure or a container.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1879.

A motion by Peter Mueller that a committee be sent to the next brewers' convention to ascertain to what extent the brewers are willing to comply with the just demands of the tavernkeepers was rejected. But the following resolution was passed: The Committee on Legal Problems should confer with the attorney and the latter should then see the City Council in an effort to secure a revision of the procedure in inspecting small barrels, either through the appointment of a special official, or by authorizing the oil inspector to act in the matter. After settling this matter, Adolph Mueller's resignation was read and accepted.

The financial secretary complained that, regardless of his continued efforts, the bill for his revision of the books has not yet been ordered paid. His request was referred to the Finance Committee. After accepting and authorizing payment of several small bills, the meeting adjourned.

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 19, 1879.

THE GERMANIA-INSURANCE

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

William Vocke

The publicity given a few months ago to the affairs of the dead Germania Fire-Insurance Company has had the effect of stirring up some of the creditors, and as a result the following notice was served yesterday on Mr. Vocke, the former Assigner:

William Vocke, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Germania Insurance Company.

Take notice that we shall, on tomorrow morning, April 19, A.D. 1879, at 10 A.M. or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard before his Honor Judge Henry W. Bledgett, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, move the Court to set aside the order heretofore entered by the Judge, ordering your discharge as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said Germania Insurance Company, and for a rule on you for a further accounting as Assignee of the amount of money and assets which came to your hands as Assignee, and to show cause why you should not pay into the Court, for the use and benefit of the creditors of the said Insurance Company, the amount of money which may be found due the creditors, the said creditors claiming that you have not accounted for all the moneys that came into your hands as such

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 19, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30...

Assignee, at which time and place you may appear to see fit.

Attorney for petitioning creditors,

John Van Arman
Elliot Anthony

Mr. Vocke accepts service, and the matter will doubtless come up this morning.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company
of
Globe District, Pinal County, Arizona
Incorporated under the laws of Illinois,
December 30, 1878

John Hise, president

Otto Wasmansdorff, secretary

A limited number of shares, par value \$100, fully paid and nonassessable, may be procured at \$25 per share from the undersigned, in order to obtain the necessary working capital.

The Company owns twenty-two silver mines in the Globe District, Arizona, the

FOIA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

richest silver district in the world. Mr. A. C. Helsing personally investigated the mines and convinced himself of their value. He will be pleased to give any information that is desired.

The contracts for the ore-crusher and smelting works, as well as all necessary machinery, were given to Fraser and Chalmers of Chicago.

The equipment is being built under the personal supervision of the Company's engineer, Mr. Weberling, and will be sent to Globe City as soon as it is completed. A large quantity of rich ore has already been mined and is ready for the smelting works. The reports from the mines show beyond doubt that the stock will pay large dividends within a short time, and will reach the par-value level. Information and a prospectus may be obtained from Wasmandorff and Heinemann, 165 East Randolph Street.

Mr. A. C. Helsing has ore samples of all the mines at his office, Room 33, Staats-Zeitung Building, and the display may be inspected at any time.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

DILIGENTLY AT WORK

The factory of Fraser and Chalmers, of Chicago, which produces chiefly heavy machinery for mines, is now manufacturing the equipment for the Chicago Mining and Milling Company. The work is about half completed. The boiler is still under construction. The machinery is now being assembled; sixty horse-power are required to drive the ore crusher, etc. An inspection of the plans which were made according to the specification, and under the supervision of Karl Weberling, the mining company's engineer, indicate that the installation has been especially designed to save labor.

The ore, as it is being hauled from the mines, is dumped into a Blake stone crusher. Here [in the crusher] the ore is reduced, whereupon it is dried to evaporate whatever water is present. After the drying operation, the now partly crushed ore drops into large drums made of wrought iron, where the particles are pulverized with the aid of large balls. By automatic means the

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

Anyone interested may see the plans, which were drawn by Mr. Unzicker, a German draftsman, who will be pleased to give the necessary explanations at the factory, 139-145 Fulton Street.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

THE WIRTHSVEREIN

Wright, Harrison, or Dr. Schmidt Equally
Desirable as Mayor of Chicago

The Wirthsverein (Tavern Keepers' Association) met yesterday afternoon and was finally called to order at 2:45 P. M. by Mr. Feldkamp, the chairman. The minutes of the last session were read.

Mr. Wassermann objected to the acceptance of the report of the last session, because it is stated therein that he still has \$7.47 which has not been paid to the treasurer. For this reason Wassermann asks for another inspection of the books. Mr. Wassermann's motion was approved and the report was accepted as read, with the exception of the aforementioned item.

Several gentlemen became members of the Association.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

Mr. Schmidt was requested to turn in his collections but he declared that he lost the book and was not able to obtain a single cent.

Mr. Wassermann said the proper business procedure would be to submit the matter to the committee on legal affairs for an investigation and made a motion accordingly. Adolph Mueller dissented. Mr. Wassermann's motion was almost unanimously accepted.

The committee on legal affairs was then asked to give its report and the following statement was made: The bill for abolition of pool licenses was presented to the City Council by Alderman Jonas and referred to the committee on licenses; Mr. [Harry] Rubens [the association's attorney] drafted the bills about pool playing involving minors, two different measures, and brought them to the attention of the City Council's legal board.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

Peter Mueller favored energetic proceedings against the pool license ordinance and moved that the tavern keepers not pay license fees until further action has been taken.

Mr. Baum moved that such a resolution be published in the German and English language papers. A. Mueller was opposed to it. Peter Mueller's motion was accepted.

Mr. Feldkamp then addressed the assembly. He said that it was regrettable that the Association's attorney spoke against the nomination of Judge Kaufmann as justice of the peace.

P. Mueller: "Judge Kaufmann always proved a supporter of our interests and therefore it appears incredible that Mr. Rubens should have expressed himself so thoughtlessly and in a manner contrary to the intentions of the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

Association!"

Mr. Langenhagen moved that the committee on legal matters be instructed to look into the affair. The motion was accepted and the president requested the committee to take prompt action.

The Report of the Election Committee

The first session of the committee was held at 247 West Randolph Street. A delegation of three gentlemen, Messrs. B. Baum, L. Schwuchow, and John **Feldkamp**, was nominated to interview the three mayoral candidates and ask the following questions:

1) If you are elected mayor of Chicago, would you revoke a saloonkeeper's license, if the latter is accused of having transgressed the law in regard

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

to the sale of intoxicants to minors and it is disclosed subsequently that such a defendant has not intentionally disregarded the legal provisions?

- 2) Would you allow the **Sunday** ordinance to pass?
- 3) Would you favor the twelve o'clock closing provision?

Besides, it was decided to nominate three committees to interview all the aldermen.

Messrs. Baum and Joe Miehle were selected for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards.

Messrs. Feldkamp and Schwuchow will see the aldermen of the Seventh, Eighth,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth wards.

For the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards Messrs. A. Mueller and A. Engelhardt were chosen.

The report further stated that the respective committees had performed their labors properly, obtained statements from Wright and Harrison, as well as the various aldermanic candidates, and the Association may now decide whether a complete report of the various candidates' answers is now in order. The question was asked why the committee did not seek to ascertain the views of Dr. Ernst Schmidt, the Socialist candidate for mayor. The committee replied that it considered such an interview superfluous, as Dr. Schmidt, is "all right" in so far as the aforesaid problems and human values are concerned.

The next step was to decide whom the Association should recommend as

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

mayoral candidate.

Peter Mueller declared himself in favor of Dr. E. Schmidt, even before it was decided whether the replies of the various candidates should be given to the assembly.

Mr. Bruder, the secretary, declared previously, however, that a complete report of the interviews should not be expected, because the meetings proved to be very voluble affairs and he was not able to record all that was said, but Harrison gave ample answers, and, while Wright gave candid, satisfying replies, he refused to commit himself in writing.

Mr. Wassermann's motion, supported by Schwuchow, advocated that the report of the mayoral candidates should be accepted without being read, and that every member should vote according to his own discretion. Mr. Cortes

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

objected; he wanted to know what the candidates had to say.

Mr. Wassermann's motion was voted on and was accepted by a large majority, chiefly because it justified the assertion that it would be an endless affair if the various members were to give their personal views about each candidate.

The chairman, however, did not refrain from expressing his regrets, as it appeared to him that the Association does not care to have a lucid understanding in such an important matter.

A rather lively scene ensued when Mr. Schwuchow raised a point of order and told the president that no debate can be tolerated after a motion is accepted, and that the Association, not the chairman, decides the issues.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

Mr. Engelhardt moved that the report about the aldermen [aldermanic opinions] should also be accepted without discussion.

Mr. Wassermann objected strenuously and declared that everything possible should be done to eliminate all aldermanic candidates who are inimical to the interests of the Wirthsverein. It is the duty of the Association to preserve its interests, he said, and therefore he offered an amendment to the motion, that "we shall declare our opposition unequivocally" to all candidates who are shown by the committee's report to be unsatisfactory.

Dixon's candidacy--for alderman of the First Ward--met with serious opposition, and P. Mueller's suggestion to put the name on the black list was approved.

Mr. Baum spoke against Ballard, candidate in the Second Ward, and the name

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

was stricken.

No objections were raised against the aldermanic candidates in the Third and Fourth wards.

In the Fifth and Sixth wards all candidates seem satisfactory, while Gardner is objected to by the Wirthsverein. (Mr. Gardner withdrew, and Mr. Schmelz was nominated instead.)

The Eighth and Ninth wards gave no cause for disapproval.

The Temperance advocate, Lorenz of the Tenth Ward, is not to be given aid.

The candidates in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards deserve the support of the Association.

Thompson of the Thirteenth Ward was relegated to the black list, while the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

candidates of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards met with the approval of the Wirthsverein.

Schweisthal of the Sixteenth Ward and Barrett of the Seventeenth Ward must be fought. The Eighteenth Ward nominated good candidates.

Mr. Wassermann moved that the saloonkeepers hold a meeting, prior to the election, in all wards having undesirable candidates, to determine ways and means of combating them.

Mr. Philipp Maas suggested that an appeal incorporating the aforesaid idea be published in the newspapers.

A. Mueller in a fervent speech elaborated on the scheme and advocated the printing of posters, circulars and so forth; that the money earmarked for

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

election purposes should be used to defray the expense.

Mr. Wassermann's motion did not pass.

A. Mueller's motion to publicize in the Tribune, Times, and the German papers the names of all candidates on the black list, was accepted.

A. Mueller made a motion, which was accepted, that a publicity committee of seven members be appointed. The old election committee was chosen for the purpose.

Another motion specified that the money (\$200) still in the possession of Mr. Baum, be transferred to the publicity committee. A prolonged argument ensued, but finally the measure was adopted.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1879.

The newspaper question became an issue once more and it was definitely decided that the committee was to proceed according to its own discretion, and write the announcements, including the black list.

Peter Mueller made a short address favoring the Socialist candidate for corporation counsel, Harry Rubens, and declared that the gentleman deserved the support of the Association.

After it had considered several other matters, of minor importance, the meeting was adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 23, 1879.

FRANZ WALTHER'S BREWERY

A new business has been founded in the midst of one of our most populous wards, and is bound to give an impetus to trade in that locality. We refer to Franz Walther's brewery, which started operations recently. The establishment is situated at the corner of Paulina and Augusta Streets, in close proximity to the 14th ward's great business artery, Milwaukee Avenue. The inhabitants of that district may indeed be proud of that attainment. Mr. Walther's product is comparable with the best output of any brewery. Mr. Walther has ample experience; he was a brewmaster in some of our largest local breweries for years, and this experience enables him to create the finest product which can be concocted from the highest grade of malt and barley. That he does just that is shown by the great popularity which his beer already enjoys wherever it is on tap. Go, for instance, to J. Geneser's, corner Chicago and Milwaukee Avenues, or to C. Mueller's on Canal Street, near Madison Street, where the beer is available--always fresh, and served at the proper temperature--and convince yourself.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Mar. 23, 1879.

The brewery has the most modern equipment, and while it is not as large as some of the other establishments in our city, Mr. Walther has proved that he is a master in his profession and, considering the auspicious beginning of his new venture, he will soon be forced to expand his plant.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

DER WIRTHSVEREIN

The Wirthsverein (Tavern Keepers' Association) held its regular meeting yesterday. After reading the minutes, Peter Miller quoted figures from the financial report of the Association, giving details since its founding on March 7, 1879. The following items appear: initiation fees and dues, \$1,421.25; collections, \$836.40; receipts from picnic, \$185.53; total, \$2,443.30 (sic). Expenditures were \$1,712.55 leaving a balance of \$730.53 (sic). The report was accepted.

The Committee on Legal Affairs read the report of its meeting held the previous day. Adolf Mueller spoke in behalf of Mr. Freyer, an expelled member, and made a motion for a thorough investigation. It was decided, however, that, as the assembly had already passed the resolution, it would not be desirable to reconsider the case.

Peter Mueller made a motion that the saloonkeepers should not be obliged to pay

MPA (LLD) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

a poolroom license in compliance with the existing ordinances, and that such a declaration be published in the newspapers.

An unsavory debate then took place on the question of the presence or absence of the Association's attorney, Mr. Rubens, and it ended with the sensible assertion that the lawyer will be present during meetings if necessary, but that he may also attend to other business. No definite conclusion was reached on this matter.

Mahr made a motion that Mr. Baum, treasurer of the Collection Committee, should submit a report at the next session.

L. Schwuchow's motion to grant a donation to the flood sufferers in Hungary resulted in a lively discussion. Several of those present asserted that the money is more urgently needed to fight the fanatics of the temperance movement.

When this discussion ended, A. Mueller made a motion that Mr. Baum give to the Association all the money the latter still has in his possession. Thereupon the president replied that Mr. Baum will make his report to the proper committee, and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

that this report will be submitted to the Association.

After a tiresome debate on the subject of paying the attorney, Peter Mueller indulged in a justified tirade about the "honorable" Paxton, "equestrian afoot," and made a motion to nominate a vigilance committee of which he Mueller was willing to be the leader.

A motion was then made by Mr. Len that a photograph of that honorable gentleman, Paxton, be bought, since he appears to be unknown to so many tavernkeepers, and that the picture be hung up in every saloon. Even this provoked an argument, a rather animated one, in fact.

The proposition to have Paxton photographed was finally withdrawn, because too many members objected to ornamenting their taverns with the visage of a scoundrel.

Mr. Baum then made a motion, in the interests of the Association, to abolish treating before and after meetings. Mr. Schwuchow supported the motion, but

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50773

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

Adolf Mueller objected to it in general. Mr. Miehle was also opposed to the motion....The president favored Baum's suggestion for the reason that he [the president] believed quite a few people refrained from coming to the meetings because they object to treating. Baum's motion eventually passed, and this caused such enthusiasm in the proponent of the measure that he invited the entire assembly to have a drink.

The next meeting, in conformance to the chairman's suggestion, will be held at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. SEC. 2

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company
Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Illinois
December 30, 1878

John Hise, president

Otto Wasmansdorff, secretary

Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers are building in Chicago the ore-crushing machinery for the reduction works which are to be installed in the Company's property, which consists of twenty-two of the richest silver mines in the Globe district, Pinal County, Arizona.

A large supply of rich ore has already been mined, and is available for treatment as soon as the mill is completed, thus assuring an immediate income to the Company.

YPPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1879.

A limited number of nonassessable bonds, par value \$100, are for sale at \$25 by

Wasmansdorff and Heinemann,
165 East Randolph Street,

who will be pleased to give any desired information, verbally or in writing.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

THE TAVERNKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The Wirthsuerein (Tavernkeepers' Association) held its general meeting at the Turnhalle on the North Side yesterday, at half-past two in the afternoon. Mr. Feldcamp was the chairman.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, Peter Mueller, chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs, submitted a report of the Collection Committee. Thus far, \$440 has been collected. The recommendations of this Committee will be discussed at the next meeting.

Philipp Dieter, treasurer, declared that the Association's fund amounts to \$668.

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

The report of Mr. O. H. Horton, receiver of the German Savings Bank.... covers the account to the day of his appointment in 1877 and we herewith append the figures:

Cash	\$ 612
Real estate.	26,500
Accounts receivable and bills of exchange.	49,901
Collateral loans	13,644
West Park bonds.	63,706
Equipment	506
Rent	5,352
Interest	802
Miscellaneous	17
Total.	<u>\$161,045</u> (sic)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

Expenditures

To Woodbridge, Blanke and Woodbridge, lawyers . . .	\$	300
Kirkland		200
Appraiser		250
Taxes and tax certificates		4,331
German National Bank, for rent		541
Ground rent, etc.		1,250
Insurance		378
Court costs		777
Abstracts		806
Sight draft		5,000
Attorney fees		1,973
Drafts and accounts payable		48,490
Deposits		81,933
Receiver's expenditures		2,731

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

Acknowledgements	\$	25	
<u>Total</u>	\$	149,015	(sic)
Cash on hand	\$	12,030	

The assets, at the time the receiver was appointed, were listed as follows:

Cash	\$	1,532	
Real estate		283,020	
Accounts receivable and bills of exchange		231,206	
Collateral loans		21,599	
West Park bonds		63,000	
Equipment		5,266	
Total	\$	605,625	(sic)

Of the above total, \$161,045 has been collected.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 80275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

The original liabilities were:

Savings deposits	\$339,888
Deposit slips	4,052
Accounts payable	50,000
Sight drafts	5,000
German National Bank	6,274
Total	<u>\$405,216</u> (sic)

The expenditures were as follows:

Receiver's expenses	\$2,731
Court costs	777
Attorney fees	1,993
Abstracts	806
Appraiser	250
Total	<u>\$6,559</u> (sic)

WPA (ILL) FILED

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

The expenditures represent about four per cent of the collections.

Mr. Horton believes, however, that the abstracts and court costs in mortgage litigation should not be listed against the receiver's receipts, as these expenses would have existed, even though the bank had continued in business. If these amounts are subtracted from the total expenditures, then only \$4,974.71 (sic), or only 3 per cent, remains.

Besides, one must consider that \$6,172.77 (sic) has been received, representing rent, interest, and miscellaneous items, a sum which almost covers the entire expense of administration.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company
of
Globe District, Pinal County, Arizona
Incorporated under the laws of Illinois,
December 30, 1878.

John Hise, president

Otto Wasmansdorff, secretary

The ore reduction works which the Company intends to erect in the vicinity of its rich mines are to be built forthwith. News from the mines, where work has been resumed, is excellent--exceeding all expectations.

The Company's bonds, par value \$100, are still available at \$25, and we recommend them highly as a safe and profitable investment. A detailed prospectus, as well as any desired information, is obtainable from the Company's fiscal

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

agents,

Wasmansdorff and Heinemann,
165 East Randolph Street.

Mr. A. C. Hering will be pleased to give any details about the enterprise.
His address is: Room 33, Staats-Zeitung Building.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

ARIZONA

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company, An Explanation

Many inquiries of late convince me that the public in general is not informed about the agreements I made with the owners of mines in the Globe District, and which I designated as property of the Chicago Mining and Milling Company; and therefore I consider it expedient to make the following explanation.

My agreement with Messrs. Buck and Hayse, discoverers and owners of the twenty-one silver mines described in the "Prospectus of the Chicago Mining and Milling Company," is officially recorded in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona. The contract specifies that title to the aforesaid mines, including all improvements, buildings, ores, tools, etc., as of November 14, last year, shall be transferred by warranty deed to the Chicago Mining and Milling Company, as soon as a ten-unit ore crusher and reduction plant has been erected in or near Globe City by the Chicago

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

Mining and Milling Company, whereupon the entire mining and milling property will become the property of the Company.

Messrs. Buck and Hayse own one half of the Company's bonds. The mines are already regarded by Messrs. Buck and Hayse as Company property, and all ore mined belongs to the Company, which intends to exploit this natural wealth for the benefit of the bondholders as soon as the reduction plant is established.

I hope this explanation will dispel all doubts about the true ownership of the mines enumerated in the "Prospectus of the Chicago Mining and Milling Company," and that hereby it is definitely proved that the Chicago Mining and Milling Company is the true owner.

A. C. Helsing

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1879.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company of Pinal County, Arizona
Incorporated under the Laws of Illinois
December 30, 1878

John Hise, president Otto Wasmandorff, secretary

The advance sale of the Company's bonds proved so satisfactory that the Company decided that Mr. Weberling of San Francisco, the corporation's mining engineer, should come to Chicago, to superintend the construction of ore-crushing machinery for the Company's reduction plant [in Arizona].

Mr. Hayse, one of the discoverers of the Company's mines, was given instructions to resume work at the mines and increase the output as much as possible.

Company bonds, at twenty-five dollars, par value, one hundred dollars, are still procurable from us, and we recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

A detailed prospectus, and any other information desired, can be secured from

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

the fiscal agents of the Company,

Wasmansdorff and Heinemann,

165 East Randolph Street

Mr. A. C. Hering will also be pleased to give information about the enterprise.
His address is: Room 33, Staats-Zeitung Building.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung)
Jan. 26, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY
What the English Press Says of A. C. Helsing's Enterprise

The Times, January 25, 1879

The Tribune, January 25, 1879

The Inter-Ocean, January 25, 1879

[Translator's note: Since the above papers are printed in English, no translation is given. The Chicago Mining and Milling Company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, is a Chicago concern, founded by A. C. Helsing. The object of the company is to erect an ore crusher in a promising district of Arizona.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

As there still appear to be some people who believe that the Chicago Mining and Milling Company is a California corporation, regardless of statements to the contrary, we append the following explanation:

Mr. [A. C.] Hering originally intended to incorporate the company in California and steps were taken toward this end.

Consultation with Chicago friends, however, induced Mr. Hering to give up the plan, but in the meantime, permission had been granted to incorporate [the company] in California and newspapers reported it.

The company, however, was never incorporated in California and instead the Chicago Mining and Milling Company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois on December 30, 1878. All the directors and stockholders live in Chicago or within its immediate vicinity. [Translator's note: In an earlier article,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1879.

January 2, 1879, Illinois Staats-Zeitung, this statement appears: "Carl Soyer, who is a resident of that district [Arizona] and had studied metallurgy in Germany, gave Mr. Hesing two thousand dollars as an investment in the new enterprise."

Incidentally, the sale of bonds proceeds very satisfactorily and the organization's future appears to be assured.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1879.

THE CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY
What the English Press Says about the Enterprise

The Evening Journal contains the following account of A. C. Hering's corporation.....[Translator's note: Please see Evening Journal of the previous day, January 15, 1879. Since the article is available in English, it has not been translated.]

The Inter-Ocean of Tuesday gives a lengthy account and states.....[Translator's note: Please see the Inter-Ocean of Tuesday, January 14, 1879.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1879.

CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

[Translator's note: Reprint of article. This is a Chicago German firm founded by A. C. Hesing. Article previously translated. Please see Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 3 and January 13, 1879. The advertisement appears again on January 15 and January 16, 1879.]

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1879.

CHICAGO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

Translator's note: A reprint of an article in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of January 3, 1879. The above article, or more accurately, advertisement, has been previously translated. Please see the January 3, 1879, edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. The company is a German-American concern founded by A. C. Hering.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1879.

NEW CHICAGO ENTERPRISES

Yesterday's Tribune published an article on the Chicago Mining and Milling Company, a newly organized venture. We quote from their columns:

"Among the most recent enterprises, we must add the one of our fellow citizen, H. C. Hesing. Our readers will undoubtedly remember his interesting letters from Arizona which were published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and reprinted in the Tribune."

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1879.

of whose ore is already recognized in San Francisco. The property of the Chicago Mining and Milling Company is in close proximity to these mines and promises, in some parts, even better results. For example, the Julius Mine produced a higher grade ore than any of the mines mentioned above and, according to indications, the veins of the Julius Mine are fully as rich as any other in Arizona. This part of the state lacks neither wood nor water and is accessible by good roads throughout the year. After May 1, when the Southern Pacific Railroad, now being built, reaches this part of the country, the mines will be within fifty miles of a railroad.

The discoverers of these mines in the Globe District are poor, plain people, suspicious of speculators, and are averse to yielding their hard-earned acquisitions to others without adequate remuneration. As they had no capital, they were not able to install ore crushers to convert their rich treasures into money, so, in order to supply this equipment, the Chicago Mining and Milling Company was organized. The projected reducing works will be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1879.

busy day and night as soon as we are able to treat the ore from the many mines in this vicinity; therefore, as soon as operations commence, the Company will have an income of about \$200 per day. (The mill will have a capacity of 15 tons per day and the profit per ton amounts to \$15.) The Chicago Mining and Milling Company intends to erect its stamping machinery before digging ore, so that the corporation will be able to defray its mining costs from its income [e.g., from reducing the ore of other mines @ \$15 per ton].

Of the 10,000 bonds of the Company, 4,000 will be sold at \$25 each; the entire proceeds derived therefrom will be used for construction of the mill and to provide capital for its operation.

.
[Translator's note: The information in the paragraphs omitted here, is contained in the January 2 issue of Illinois Staats-Zeitung.] These bonds may be procured through the bankers Wasmandorff and Heinemann, 165 East Randolph

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1879.

Street. A prospectus and any other desired information may also be obtained there.

We consider the bonds of the Chicago Mining and Milling Company an excellent investment and recommend them to our business associates and the public in general. In investigating the enterprise we convinced ourselves of its reliability as well as honesty of purpose and, as evidence of its local esteem, we may add that the first eighty bonds were subscribed to by a Mr. Carl Soyek, a resident of the Globe District for two years and a practical miner and metallurgist who studied in Germany. We also desire to call your attention to the fact that the Company, in compliance with the laws of Illinois, leaves its contracts in the custody of its bondholders.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1879.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CHICAGO

MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

In inviting the public--and particularly my compatriots, the Germans--to become stockholders in the Chicago Mining and Milling Company which I have organized, I consider it appropriate to publish the following information:

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company is not a mining venture in the usually accepted sense of the term, since this corporation has as solid a foundation as any business enterprise (sic).

The main object of the Company is to build reduction works [ore mills] in one of the richest mining districts of Arizona. This part of the country has always lacked sufficient equipment, and there is sufficient ore available from mines already established nearby to keep the projected ore-crusher busy night and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1879.

day. If, therefore, human calculations are at all reliable, capital invested in this enterprise will begin to earn returns immediately.

In my travels through Arizona, I found that the reports of earlier prospectors about this rich silver country were not only substantiated, but also that in many cases they underestimated its wealth. And I also noticed that the lack of capital made the exploitation of these natural treasures exceedingly difficult.

The local prospectors are poor, plain people, suspicious of speculators, averse to letting their discoveries fall into the hands of others without adequate remuneration--which is natural enough, since the finding of these deposits entailed considerable hardship and privation. I found this [attitude] particularly in the forested and well-watered Globe district, an area which my investigation and travels have shown to be the richest part of Southern Arizona. I saw an opportunity here for a profitable enterprise requiring comparatively little money, and I decided to induce my friends in the East [Translator's note: He means Chicago.] to become associated with me in the erection of ore-reduction works.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1879.

The discoverers and owners of the Julius Mine (one of the richest mines in the district. It has already produced fifteen thousand dollars worth of ore at an assayed value of \$100 to \$20,000 per ton, and there are indications that the veins are extensive and deep) heard of my intentions to build ore-processing works. These men were so convinced of the importance and the potential profitability of the venture, that they offered to subscribe to one half of the shares if I organized a company to erect and operate an ore mill. In payment of these shares, the mine owners offered to transfer to the company title to their property. The mining property includes twenty mines, among them the Julius, the Chloride, the Red Rover, and others whose values I have investigated. The property also includes twenty thousand dollars' worth of ore, already mined.

This offer seemed so encouraging that I resolved to modify my original plan, in order to base the enterprise on this proposition.

The agreement involving the mines was barely consummated when Carl Soyer, who had resided in this district for two years and had studied practical metallurgy in Germany, gave me \$2,000 as an investment.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1879.

I then organized the Chicago Mining and Milling Company under the laws of the State of Illinois. The Company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The par value of a share of stock is \$100, and \$10,000 shares will be issued. Of this number, 4,000 are to be sold at \$25 each for the purpose of raising money for the erection of a reduction works and to provide the necessary [starting] capital.

After the purchase price for these shares has been paid they involve no further liability. Assessments which in other mining ventures prove such a disaster for small investors-- and provide an excellent method for unscrupulous directors to acquire entire companies--are absolutely excluded from the plan of organization of this company.

The owners of the 4,000 shares now offered for sale will actually control the company and elect the presiding officers. The provisional directorate will resign as soon as a sufficient number of shares have been subscribed for.

For myself, I do not ask a penny from the sale of these 4,000 shares. When the money has been raised for the construction of the mill, I intend to function

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1879.

only as one of the directors and as manager of operations. I intend to return to Arizona in the interests of the corporation and to superintend the building of the reduction works and its operation.

There is little risk for bondholders of the Chicago Milling Company. The investors do not assume any other liability; through the election of their own executives, they retain control over their money as well as over the income derived therefrom and cannot be cheated out of their shares by "assessments" and other tricks.

Their money, also, will not be dissipated in the ground and made subject to luck, as is the case in prospecting, because the funds are to be used for constructing a mill in a district where valuable ore has been and is being brought to the surface daily, ready to be converted into cash.

I am so fully convinced that the enterprise will be successful that I intend to dedicate all of my time to it. Within a short period, I hope to make the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1879.

Chicago Mining and Milling Company one of the most reliable and profitable stock ventures in the land.

Further information about the Company's mines is contained in our prospectus, but I shall be glad to give additional explanations to all who are interested in these matters. I extend a cordial invitation to the public to inspect the ore samples that we now have on display. This rare, high-grade ore has astounded all experienced observers.

You may see me at any time Room 33, Staatszeitungs Building. There is elevator service in the building.

Messrs. Wasmannsdorf and Heinemann, 165 East Randolph Street, are the financial agents of the Company, and they will accept subscriptions to shares at their offices. Any information desired, and the prospectus as well, may be secured at this address.

A. C. Hesing

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 8, 1877.

WPA 9812 30275

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

After the bank was notified yesterday morning, that the Superior Court received the request of appointment of a court receiver for the institution, the Greenebaum Bank found it necessary to close its doors, at 11 A.M. The bank founded in 1869, enjoyed an excellent reputation and patronage until in 1873, when difficulties arose which it met in an admirable manner. The panic hardly touched it, but the failure of the State Savings Bank, and the excitement created by that, placed the Greenebaum Bank once more in grave danger. It emerged again victorious until the Central and Third National Banks, through their failures, created new fear and distrust, which reached a climax when the German National Bank closed its doors... The creditors will be paid is certain and that the confident promise of officials and share-holders, is a pledge.

Chicago, Tribune, Dec. 7, 1877.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

The suspension of the German National Bank, which was foreshadowed in yesterday's Tribune, created scarcely a ripple in financial circles. There was not the slightest indication of a flurry, no rushing around to learn the news, no sacrificing of exchange to strengthen currency reserves. In fact, the suspension was long ago discounted. The condition of the institution had been thoroughly analysed and understood in banking and commercial circles, though among small tradespeople the news of the failure was decidedly unexpected, as they had labored under the impression that, as the bank had weathered the gale so far, it could not fail to make a port in safety.

YPA 11-11-1877

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7, 1877.

II A 2 (Jewish)

THE BANKS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50

Quite a crowd of depositors had gathered around the German Savings Bank yesterday morning waiting for the institution. They had learned that the German National Bank had been forced to succumb to the inexorable demands of its creditors, and associating the fact that its president occupied the same relation to the savings bank, became clamorous for their money. They believed that Mr. Greenebaum aroused the three banking institutions which for so many years have existed under one roof, and that the fall of one would necessarily be followed by the collapse of the others. It was in vain that cashier Wise assured the depositors that the institutions were separate and distinct, and that the suspension of one did not necessarily entail the collapse of the others. They would have none of his explanations. They demanded their money, and were then informed that they must give the required thirty days' notice. Some two hundred availed themselves of this provision of the charter. Their aggregate deposits amount to about \$38,000. No currency was paid out over the counter.

II A 2

II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7, 1877.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ

The bank insisted on a rigid enforcement of the rule. Mr. Greenebaum says its assets are sufficient to pay its depositors in full and leave a handsome surplus for the stockholders. The liabilities are reported to be about \$350.

Henry Greenebaum & Company.

The private banking house of Henry Greenebaum and Company was open as usual, though the volume of business was light, and confined mainly to the issue of drafts on New York and European cities in small amounts. Shortly before the close of the banking hours it became known that the New York branch, doing business as the house of Greenebaum Brothers and Company had suspended, and some rumors were current to the effect that it had made an assignment.---

Henry Greenebaum filed a trust-deed yesterday conveying to H. Schaffner, in trust, five blocks in the vicinity of Humboldt Park as security for a note of \$50,000 to run three years, payable to the order of himself, at eight per cent interest.

II A 2

II A 2 (Jewish)

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7, 1877.

GERMAN

A Receiver Suggested.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36

Representative Aldrich today received telegrams from George Schneider, President of the National Bank of Illinois, and from Louis and Christian Wahl, recommending the appointment of George E. Guenther Receiver of the German National Bank.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 6, 1877

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK REQUESTS TIME
FOR PAYMENT.



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, had the unpleasant task of publishing the following item:

The directors of the German National Bank, herewith report to their creditors, that on July 1st, 1877, the deposits of the bank amounted to \$1,115,700. Since that time the deposits have gradually dwindled to \$183,000. Without the creditors' indulgence the bank cannot continue to operate. This institution is in a position to pay the depositors in full, and still could show a profit for itself, but the directors ask for time necessary for transaction of business. Therefore, we request all depositors to refrain from drawing from their accounts, until we shall be in a position to pay them, without endangering a normal outcome of the present situation, while nothing would be gained by their forcing us into receivership.

This we promise in good faith, confident that we can and will live up to it.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 6, 1877



Henry Greenebaum)
August Beck)
L. Eliel) Directors
Henry Leopold)
S. F. Leopold)
Albert M. Day)

Hermann Schaffner, Cashier

Chicago, December 5th, 1877.

This report can hardly be considered as anything else but a declaration of insolvency, and regardless of the fact that a promise was given to keep the bank operating, it depends entirely on the creditors, who will have to decide whether they entrust the process of liquidation to the present officials, or prefer a receivership. Considering that the bank paid five-sixths of the deposits, in a period of four months, which is an excellent record, there would be no reason why the present officials should not be entrusted with the liquidation of the bank's assets.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 6, 1877



In an interview granted to our reporter, Mr. Greenebaum declared that the bank will in all probability be able to pay every dollar it owes within the next two weeks, and of the shares amounting to \$500,000 the shareholders will at least receive \$400,000. What influence will the closing of the National Bank have on the house of Henry Greenebaum & Company, and on the savings bank under his management? Mr. Greenebaum's reply was that he hopes to be able to save that institution....It would be most regrettable, if the Greenebaum Bank, which was known for its honesty during the twenty-three years of its existence, should as a consequence of the National Bank's inability to meet its obligations, become insolvent also.

This bank was established in 1871. The founders were Henry Greenebaum, Michael Greenebaum, David S. Greenebaum, Isaak Greenebaum, Beck and Wirth, John Herting, Leopold, Kuh & Co., Seipp and Lehmann, and other well-to-do German merchants. The bank enjoyed an excellent reputation and disposed of \$2,000,000 in deposits in 1873.

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II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 30, 1877.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

The reader will find in another column the quarterly statement of the German Savings Bank. The Fidelity, State, and M. F. & M. have gone, but it remains. A new feature which will be most reassuring to depositors is the certificate of the Directors, including such men as Thomas Hoyne, Elias Greenebaum, Henry Greenebaum, etc., that they have examined the securities and satisfied themselves that everything is as it is represented to be. The statement shows that the liabilities are \$700,000, and cash on hand and bonds \$190,000, while the mortgages totalling \$300,000 are stated to be selling easily at a premium.

The remainder of the assets are stated to be equally good. The bank is paying $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ on deposits while others pay 4%. It can do this because it does not have to pay the Government tax of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ or 1% due from banks which do not allow over 4% interest.

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 27, 1877.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BUEHLER'S BANK

The mishap to the downtown savings banks, or rather the run induced by their failure, has caused the suspension by a West Side institution, not of payment however, but of the savings business.

The bank, owned by John Buehler, corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenue, has decided to shut down that department and hereafter devote their attention to the commercial business only.

Mr. Buehler was formerly a stockholder in the Union Trust Co., but in May, 1873, he sold out and established a commercial and savings bank on his own account. In November last, the savings deposits amounted to \$125,000; but since then, there has been a steady decline, although more or less money was received every day. The St. Louis smash-ups made a big hole in the deposits, and it was increased by the collapse of the Bee-Hive establishment, so that yesterday the sum was only \$30,000. There is no longer any money in the department. The depositors now number between two and three hundred, and will be paid in full.

It is possible, when the present flurry subsides, that savings will be accepted again and at a lower rate of interest than six per cent.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 30, 1877.



THE BANKRUPT STATE SAVINGS BANK

One of the co-founders of the Bankrupt State Savings Institution is Georg Schneider, whose name alone was sufficient to give the Germans faith in this bank, even after Mr. Schneider withdrew his own capital (\$95,000.00) from the bank, seven years ago.

People with small savings were hit very hard. This bank was in difficulties several years ago and it was the Illinois Staats Zeitung which gave the warning then, but other banks came to its rescue and thus it was able to continue, and anybody who would question its solvency was considered an evil-doer. It was Georg Schneider and the newspaper, which depends on his reports on banks, who knew the truth about it. But he kept silent and the people kept faith in the bank.

The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 12, 1877.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE PROTECTION LIFE

German Policy-Holders Demand An Investigation.

The German policy-holders of the Protection Life Insurance Co. held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the hall of the Swiss Maennerchor, 45 N. Clark St., to take some action for the protection of their interests.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by Sebastian Engert.

He said that he had no ill-feeling towards the Protection Life Insurance Co., but had called the meeting for the purpose of taking some measures to protect the interests of the policy-holders and save them from serious loss.

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GERMAN



Der Westen, Mar. 4, 1877.

THE ENDERIS BOOK STORE.

An event has taken place recently which is of great importance for the development of the German language here in Chicago, namely the enlargement of a German bookstore.

Mr. H. Enderis, known for several years to our teachers as a German book dealer, has enlarged his store at 130 Lake Street to almost twice its former size. A visit to the friendly store proves that not only enlargement of room but of business as well has taken place. Mr. Enderis deserves credit for having built up a store which satisfies the most exacting bibliophile. Mr. Enderis has a contract with New York importers which enables him to receive the latest books. It is unnecessary to mention that he has also a great number of periodicals on hand. One must not underestimate the difficulties with which a German book dealer has to contend here. He must not only buy everything he receives from Europe, but he must also pay import taxes. He does not receive commissions as do the other book dealers in Europe.



Der Westen, Mar. 4, 1877.

It is to be noticed that the guiding principle of Mr. Enderis was to make of his store not only a business but also an entertainment place for his visitors. There can be no greater entertainment for friends of literature of all nations than to browse through this rich collection of books.

As is well-known, Mr. Enderis is also consul for Switzerland. He may well be proud of his store, which started from such small beginnings 18 years ago.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 18, 1877

WPA (ILL) 9001 2001

A BIG BANKRUPTCY

The important firm of the Bros. Schonfeldt declared itself yesterday insolvent. This will be much of a surprise to the northsiders as they have witnessed just a few weeks ago the opening of this exquisite store which moved from its old location on Indiana Street to its beautiful new place in Brand's Hall. The firm was supposed to be in financial difficulties ever since the big fire. Messrs. Jacob and Benjamin S. Schonfeldt are the victims of that great tragedy. With a capital of only \$5,000 they began anew, and with a good credit extended to them, they transacted a business of about \$300,000 to \$400,000 annually.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE TOLEDO.

All those, who used to visit the old Toledo on Washington St. will be glad to learn that the brothers Kaltenbach have opened a new Restaurant which also bears the name Toledo.

The new place is at 135-141 East Madison St. Its arrangement is most modern and elegant. An excellent musical program will be offered by the German Ladies Band under the direction of the famous artist Miss Bertha Neubers.

The well known orchestrion, the greatest musical mechanical wonder of the world, will also play some new concert compositions.

Thus the Toledo, which opens its doors tonight, will be a first class eating and entertainment place.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND BALKE BILLIARD FACTORY
A Triumph of German Diligence and Enterprise

If a visitor crosses Rush Street bridge from the south, he will see a colossal brick building, six stories high and 120 feet square, which houses the new Brunswick and Balke Billiard factory. Nearly three hundred experienced German workers, skilled in various trades, find continuous employment here at fair wages which are promptly paid.

To praise the products of the Company would be like carrying coals to Newcastle, since they have not only a local, but a world reputation, and are unequalled. The readers should therefore not consider it an exaggeration when the assertion is made that this billiard factory is the largest and most up-to-date establishment of its kind in existence.

In order to give the reader of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, as well as those who are interested in German industries, some impression of this extensive establishment, we shall ask you to go with us on a tour of inspection.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

In the basement are steam boilers and engines which supply heat and power for the machinery throughout the building. Here also are the joiners' benches of latest construction, two big saws, and a large supply of lumber. Without going into details about machinery--since such descriptions would not be intelligible to the great majority--we shall only mention that the latest improvements and inventions have been incorporated into their wonderful machinery. If individuals are particularly interested, the firm will gladly provide them with an opportunity to see the plant.

On the first floor are the hall and office, also mills for boring the slate slabs in the billiard tables; wood-turning equipment for the manufacture of bowling pins and bowling balls, and a large supply of lumber.

The second floor contains the veneer-cutting machines [veneer saws] including six fret saws with blades of the finest hairspring steel....which cut,

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

with uncanny accuracy, the thousands of wooden ornaments used....on billiard tables--work which would be both laborious and very expensive if performed by hand. Here also the preliminary work on pockets and cushions is performed.

On the third floor the billiard tables are assembled and the fitting of the slate slabs (beds) is taken care of.

On the fourth floor the cushions and sides are completed, the inlays are fitted into the veneer, etc. Of particular interest is the great supply of various veneers, representing the costliest woods of various nations and climates. We shall mention only a few: rosewood, wood from the tulip tree, Californian laurel, and Hungarian ash.

On the fifth floor the heavy corner parts from the billiard tables are made; here also the pool tables are assembled. The....most popular brands are "The American", "Jenny Lind," "Virginus," "Parepa," etc.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

Finally, on the sixth floor, extensive space is provided for painting, staining, varnishing; here, also, are the essential drying rooms. If we climb a few more steps--to the roof--we perceive a most imposing view, a panorama of Chicago and a huge expanse of Lake Michigan.

In spite of the great size of the building, and in spite of the fact that hundreds of people are employed by the Company, one notes exceptional quietness, order, and even cleanliness.

Every worker has window space, his own tools, and workbench, and hence does not come into contact with his co-workers. Thus quarrels are prevented.

The desire of the owners constantly to improve their merchandise, as well as the demands of customers, make it apparent that only the best and most skillful workers can be employed. Since a larger number of such qualified artisans are available in Chicago than in any other city, the owners decided to manufacture here also the various items for their Cincinnati and

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

St. Louis branches.

After the reader has read our account of this unique factory, he will naturally wish to know something about the present owners of the establishment. We shall touch upon this subject briefly.

J. M. Brunswick founded the factory in Cincinnati, in 1845; shortly thereafter he established a branch here which enjoyed a steady growth until the great fire, October 9, 1871. When Mr. Brunswick was elected to the legislature of his home state, Ohio, he withdrew from business activity and dedicated himself entirely to his official duties.

At this time, shortly after Chicago's great fire, a partnership was formed with Julius Balke who owned a billiard factory in Cincinnati. Balke's factory was founded in Cincinnati in 1851 and enjoyed a great reputation. The great

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Dec. 12, 1875.

demand for billiard tables induced Mr. Balke to open a branch in St. Louis in 1854. Later 1864, he opened an additional establishment in Chicago.

Mr. Balke has many friends among the Germans here. He is at present in Chicago and has been spending the last few weeks directing installations at the new factory. His experience and technical knowledge are used to practical advantage at the new plant; he receives zealous assistance from his younger partner, Moses Besinger (son-in-law of J. M. Brunswick). Messrs. Leo Schmidt and Anton Troescher are also members of the firm.

We hope that this short description is sufficient. We desire, however, to emphasize one fact: The Company's business is huge; its products are used throughout the United States, South America, Canada, India, etc., and the name of the corporation is known wherever billiards are played.

We extend our best wishes to this deserving enterprise and hope that it will be successful.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.



GERMAN

THE PROTEST OF THE CHICAGO BREWERS

On Sunday, August 29, we reported that the local revenue collector requested the brewers not to use more than two and one-half bushels of malt for each barrel of beer. He demands a tax of one dollar for every two and one-half bushels in excess of this quota. Let us assume that a brewery produced 1,000 barrels of beer and paid the revenue tax thereon, but instead of 2,500 bushels of malt, found it necessary to use 3,000 or 3,500 bushels. In that case the revenue collector wants an additional two hundred, or four hundred dollars.

The brewers held a meeting and formulated the following protest:

To General J. D. Webster,
Revenue Collector, Chicago, Illinois:

"The undersigned brewers of Chicago have been informed that you have received instructions from Washington to tax the quantity of malt used whenever it is



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

in excess of two and one-half bushels per barrel of beer. We wish to protest against this regulation. Our objections are based on the following reasons:

- 1) This tax is illegal; Congress has passed no law which covers this subject.
- 2) Such a tax is unfair and unreasonable, as it would destroy the brewing industry.

"In regard to the first reason above we would like to submit the following:

"We hear that the Revenue Department in Washington based this tax on the communication of Commissioner D. W. Douglas, dated July 15, 1874, and published in the Revenue Record on August 10, 1874. This communication is as follows:

"Mr. M. Simpson,
Collector of the Eighth District,
Lafayette, Indiana.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

"In reply to your letter regarding taxation of brewers, in which you ask how much material may be used for the manufacture of one barrel of beer, you are informed that, according to circular 18, if the books of a brewer show that two and one-half bushels of malt, or its equivalent in making beer, does not equal the above proportion [i. e., two and one-half bushels of malt per barrel of beer], then, according to circular 23, said brewer shall be reported for taxation. You will then give all details on your blank, circular 23, and this office will decide whether the tax is to be collected or not. Series number 6 is still in force. Respectfully,

J. W. Douglass.
Commissioner.'

"You will see by this that the former commissioner does not propose to collect a tax but merely desires information, and his office will decide whether a tax should or should not be collected.

"The fact that such a tax was collected only once during the period when

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

former Commissioner Douglas was in office appears to be sufficient proof that he realized that this tax would not be upheld by the courts.

"The federal revenue law requires that a brewer report how much beer he has brewed, the amount sold and how much material has been used; and requires that he pay a tax of one dollar for every barrel which contains thirty-one gallons of beer.

"Whether the brewer produces lager beer, ale, porter, or some other fermented beverage (see paragraph 3339, revised statutes), the tax rate remains unchanged--one dollar per barrel. The alcoholic content of the beer--the percentage of alcohol--does not affect the tax rate. Whether more malt is required to produce ale or porter, or less malt is needed to brew lighter beers, is immaterial, since the tax in either case is the same.

"Congress never intended to tax beer according to its percentage of alcohol; otherwise Congress would have passed a law similar to the liquor laws.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

"In regard to whisky, Congress empowered the tax commissioner to tax the distilleries in all cases where the commissioner is convinced that the percentage of distilled products, as reported by the distiller, falls below eighty per cent of the distillery's capacity.

"In regard to fermented liquids, no such powers have been given to the commissioner. He has authority to collect the tax imposed by Congress but cannot add or collect additional taxes on his own accord.

"For this reason we believe that this questionable tax can be recommended only on the ground that we cheated, and brewed additional beer in direct ratio to the amount of malt consumed, and that we sold beer without paying a revenue tax.

"If such an accusation is contemplated, then we hereby record our emphatic denial, as we consider such an accusation unjustified and unfounded, and we

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

demand a thorough investigation; in fact, we promise to give the officials of the Internal Revenue Department every possible assistance.

"In regard to the second point, that the tax is unfair and unreasonable, etc., we respectfully submit the following facts:

- 1) To stipulate by law that only two and one-half bushels of malt may be used for one barrel of beer, is tantamount to demanding that the brewer make beer of only a certain strength, irrespective of whether the consumers will be satisfied. Furthermore, such a law would entirely ignore the fact that malt is not always of the same quality. A certain kind of malt will often produce twenty-five per cent more beer than other varieties of malt. Malt costs from \$1.00 to \$1.75. At least three and one-half bushels of malt are needed for one barrel of beer, if the one-dollar malt is used, whereas, with the higher-priced malt two and one-half bushels will be enough.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

Should the brewer who uses the cheaper grade of malt--because he believes in buying cheaper supplies and using an inferior article--pay a higher tax? Would that be sensible and just? Or can the Government dictate the quality of the malt as well as the quantity?

- 2) The brewers of Chicago and the entire West use barley almost exclusively, whereas in the East substitutes are used for malt, such as grape sugar, Indian corn, and rice. As it is very difficult to say what quantities of such substitutes are equivalent to one bushel of barley malt the brewers in the East find it very simple to limit their malt to two and one-half bushels per barrel of beer.
- 3) The brewers of Chicago and other Western cities make a [considerably] stronger and better beer than the Eastern breweries, because the consumers demand it. To satisfy their customers, the Chicago brewers must produce a malt which--according to the saccharimeter--measures



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

twenty-four pounds per barrel, and to obtain such a specific gravity from Western barley it is necessary to use more than two and one-half bushels of malt per barrel of beer.

The Western brewers can readily make a better and stronger beer than Eastern brewers, because malt made of Western barley can be obtained at a lower cost and, secondly, because beer in the West sells steadily at ten dollars per barrel, whereas in the Eastern states the price is often lower.

- 4) If the Government insists that not more than two and one-half bushels of malt shall be used for one barrel of beer, and that the quality of malt is not to be considered, such a measure would be a sort of temperance law, because a lighter grade of beer would result.

This would be an indirect usurpation of state rights, and the states have belabored the brewers often enough. Such a Government law, as

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

has been said, would not only be detrimental to the brewers, but it would also restrict revenues considerably.

If this principle is to be enforced, then ale and porter should not be taxed at the gallon rate, but according to the strength of the beer.

- 5) The beer of Chicago brewers is of almost uniform strength, and the difference in the amount of malt used is due to the use of various kinds of malt. A beer of Chicago strength can be made with less malt by using the best grade of Western barley, but more malt will be required if the brewer buys barley of grade 2 or 3. And, when making mash of good California or the best Canadian barley, the ratio of malt to one barrel of beer is decreased still further.
- 6) There is another reason why no brewer can predict the actual amount of raw material needed: No brewer knows what his percentage of loss

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

will be. Usually the loss is twenty per cent from the time the beer is brewed to the time when it is ready for sale. Accidents, mistakes, or inexpert workers may cause a decidedly greater loss.

"In submitting these incontestable facts and the deductions drawn from them, we believe that we have offered irrefutable proof that the threatened tax is unjustified.

"We know, of course, that the Revenue Department, though it does not have legal power to enforce such a tax, does, nevertheless, have authority to assess and collect the tax. An injunction against the Department's action cannot be obtained. We can be compelled to pay the tax under protest, though we may then seek a refund from the commissioner. This involves a waiting period of six months to a year before his decision is made known. In case he refuses to refund the money paid, our only recourse will be to the courts. This, in turn, means one year of waiting before the case is even accepted.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1875.

"We desire to avoid such unpleasantness and we doubt that the Administration will compel us, in view of the evidence which we have submitted, to pay a tax which is neither due nor legal.

"We also do not believe that it would be good statesmanship on the part of any administration to fill the Government treasury with large sums which may have to be returned at the behest of a petit jury.

"We have confidence in the justice of our cause and expect that the questionable tax will not be assessed.

Bartholomae and Roesing
Peter Schoenhofen
Schmidt and Glade
F. Binz
Bartholomae and Leicht
Downer and Bemis Brewing Company
Matthaeus Gottfried



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Busch and Brand Brewing Company
Conrad Seipp
Edmund Juessen, attorney."

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A GERMAN BOOKSTORE

A good German bookstore with a sufficient capital to secure a good number of the most recent publications to enable the German reading public to keep abreast with the trends of modern German literature, has been a need long felt here in Chicago. The bookstore of Floto and Meininger seems to be on the way to fill this need. Good German bookstores are essential to the development of the German population in this city. We wish the best success to the enterprise of Floto and Meininger.

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CHICAGO'S BREWERIES

Statistical Items about The Most Outstanding Breweries

Even the strictest temperance papers can no longer deny the genuine merit of beer and its definite effect in causing moderation. They all are beginning to see that beer is the only means by which the general use of whisky can be combated in the United States, and the temperance papers are, therefore, in favor of anything which results in good, cheap beer.

Beer has a beneficial effect upon the human body and that effect has been recognized. Particularly the importance of carbonic acid, the volatile hop oil, hop bitters, and all products included under the name of malt extracts, must not be underestimated, because malt extract furnishes nutriment, carbonic acid produces refreshment, and hop oil, in combination with hop bitters, provides the invigorating element in beer. The custom, found in some districts, of calling this beverage "liquid bread", is therefore quite justified.



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The invention of beer preceded that of wine and, aside from its ascription to the mythical king, Gambrinus, it has been ascribed to the ancient Egyptians; first, on the strength of statements by writers of the past and, second, because of the immense productivity of old Egypt with its surplus of grain, which provided a powerful inducement for discovering various ways for using it.

In the course of time the brewery trade, in common with every branch of industry, experienced various--and often astounding--improvements and perfections. Steam power and intricate machinery rule today in the newer breweries, just as mechanical innovations have been made in all our larger branches of production. [A short description of the making of beer follows.]

Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York are pre-eminent in the production of beer throughout the United States. Detailed descriptions of the best-known local breweries follow.

Conrad Seipp

The casual visitor at [Conrad] Seipp's Lagerbier Brewery on Twenty-Seventh Street

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will find it difficult to find his bearings. Incoming and outbound traffic is heavy; wagons use every inch of the road. The restless activity which prevails in all parts of the factory is the surest indication that the enterprise enjoys ever-growing prosperity. Here stand team after team, and the employees find but little time to converse.

Seipp's Brewery makes no pretense of external splendor. Having been built up gradually, it conforms to its requirements. The establishment reminds the writer of the large Krupp Works [in Germany] which also started as a modest, unassuming factory which labored onward and upward to imposing greatness; it, too, fails to seem a fascinating entity, to the beholder, because construction was contingent upon incoming orders.

Seipp's Brewery covers three and one-half acres. The southern side faces Twenty-Seventh Street, the eastern part is bounded by the Illinois Central Railroad. The separate buildings are solidly built of brick.



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A fair idea of the establishment's exceptional development within the last few years may be conveyed by the fact that its steam power proved insufficient.... necessitating installation of four additional boilers in a separate building, including a new smokestack, five feet in interior diameter and one hundred and fifty feet high, the highest in Chicago. This work was done under the supervision of Robert Schmid, the architect. Moreover, Seipp's Brewery probably has the largest boiling vats in the United States.

The establishment is worthy of a detailed description, which we shall try to give in systematic order.

The purchases of barley and hops are made in such a way as to obtain the best products at fairly reasonable prices. Lately barley has been procured from California. It fills the various storage rooms of the malshouses and a special storage house so full that the joists groan under the pressure.

A special track, the property of Seipp, connects the brewery with the Illinois



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Central Railroad....facilitating unloading. Barley is handled by special conveyers, is cleaned and then delivered to the upper floors where it is available for malting. Seipp's Brewery uses 360,000 bushels of barley annually. Hops are usually procured from the East.

The Brewery has two malthouses, the second of which was built in the fall of 1874. The drying kilns are of the latest construction and are in constant use.

The brewery building is in the center of the establishment. The boilers are made partly of iron and copper. The wooden containers for wort are of immense proportions. Cooking is done with steam. Two iron cooling vessels provide cooling in the winter, and two copper coolers are used in the summer. There are 170 fermenting vats. All are used throughout the winter, and most of them in the summer.

The cellars of Seipp's Brewery seem a labyrinth of tremendous proportions to the casual observer. The icehouses and cellars are excellently equipped; the latter

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never contain less than thirty thousand barrels of beer. Here two elevators are used to bring the filled barrels up into the daylight, whence they are loaded onto wagons and delivered to all parts of the city.

Regardless of the season, one finds uninterrupted activity.

Two steam engines, old faithful servants of the establishment, one of fifty horse power, the other smaller, never come to a standstill. A third engine, rated at forty horse power, will be added. The eleven pumps for wort, water, beer, or lifting weights are all driven by steam. An artesian well supplies water for the cleaning room, which is sixteen feet high and of colossal dimensions, but lake water is used for brewing.

Seipp's Brewery has its own black-smith and carpentry shop, also a cooperage where a large part of its barrels are manufactured and repaired. As in all prosperous factories, the proprietor has items manufactured elsewhere only when absolutely necessary; barrels, for instance.



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Ice....was secured last winter through a contractor. At that time Twenty-Seventh Street and Cottage Grove Avenue were practically blocked; loaded wagons, closely parked, were heaped with large ice cakes for the mountains of ice already housed in the brewery, and at present there are about five thousand cords [a cord is 128 cubic feet] available.

The extraordinary popularity which Seipp's beer enjoys at present becomes most apparent when the reader considers that it is on tap even in the city's most remote districts. The beer excels particularly in its large content of carbonic acid and the use of the best ingredients in its preparation.

Mr. George Bartholomae, whose theoretical and practical knowledge is recognized by the trade, serves as foreman; while W. Seipp gives valuable assistance to his father in all business matters. City business is managed by Messrs. August Newhaus [Translator's note: possibly Neuhaus], Conrad Weber, and Conrad Seipp, a relative of the proprietor.



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The Brewery has customers within a radius of eighteen miles, at Riverside, Dolden, Washington Heights, Calumet, Harlem, Nickersonville, at the City boundary, at Lake View, and beyond.

Seipp's Brewery produces one hundred and twenty thousand barrels of beer annually, an output hardly exceeded by any other brewery in the United States. A supply of thirty thousand barrels of lager beer is always on hand. For delivery sixteen large wagons are used both morning and night. The brewery also has seven extra wagons. Sixty-six horses are available.

On April 1 of this year, Mr. Seipp opened a branch office at 298 Milwaukee Avenue to give better service to his customers of the Northwest Side. This branch office is managed by C. Kuttruff. It is of great benefit to saloonkeepers of the Northwest Side, because beer sent there is kept on ice in a special icehouse located at this branch, resulting in colder beer than would be possible if it were hauled from the Brewery.



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Among the newest improvements of the Brewery one must mention fire extinguishing equipment, a special pump, piping, iron ladders, fixtures to raise fire hose on the outside of the brewery building, etc.....

A new office building, completed two days ago....faces Twenty-Seventh Street....

Mr. Conrad Seipp has been in the brewery business for about twenty-two years. At first Mr. Seipp had no partner. Later he was associated with Mr. Lehmann and after the latter's death in October 1873, Mr. Seipp bought Mr. Lehmann's share and thereby gained control of the entire establishment.

Downer and Bemis Brewery Company

[Translator's note: Not a Chicago German concern. Description is therefore omitted, except German items.]

Fritz Hieronimus is the foreman of this brewery and all employees are Germans.



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Mr. Hieronimus has worked in breweries all his life and has been employed in the largest breweries in Germany, such as Anton Dreher's in Kleinschwechat, at the.... Lichtenstein Brewery in Lichtenthal, etc.....The Downer and Bemis Brewing Company employs fifty-seven men at present, and living quarters in the brewery are provided for twenty men.

About two-thirds of the customers of the Downer and Bemis Brewing Company are Germans.

Bartholomae and Leicht's Eagle Brewery

From the technical standpoint this brewery deserves particular mention, as experts have regarded it as a most exemplary brewery, with probably the most practical construction of any brewery in the United States. The equipment of the Brewery is such that the highest output can be obtained with the least labor. The Eagle Brewery is on the North Side, at the corner of Sedgewick and Sophia Streets. The plot of ground is 318 feet by 218 feet. The buildings as a whole are impressive and give

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the appearance of a single unit....

When Huck's Brewery was destroyed by Chicago's great fire in October, 1871, Messrs. Bartholomae and A. E. Leicht made immediate arrangements--aided by the well-known architect, R. Schmidt [also spelled Schmid]--to construct new buildings. And within a remarkably short period,....six months after the laying of the cornerstone, mash was being cooked....

Although practical use is made of every bit of space, all parts of the Eagle Brewery are well ventilated and have ample light. All buildings are grouped and connected in a practical way. For example,....every load must pass the office building and all loading space is covered by a roof.

The barrels are washed....under a skylight. Washing of barrels is done by machinery....In the middle of the cooling vessel a four-bladed paddle wheel is mounted to aerate the mixture....The cooling vessel has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels.



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The....product of the Eagle Brewery is of excellent quality and the demand for this beer increased so much that the malthouse proved too small. A new malthouse is now being built; it will be five stories high, 68 feet wide and 120 feet long. It will be equipped with the latest devices....The three kilns are twenty-five by thirty feet and three stories high, constructed in accordance with Architect Friedrich W. Wolf's patent....R. Schmid's patented method for firing will be used....

A steam engine of thirty-five horsepower is in continuous operation, day and night, and transmission of power to all parts of the establishment is accomplished in a most efficient manner.

In regard to elevators, icehouses, cellars, etc., one can only say that they conform to the standards which are maintained throughout the establishment.

Bartholomae and Leicht own their own ice ponds at Nickersonville. The ponds cover an area of three acres. The firm of Bartholomae and Leicht employs its own men



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during the ice-cutting season. The Eagle Brewery saves considerable money by controlling its own ice supply and this becomes particularly noticeable if the winter permits three cuttings, because then the firm is enabled to sell two-thirds of the entire harvest [of ice] and consequently the ice used for the Brewery costs nothing. The Brewery's present supply, that is, its ice in storage, is estimated at six thousand tons.

W. Seib, an experienced, conscientious man who has been active in the brewery trade for fifteen years, is the foreman of the Brewery.....

Bartholomae and Leicht's Brewery brews forty thousand barrels of beer annually, which require one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of malt. The beer of this firm is very popular, as shown by the fact that the company cannot always fill its orders, and by its frequent inability to accept the orders of new customers. This is one reason why Bartholomae and Leicht are not interested in securing the trade of outlying districts.....



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The company owns eight large beer wagons....five of which are in constant use.....

At the south side of the establishment are the barns....granaries, etc. Ventilation....is hardly excelled in similar barns in Chicago.

The fire-fighting equipment is very efficient....Within a few minutes every floor can be flooded. As the single men sleep at the Brewery, where a large, airy room is provided for them, fires can be extinguished quickly.

Not only brewers and men familiar with the trade, but even the public in general find this brewery a very interesting establishment, as it is one of the most recent and modern breweries. Its high efficiency is probably due to the fact that it was created as a unit, conforming to a single plan; in other words, its construction was not dragged out for many years.

Peter Schoenhofen

Mr. [Peter] Schoenhofen's brewery proves again that ambition, character, and per-

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severance are bound to prove successful....

The Schöenhofen brewery is located at Seward Street, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth Streets, and a block from Canal Street. On the east side of this street it has a frontage of five hundred feet, and on the west side of Seward Street Mr. Schoenhofen owns three hundred feet.

In the year 1860 Peter Schoenhofen and his partner, [Matheus] Gottfried, founded a brewery at the corner of Twelfth Street and Jefferson Street. Within a year the brewery's equipment was moved to Seward Street. In the year 1863 the brewery was built of brick and in the year 1873, after the fire, the brewery was enlarged.

While Mr. Schoenhofen's brewery, with its three-story building and adjacent.... structures,....proves interesting, the effect will be more imposing when the five-story malthouse, at the corner of Seward Street and Canalport Avenue, is completed. The dimensions of this new malthouse will be 100 by 125 feet, and it will be furnished with modern equipment throughout. It is expected that the roof of this new

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malthouse will be completed by July 1, and....in September the first batch of malt is to be prepared....The new malthouse is being built according to the plans of Robert Schmid, the architect. The kilns are constructed in accordance with Schmid's patent....a method which provides....more air.

The new building on Canalport Avenue and Seward Street will have a tower....which will form the entrance to the new offices....A second tower will also be added. This is to be surmounted by a suitable statue....and will be a part of the ventilating system.

In the need to erect new buildings we have the best indication of a company's success and....proof that the products are popular. This evidence is furnished by Schoenhofen's brewery. An unpretentious wooden building was replaced by a large and imposing stone structure. Although these various buildings and improvements were added gradually, it all gives a symmetrical appearance, because existing construction was always considered whenever an addition was planned.



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One of the features which surprise the visitor is the exceptional cleanliness. Order prevails everywhere.

The new copper boiler has a capacity of two hundred barrels. The forty horse-power steam engine....was built by Frazer, Charmers and Company. The engine is separately housed in an especially partitioned-off part of the building. The transmission of the engine's power is very practically and ingeniously accomplished. Malt and hops are stored on the upper floors of the brewery. The cleaning house is to the north; then follows a four-story warehouse. The upper floor of the warehouse is used for cooling....All buildings, including icehouses, are connected. Everything is in perfect condition. Towards the west....are....the yard for....repairing of barrels and the barns. Mr. Schoenhofen's home is also located on the brewery grounds.

The cellars of the brewery are light and high,....and the temperature is maintained at three degrees Reaumur.



The brewery is in operation throughout the year. Mr. Gehringer is the able foreman....The brewery uses only the best malt. The hops which are used are from California and the East. At present the brewery produces thirty-five thousand barrels of beer per year. When the new improvements are completed production will reach forty thousand barrels of beer per year. About twelve thousand barrels of beer are always on hand. Ice in storage is estimated at six thousand cords. From 105,000 to 110,000 bushels of malt are used every year. Schoenhofen's beer enjoys great popularity; it is strong and has a pleasant taste.

Most of the brewery's customers are in Chicago, particularly on the West Side. Aside from its Chicago clientele, Schoenhofen's brewery also ships beer, by way of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Michigan Southern Railroad, to outlying districts such as Monee, Clifton, Grate, Homewood, Malta, Whiting, etc.

Whoever enters the cellars of this brewery and looks at the....long rows of barrelswill be convinced that there will be no scarcity of lager beer this summer.



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The Schoenhofen brewery has five large beer wagons and powerful teams....

Schmidt and Glade

....The brewery of Schmidt and Glade is located at 9--35 Grant Place, near Lincoln Avenue. It was established in 1860 by R. G. Schmidt, formerly an alderman of this city and County Commissioner at present. Schmidt's brewery, like many other.... successful enterprises, was destroyed by the Chicago fire on October 11, 1871.

With unusual and commendable energy, Mr. Schmidt started again....and on January 24, 1872,....the first batch was brewed.

Later Mr. Glade formed a partnership with Mr. Schmidt.

Schmidt and Glade's brewery covers seventeen lots. Like Bartholomae and Leicht's brewery, the Schmidt and Glade brewery has been equipped with the latest machinery. It was designed by Robert Schmid....All buildings are of brick....The office is



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near the entrance to the main building.

There are two malshouses, one of which is four stories high and covers an area of 110 feet by 50 feet; the second is 40 feet by 50 feet. Both malshouses are connected with kilns....The kettle used for boiling the beer has a capacity of one hundred barrels, and the iron cooling vessel holds a like amount. Another cooling vessel is to be added and will be mounted parallel to the present one.

The Schmidt and Glade brewery is in operation throughout the year. The cooling apparatus which is used during the summer is one of the best in the city. There are four large cellars, and the three icehouses are brimful. The company stored more than thirty-five hundred tons of ice last year. Messrs. Schmidt and Glade buy only the best materials for their beer. Hops come from the East and from California. The grain used is from California and the West.

About thirty people are constantly employed by the brewery. Charles Schmidt is the present foreman. He has functioned in that capacity for three years and was



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formerly employed in large breweries in Chicago and St. Louis, Missouri.

The twenty-five horsepower steam engine is mounted near the entrance. There are five pumps....

Schmidt and Glade's brewery produces about thirty-three thousand barrels of beer, requiring nearly one hundred thousand bushels of malt. To supply its customers throughout the city, five large beer wagons are in constant use. Most of the brewery's customers are on the North Side. Schmidt and Glade's beer has also proved very popular in the country districts, particularly in Freeport, Sycamore, etc. Schmidt and Glade always have about nine thousand barrels of beer on hand.

The brewery has a large yard where it repairs its own barrels. The company owns its barns and wagon sheds.

The enterprise is growing constantly.



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Franz Binz

Franz Binz's brewery is on Cottage Grove Avenue, at the foot of Twenty-Eighth Street, a short distance south of Seipp's brewery. The building site covers three quarters of an acre, and is just east of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. The brewery was founded in 1865. A few years later it was destroyed by fire....Rebuilding was started at once and in the late fall of 1867 the plant was in operation again.

All buildings are made of brick, which permits close grouping and facilitates supervision....Mr. Benz's son, F. Benz, Jr., is the foreman.

The malthouse and four ice cellars are connected with the brewery, etc. All equipment is excellent and of the latest design.

Mr. Benz uses barley from California and the West and hops from the East.

Binz's beer is well liked on the South Side and in the western and northwestern



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parts of the city. Binz's beer is strong, heavy in body, and of pleasant taste.

Delivery in the city is accomplished by four large beer wagons and several spare vehicles.

The brewery is in operation throughout the year. Annual production reaches about eighteen thousand barrels, and sixty-five thousand bushels of malt are required.

J. L. Hoerber

J. L. Hoerber is one of our oldest German citizens....He founded a brewery on the South Side....in 1858. He sold this brewery later and established himself at his present location, 220--222 West Twelfth Street. Evidently this was a very fortunate choice, because property values....have increased rapidly in that neighborhood.

Mr. Hoerber has had ample opportunity and means to enlarge his establishment, but

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he prefers to brew only as much beer as he requires in his own beer hall, and possibly enough to supply three or four of his old customers.

Hoerbers's brewery and beer hall is one of the most imposing brick buildings on West Twelfth Street. The frontage, including the cigar business of the younger Hoerber, is seventy-five feet. Since the house on the east, at 218 West Twelfth Street, also belongs to Mr. Hoerber, the total frontage on Twelfth Street reaches one hundred feet....

The ground floor of the main building is used for the beer hall. It is a popular meeting place for all who like a good glass of beer.

The upper floor contains a hall, a dining room,....etc., and is used for lodge meetings by the Freemasons at present.

J. L. Hoerber brews only in winter, and his guests may rest assured that they will always receive genuine lager beer in the summer, since he serves only his own



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product.

The business....is stable and well managed. Mr. Hoerber is superintendent....
He stored one hundred and fifty cords of ice....

As we pass the main building, walking towards Dussold Street, we notice the following arrangement: The beer hall faces Twelfth Street; at the back is the adjoining icehouse and the brewery. The yard along Dussold Street would make an excellent beer garden.

Stephan and Company [of Toledo, Ohio]

[Translator's note: Only Chicago German items have been translated.]

.....This company produces from forty thousand to fifty thousand barrels of beer annually; Kaltenbach Brothers introduced it in Chicago. This Toledo beer proved very popular here in Chicago and enabled Kaltenbach Brothers to equip a special



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hall in which to dispense it. Kaltenbach's hall, the Toledo, is unique....in Chicago. The largest orchestrion thus far built has been installed, giving the exact effect of....a large orchestra....The establishment of Kaltenbach Brothers employs more than sixty persons....Kaltenbach's Hall was the former Brunswick.... Hall.

There are twelve saloons in Chicago which sell Stephan and Company's beer, including the Little Toledo at 55 North Clark Street, which is also owned by Kaltenbach Brothers.

In spite of the greater freighting cost, the Toledo beer is sold in Chicago at the same price as local beer.

Stephan and Company's beer can also be bought in bottles from Kaltenbach's Agency....



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A CHICAGO INDUSTRY

Among the various branches of industry and commerce which have made our city into the thriving metropolis of the Northwest, the manufacture of furniture has by no means taken a subordinate rank. Our furniture manufacturers have commercial connections with the entire United States, not only with the comparatively poor South, which lacks industrial enterprises, or with the distant West, but even with the East, so that furniture made in Chicago is generously represented on the New York market.

Certain branches--the sewing-machine industry, for instance--procure most of their supply of wood furniture from Chicago.

It is, therefore, quite evident that this branch of industry is of tremendous importance to Chicago's commerce. Not only is it a considerable item for our lumber trade in so far as the more valuable woods are concerned, but it also provides profitable and constant employment, a claim which



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most other industries cannot make.

It is gratifying to note that our German compatriots again play a prominent part, as in most industrial branches. Their achievements are due to diligence, intelligent saving, thoroughness, and business ability, qualities which have brought them to the fore in commerce in all American cities.

A few details about the most prominent establishments in the furniture industry might be of interest to our readers.

Louis Schultze

Mr. Louis Schultze's furniture factory, at 274 and 276 Milwaukee Avenue, is one of the most flourishing and continuously operating establishments in the city. He would be justified in feeling proud of his success and ability in bringing this establishment to its present position--quite aside from his other excellent qualities as a man and citizen, by reason of which



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he is regarded as one of the most outstanding Germans of the West Side and, in fact, the city. Even if his rise depended in great measure upon the faithful and responsible performance of their duties by co-workers whom he secured--such as Wm. Meatens, his foreman, for instance, and his book-keeper and business manager, August Gruetter--nevertheless the chief credit belongs to Mr. Schultze, because of his energy, vision, thorough business experience, and capable leadership. To go into further details of the large factory is hardly necessary, as it is so well known among Germans.

The factory proper and the storage space in the buildings on Milwaukee Avenue are commensurate with the size of the business. The machinery is driven by a twenty-five horsepower steam engine. The factory provides constant employment for seventy-five people throughout the year.

In the course of time the wholesale business reached huge dimensions, but it must not be forgotten that Mr. Schultze also gives careful attention to retail sales. All varieties of furniture for home use are available at



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Schultze's retail division. The designs provide beauty and comfort, as well as solid construction, at most reasonable prices. We highly recommend this firm to German families.

John Monzel

John Monzel, 264 and 266 State Street [Translator's note: Whether North or South State Street is not indicated] enjoys a reputation among the local public for making fine and luxurious parlor, bedroom, and dining room furniture, as well as furniture for libraries. He was the first of our Chicago manufacturers to make this type of furniture, which had previously been secured in the East.

Being experienced in the practical phases of the work, he personally supervises all stages of the manufacture, and thus is able to give purchasers adequate guarantees of the quality of the products. John Monzel provides us with a splendid example of a self-made man, the type which



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only America can produce.

Mr. Monzel's financial resources are such that he can buy for cash, which in turn insures reasonable selling prices. He is a director of a local bank, which enables him to command sufficient funds for a business of such magnitude.

Spiegel and Cahn

The furniture house of Spiegel and Cahn located at 222 Wabash Avenue, with its rapid turnover represents the type of store which can only be found in Chicago. In its mighty four-story building it displays a splendid selection of the finest parlor, home, and kitchen furnishings to satisfy every taste. Good, solid merchandise at reasonable prices, in keeping with present conditions, built up a large clientele, so that today this comparatively new establishment is considered one of the first in its line. Among the firm's specialties are ornamental, decorative articles, such as small fancy tables,



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chairs, easels, bookcases and music cases, vase stands, etc., which are available in such profusion in no other city except New York.

Mr. Spiegel has had years of practical and technical experience in this type of business. He supervises buying and selling while Mr. Cahn's entire attention is centered on routine business and clerical matters.

All who have patronized the store even once are unanimous in proclaiming their complete satisfaction.

H. and M. Neuberger

This old firm has been in the furniture business here for the last twenty years, and has thus had ample opportunity--more than any other furniture concern--to learn all about the various branches of the business. Since last March, H. and M. Neuberger have occupied the five-story stone front building at 167 East Randolph Street. Since the establishment burned



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

down for the second time during the last great fire, on July 14, 1874, it is now supplied with an entirely new assortment of modern furniture, which provides the greatest choice of parlor, bedroom, and dining room furniture as well as the usual home and office furnishings, at prices which range from the most reasonable to the highest levels. We suggest, therefore, that anyone who is in need of furniture or upholstery should visit this firm. The prices are the most reasonable in the city and the quality is guaranteed; this ought to convince anyone that the articles conform to the representations made by the company.

A. J. Neuberger and Brother

This firm, located at 78-80 Randolph Street, was founded in 1865 and has one of the largest and most varied assortments of furniture in Chicago. It carries a complete line, from the most elegant parlor, dining room, bedroom, and library furnishings to the common everyday variety of household furniture. Such a large assortment is available that even the most



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

fastidious tastes can be fully satisfied. All the furniture is manufactured by the firm under the special supervision of Mr. [A. J.] Neuberger, thus the firm is able to provide its customers with goods of sufficient quality and at reasonable enough prices to satisfy anyone. It is one of those firms which deserve full confidence, as every buyer may be certain that he is obtaining good merchandise at a commensurate price.

Colby and Wirts, 217-219 State Street

Colby and Wirts not only manage a large furniture house with a wide variety of beds, upholstered furniture, and other merchandise of this sort, but also employ more than seventy people in their upholstering department, where custom orders of every description are taken care of.

J. F. Rapp, 744 [South] State Street

All of the older inhabitants will surely remember this firm, as our esteemed



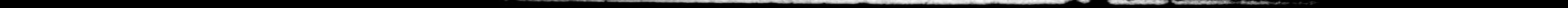
Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

friend is one of the oldest--if not the oldest--German furniture dealers in the city. He has always maintained a reputation for great reliability and reasonable prices. Forced to leave Lake Street because of the great fire, he established himself in the southern part of the city and, since that time, has had a flourishing business.

A. P. Johnson and Company, 233-251 North Green Street

The firm A. P. Johnson and Company, consisting of A. P. Johnson, Alderman Borgmeier, and N. Johnson, is highly rated among our local furniture manufacturers, although the concern has been in existence only a short time, since 1868. This rise within such a short period is in itself proof of capable management. Johnson and Company's chief products are chairs, dressers, and washstands. Its output reaches 2500 to 3000 chairs, 250 dressers, and 350 washstands per week. The demand for the company's products may best be indicated by the fact that its business connections extend far beyond the boundaries of our state, into Iowa, Nebraska, and





Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

Minnesota, and even into California and the Territory of Washington. For the convenience of its customers the company publishes an illustrated yearly catalogue.

The firm is very careful to use properly seasoned lumber. Hence it always keeps a supply of lumber on hand--from one million to one and one-half million feet.

McDonough, Price and Company

[Translator's note: Since the firm does not have a German name, the description is condensed. Items of German interest only are given.]
This firm located at 290-294 South Canal Street,....ships to many states.... About seventy-five people are steadily employed, including many Germans. German artisans are well represented, particularly in the upholstery department, since their thoroughness is everywhere appreciated....It....is quite commendable....that the firm....succeeded



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

in securing German patronage. The German is a prudent, careful buyer, frequenting those places where he obtains good, substantial merchandise at reasonable rates. Consequently, a large German clientele is an excellent recommendation for any firm....

Patzack and Schulz

The above firm specializes in sewing-machine furniture, that is, the modern elegant wooden mountings and parts connected with sewing machines. This shows how huge enterprises may develop from very modest beginnings, if proper diligence is applied to the task. The business is owned by the partners Patzack and Schulz; it was founded in 1868. For a year the small, modest factory was located in rented quarters on West Erie Street, but the space soon proved inadequate and the company moved to its present location, 193 and 201 West Superior Street, where it occupies three two-story buildings covering a piece of land 96 feet wide by 100 feet long, which is owned by the company. The venture proved prosperous,



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

and the company was able to retain its full force of sixty-five men throughout the winter, in spite of the depression. Messrs. Patzack and Schulz can well be proud of their accomplishment. During the most dismal times they were able to pay their men promptly and in cash, an achievement which other manufacturers--even though they had the best intentions as far as their workers' welfare was concerned--did not always find possible.

On the lower floor of the factory are the cutting departments and workshops proper; on the upper floor, the finishing and storage rooms, as well as special rooms for oiling, polishing, etc. The factory is also equipped with a steam and drying house where lumber, from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per week, is subjected to a drying process. Adjacent to the factory is a warehouse for seasoned lumber; at this writing Messrs. Patzack and Schulz have a larger supply of block and walnut lumber than any other factory in Chicago. The most trivial details are under the personal supervision of the owners. As far as this specialty is concerned, the company's sales are not surpassed by those of any other company in the West.



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

Eduard Warnecke, 46-54 Huron Street

This firm also specializes in sewing-machine furniture. The factory is one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in the city; it was founded in 1864 and proved such a successful enterprise that Mr. [Eduard] Warnecke's partner, Mr. Haller, was able to retire a few years ago and return to Germany, where he now lives in affluence. Mr. Warnecke, who continues in the business with ever increasing success, is a cabinetmaker by trade, of the thorough, German type, and therefore has the proper qualifications for a superintendent who takes a personal interest in his extensive factory.

Aside from this, he is an old resident of our city, honored and respected as a businessman. He has secured such an excellent reputation for his products that many of the leading sewing-machine manufacturers have all their wooden parts made by him. The building--Warnecke's factory--is quite indicative of the extensive business it serves, covering an area of



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 13, 1875.

75 by 80 feet. About ten thousand to twelve thousand feet of cabinet wood are used every week. The excellent quality of the factory's output is due, in great measure, to the care which Mr. Warnecke exercises in the selection of his employees. No one finds permanent employment there unless he meets the exacting demands of Mr. Warnecke, who, as an experienced cabinetmaker, is fully able to judge the ability of his men.

Mr. Warnecke is not only concerned in producing good merchandise, but he endeavors also to sell it at a reasonable price. Consequently no one will begrudge him his success.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1875.

ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG JOB PRINTING COMPANY

(Adv.)



Illinois Staats-Zeitung Job Printing Company, Staats-Zeitung Building, North-east corner Washington Street and Fifth Avenue.

The business office of the Job Printing Company is on the first floor, the first door to the left of the main entrance on Fifth Avenue.

Franz Gindele, superintendent.

To our friends, customers, and to the public in general, we hereby announce that our book and job printing establishment is now so well equipped that we are able to fulfill all orders in a prompt, reliable manner as well as at the most reasonable rates.

We have an ample number of steam cylinders and job presses of all sizes, as

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1875.

well as the newest styles of type, ornaments, etc., to print anything from the smallest card to the largest poster in any modern language.

We give particular attention to book printing and pamphlets. All work for businessmen, railroads, banks, insurance companies and business in general, such as clubs, lodges, societies, theaters, etc., will be done in excellent taste, promptly, and at a reasonable price.

Out-of-town orders will be promptly delivered and should be addressed:
Staats-Zeitung Job Printing Company, corner Washington Street and Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



Illinois to Chicago, Ill., 1874.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

THE GREAT LIBRARY OF THE NORTH SIDE.

The German industry on the North Side makes more progress constantly. Few of our readers probably know that the north side is the distribution center for a part of the expensive musical instruments, which are offered in the pawnshops of the city at extravagant prices. The watchmaker, J. Mill, a German staying at 150 W. Clark Street, is the man into whose hands come all the magnificent musical instruments which are sold to the west through New York importers. He examines and repairs them and puts them into the condition in which they were before the long trip. Mr. Mill, who has an extensive musical knowledge, worked for a long time in St. Croix, Switzerland, and he is the only one in Chicago who understands how to repair instruments, of which a single one often costs \$2,000.00. Over 500 of these expensive instruments have been repaired in his store, since his short stay in Chicago. His sickness has not kept him away from his business. He undoubtedly would have his own workshop, where he could make his own instruments. We hope that he soon will be able to do this.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 21, 1873.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE SALONKEEPERS' MEETING

The Chicago Tribune published, yesterday, an article full of irony about the meeting of the saloon keepers, last Saturday, and claims that the German newspapers will have no report on it, because no reporters were there. The readers of the Westen have read all about the meeting. We are also happy that our trick has been so successful. The reporters of the Chicago Tribune do not understand any language except English, and a very poor English at that. At German meetings they are accustomed to annoy the German reporters by endless questions and thus prevents them from working. To avoid those pests, the German reporters seated themselves in the middle of the audience instead of at the reporters' table. If the Tribune wishes to give correct reports regarding German doings, it should hire some German reporters. It will have to be done sometimes.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 16, 1873.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK PAYS ALL ITS CLAIMS.

The run on the German Savings Bank continued yesterday and all the claims were paid promptly. The run on the German bank was different from the run which has taken place from time to time on other banks, in so far, as the people did not betray any anxiety. The business people never believed the rumors circulated concerning the bank and continued their financial transactions with the bank as usual. A German, Geo. Mentzel, withdrew yesterday his money from the National Commercial Bank to deposit it with the German Savings Bank. Also, yesterday, the clerk for the newly opened accounts had more to do than the one who was paying the claims.

The origin of the rumor is still a mystery.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 15, 1873.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUN ON THE GERMAN SAVING BANK.

Like wild fire the news spread that Greenebaum's bank was bankrupt. From 10 a. m. until 3 p. m. the run was pretty brisk. Around 2 p. m., not less than 200 people were standing in line in order to take out their money. Upon the German National Bank the run had very little influence.

The directors of the savings bank were all at their post as soon as the rumor was spread. There are indications that the rumor was originated maliciously. At any rate the savings bank is fully able to face the run.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1872.

THE NEW HOME OF THE ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG

The new building that the Illinois Staats Zeitung is erecting at the north east corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Street, is well advanced. The fourth floor will be finished this week; the niches for the statues of Guttenberg and Franklin above the third floor are already built. Alongside these statues the allegorical figures of art and science, trade and industry, Columbia and Germania, will adorn the cornice. Already the tasteful facade, though hardly half finished, arouses general admiration. Messrs. Bauer and Loebnitz are the architects. The lot on which the building stands has a Washington front of 40 ft., on Fifth Avenue of 110 ft. Besides a high basement the house will have six full stories, that is to say, fully 30,000 square feet of floor space, or three quarters of an acre. Part of this space will be rented.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 9, 1872.

The building will be almost 100 ft. high. All rooms are to be steam-heated. A lifting machine (elevator) likewise worked by steam, will make intercourse with the upper stories as pleasant as possible.

The cost of the building is estimated at \$100,000. The lot cost \$80,000. The Bullock press, that will be put into the basement, cost \$21,000. This and other new paraphernalia of the printing press, stereotyping, book-binding, etc., added together will raise the total capital investment to about a quarter of a million dollars.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1872.

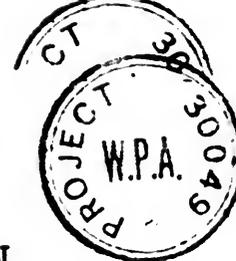
GERMAN

THE HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The surroundings of Humboldt Park, the biggest park of the city which promises to become also the most beautiful, are on the way to transform into a magnificent residential district.

That it can take only a short time till this so splendidly planned park will be densely surrounded by houses, no one who has witnessed the fast development of American cities and especially of Chicago, will doubt.

Already there are beautiful houses around the ravishing little Wicker Park which lies between Robey Street and Milwaukee Avenue, like that of Alderman Buhler and others. Already the land between Western and California Avenue, between Blackhawk Street and Northern Avenue, is parcelled out and sold, and all other real estate in the neighbourhood of the Park is in the market.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 5, 1872.

Part of this real estate belongs to the Humboldt Park Residential Association, a company to which we regard it our duty to call the attention of the German public. At its head stands Mr. Franz Arnold as, president; Carl Proebsting as secretary; and Heinrich Greenebaum as trustee, all three are men who enjoy the fullest confidence of the German public. This company offers the land which it owns according to a plan that is new for America, but has been found very successful in Europe.....We regard the enterprise as very timely and useful for the public, and believe that no one can better use his savings than by becoming a shareholder of this company. We are not surprised that, yesterday, in the four first hours, 260 shares of the company were sold.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1871.

THE TEUTONIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The whole content of the fireproof safes and vaults of the Teutonic Life Insurance Company, 160 La Salle Street, has been preserved and the company will be able to continue business without interruption.

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The following telegram was sent yesterday by Henry Greenebaum and Company to London: Union Bank of London - Everything is back in business-like order. Our booksafes have resisted the fire. All our moneys, securities, books, and papers have been saved. Make this known through the Rentiers Office, or, if this impractical, please publish for us our business cards in the main papers of England and the Continent.

Henry Greenebaum and Company.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1871.

[THE GREAT FIRE]

Henry Greenbaum, chief of the well-known German bank, arrived yesterday from New York, and has immediately started the organization of a bank on the West Side. The firm hopes in a few days to be in full activity.

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The rumor that the sisters Lammlein, whose piano playing has been praised by the Illinois Staats Zeitung, had come to harm in the fire has fortunately proved to be unfounded. They escaped (losing all their jewelry and furnishings) out of their burning apartment in Ontario Street and fled into that part of the 12th Ward that was formerly known as Holstein. At present they are the guests of Mr. H. Greenbaum, at Hubbard and Wood Street.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1871.

THE NEW GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

A year ago the German Savings Bank was born, and so vigorous has it proved to be that it has grown like no other savings bank either here or elsewhere. It has left its New York namesakes - that is to say - in their first stages of development far behind it, both in number of depositors and in the sum-total of deposits.

The deposits amounted to:

\$141,005	on	November	1,	1870
274,231	"	February	1,	1871
346,702	"	May	1,	1871
504,537	"	August	1,	1871 - that is to say, to more than

half a million, and what is no less important, they were contributed by 2,780 depositors. The German Savings Bank in New York had after nine months of its existence only 1,900 depositors, and \$232,000 deposited.

Such a success proves that the enterprise is built on names that inspire unusual confidence, and also proves the extraordinary business experience of Mr. Henry Greenebaum, who has been able to win as shareholders and



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 12, 1871.

directors men who know how to gain recognition for the new bank in the widest circles.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1870.

A GERMAN NATIONAL BANK FOR CHICAGO

(Editorial)

An act of the last Congress authorizes the Controller of Currency to organize several new national banks and permits the circulation of about a million dollars in paper money in the state of Illinois. The Honorable H. R. Hullburdt, Controller of Currency, deserves the gratitude of Chicago's Germans, because he appropriated one fourth of this million for the establishment of a German national bank in this city, providing, at the same time, that this bank may increase its capital to \$1,000,000.

The Controller of Currency has entrusted the firm of Henry Greenbaum and Company with the task of organizing the German National Bank. The choice is very fortunate. It is hardly necessary to point out that this banking house enjoys an enviable reputation, not only among Chicago businessmen, but also in the commercial circles of the entire country. It is a well-established fact that the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1870.

American public has great confidence in Mr. Greenbaum's institution. And the fact that the list of stockholders of the new institution contains the names of many prominent local Germans is directly attributable to the confidence which the commercial world has in the Greenbaum Bank, and especially in the firm's president, Mr. Henry Greenbaum.

The following German business houses are among the stockholders of the German National Bank of Chicago: Henry Greenbaum and Company, bankers; Beck and Wirth, wholesale tobaccors; J. and E. Jaeger, glass and porcelain ware; Bergho, Rubling and Company, toys; Theodor Weber, boots and shoes; Peter Schuttler, wagon manufacturer; Leopold and Austrian, commission and cartage; Andrew Schall, real-estate brokers; Hart Brothers, manufacturers; Leopold Kuh and Company; Edmund Juessen, revenue collector; John Hertling, distiller; Joseph Liebenstein, wholesaler; Charles Rietz and Brothers, lumber; Louis Suess, liquors; Simon Floersheim, secretary of Germania Fire Insurance Company; and Adolph Loeb, real estate.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1870.

The native American element was represented by the following prominent men and firms: Marshal Field, of Field, Leiter and Company; Charles F. Grey, leather goods; and David A. Gage, City Treasurer.

Next Saturday a board of directors will be elected at the German Savings Bank, as may be seen from the announcement that appears in our advertising columns today.

As soon as the necessary preparations have been made, the German National Bank of Chicago will enter upon its business career. The Greenbaum Bank will serve as a basis for the new institution and will be absorbed by it. Truly that will be a firm foundation for the new bank.

Through careful management the firm of Greenbaum and Company, especially the trust department has built up a much larger clientele than any other private banks of Chicago can boast of, and this fact, together with the favorable prospects previously alluded to, cannot fail to result in an expansion and a

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1870.

rating that will make the German National Bank of Chicago the pride of all local Germans.

In connection with this matter we cannot help but acknowledge the success of Mr. Greenbaum's past activity. It was but a short time ago that he organized the German Savings Bank, which already enjoys great popularity, and now he is busily engaged in the establishment of another useful German institution. Thus he is erecting a monument that will long bear witness to the fact that, although he is an American citizen in the full sense of the word, he always has a warm heart and an open hand, whenever it is a matter of promoting German interests and German honor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 10272

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1867.

FOR TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, AND ARTISTS

"The Patent Law of the United States," and the "Scientific Americans" are two of the best illustrated periodicals for mechanics.

Eduard Buehler,

Book Store and Rental Library,

111 Monroe Street.

[Translator's note: This advertisement was translated because of the reference to a rental library. From all appearances this was one of the first rental libraries in the city of Chicago, if not the first. After having exhausted all sources of research available at Newberry Library, I find no information that a rental library existed here prior to the year 1867. Probably Mr. Buehler had books on mechanics which were not to be had on the local market, but which were in great demand at the time, and found it more profitable to rent them for a consideration than to sell them.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1867.

C. SCHWEIZER AND COMPANY

The Largest Business of Its Kind in Chicago Founded in 1847

Last Tuesday the toy, novelty, and fancy goods business of J. D. Weber, 184 Lake Street, was sold to C. Schweizer and Company. For years, this great enterprise has been favorably known to the public of Chicago and also to the farm population of Cook and Du Page counties, since the firm always has carried a large and varied stock of goods, has given its customers ideal service, and has sold its goods at very reasonable prices.

The new owners have known the business for many years. Mr. Schweizer is an old employe of Weber's and has had extensive experience under other proprietors of similar stores; he is thus well qualified to carry on the business.

The new proprietors will continue both branches, the wholesale as well as the retail, and one of the partners will soon make a trip to Europe to purchase the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1867.

most modern goods available on the market there.

The firm is located at 184 Lake Street in a three-story building, where it displays a greater variety of merchandise than any other Chicago store dealing in the same line of merchandise.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 60215

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1867.

A. KRAUSHAAR'S CLASP IMPROVEMENT

Everyone who is familiar with the history of piano manufacturing knows that more than fifty years the European manufacturers introduced the clasp as an improvement upon the generally used bridge. The clasp supports the string just opposite the stroke of the hammer, while the bridge pin supports the string from the side only. Thus the use of the bridge pin made it impossible to obtain the required rigidity and stability for clearness and fullness of musical tone. Only a few local manufacturers have introduced the clasp. One of them claims he applied the device in 1836; another says he attached it to the iron-framed piano, while another claims he used it in connection with the strings of a violin. It cannot be denied that the introduction of the iron frame has greatly improved the modern piano; but the system, now in vogue, of placing the entire weight upon the iron frame by attaching the clasps to the iron frame with screws is advantageous only to a certain extent. It will be readily understood that the iron frame, though it makes for stability, hampers the production of clear musical tones. Only wood can develop and support the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1867.

vibrations of the strings, as experience teaches, and why should we not benefit by what sound reason has taught us for many years? The solution of the problem was to attach the clasps in such a way that contact with iron was avoided. This problem has not been solved.

Mr. Kraushaar, of Kraushaar and Company, 19 North Huston Street, has done everything that can be done in this respect. He has devised a new system of attaching the clasps, and his system avoids the above mentioned faults. By his system the vibration of the strings is supported and reinforced. All tones are full, clear, and pleasing to the sensitive musical ear, and we do not doubt that the benefits of the excellent instrument which Kraushaar and Company have made during the time they have been in business in Chicago will gain for them a host of new admirers and satisfied customers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1866.

VOK POPULI

[Warning to Workers]

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung! An advertisement in your newspaper stated that the Chicago Employment Association, which has an office at 118 South Clark Street, wanted two hundred carpenters, and promised to secure employment for them at a wage of five dollars a day. I and two other carpenters went to the office of the Association, and after paying a fee of two dollars, we were sent to the C. R. Pool Company, in Memphis, Tennessee. Transportation cost us twelve dollars each. We traveled to Cairo via the Illinois Central Railroad (second class), thence to Memphis by steamer (second deck). Upon our arrival, we immediately went to the office of the C. R. Pool Company and were told that it neither needed nor had ordered any carpenters. Thus we were obliged to return to Chicago. We spent the money for our fares and paid the freight charges for transporting our tools, but did not attain our object. I therefore warn all workers against having

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1866.

any dealings with the Chicago Employment Association.

Respectfully,
Hermann Harms.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 26275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1864.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

(Editorial)

In yesterday's Evening Journal, the following notice appeared under the above heading:

"The undersigned merchants and businessmen of Chicago do hereby unite in condemning the course pursued by the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in creating a panic and causing a 'run' on the above-named institution. We have every reason to believe that the bank is sound--that it is able and willing to pay all its obligations on demand--and that it has a large surplus of assets (readily convertible into cash) in excess of all liabilities. Depositors who have any doubts concerning the solvency of the bank, and who have any fears for their money, can verify the sound condition of the bank and its ability to pay by calling upon any merchant or banker in Chicago."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1864.

Since the Illinois Staats-Zeitung is published in the German language, and since none of the signers of the above notice is, to our knowledge, sufficiently conversant with that tongue, we should like to ask, with all due respect, whether the gentlemen who have united in condemning the course of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung have any positive knowledge of the course which they are so prompt in condemning? From the assurance given in the above notice that the bank is sound, we have every reason to believe, indeed we are firmly convinced, that our self-appointed judges were incorrectly led to the opinion that we had attacked the solvency or soundness of the State Savings Institution. Anybody who is able to read the Illinois-Staats-Zeitung can see that such was not the case, and that nobody would regret the inability of this bank to pay its liabilities more than we, inasmuch as all the creditors of said institution are our own countrymen.

The signers of the above notice are, of course aware, that the Illinois Savings Institution has for the last four years used the advertising columns of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung to recommend its services, and that the Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1864.

Staats-Zeitung often commented very favorably upon the safety of the charter of said financial institution. This advertisement was not changed after August 1, 1863, when the Illinois Savings Institution began to operate under a new charter. In January, 1864, the accounts of the depositors were transferred from the Illinois Savings Institution to the State Savings Institution without any notice whatever to the depositors. In fact, none of the depositors were aware that the Institution had been changed from a savings bank to a discount bank. The advertisement of the Illinois Savings Institution was not withdrawn or altered in our columns, and depositors who could not read English were led, under the circumstances, to believe from the advertisements still appearing in our columns that they had invested in the Illinois Savings Institution, whereas in reality their funds had been transferred to the State Savings Institution.

We would have justly been considered guilty of gross negligence in the performance of our duties as public journalists if, by withholding notice of this transfer from our readers, we had assisted in persuading our countrymen to

NPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1864.

believe that they still had their money in a savings bank when in reality it was deposited in a discount bank.

We hope the signers of the above notice have exercised greater care in their investigation of the affairs of the State Savings Institution, before vouching for its solvency and soundness, than in their determination of the course taken by the Illinois Staats-Zeitung before uniting to condemn that course. Would not the gentlemen who have appointed themselves judges of our procedure do better to unite in condemning the course of the managers of the State Savings Institution?

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1863.

GERMAN INDUSTRY AND ITS RESULTS
A Visit to the Brewery of Mr. John A. Huck

On the shore of Lake Michigan, not far from the Catholic cemetery, on the North Side of Chicago, you will find the brewery of John A. Huck which is one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind that we have ever seen.

Mr. Huck did not inherit this brewery from his forefathers, nor did he have the necessary money to erect the magnificent buildings when he came here from Europe.

No, when he left his home in the beautiful valley of the Rhine, he possessed no wealth whatsoever; but he did have resources which are of much more value than money in a country where industry has free course; he had an alert mind and an abundance of energy and determination.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1865.

The great buildings which so proudly shine forth in their splendor on Lake Michigan's shore and harbor and which hold an abundance of that tasty, wholesome, amber fluid in their cellars, are monuments of the successful application of diligence, energy, and perseverance. It was but a few years ago that John A. Huck came to this city. At that time Chicago was only an unimportant village, and Mr. Huck established a small business proportionate to the size of the city and the size of his pocketbook. His enterprise was successful; his business grew rapidly in size and importance, and today the John A. Huck Brewery is favorably known for its fine product throughout the entire northwestern part of the United States.

However, the business of this industrious citizen has not yet reached the peak of its expansion. On our visit we were informed that plans are being made to add a third story to the two-story brick brewery this summer and to transfer the enormous cooling vats to the new addition. Height and distance are of no significance in Huck's Brewery; for a forty horsepower steam engine is used to perform all the heavy work in the mash vat as well as in the

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GERMAN

II F

IV

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1865.

malt building and in the cellar.

Mr. Huck has done something which formerly was regarded as impossible; he has constructed beer cellars in sandy soil--the first and only cellars of their kind in Chicago. Above these cellars, and extending over their entire length and width, are three adjoining icehouses, the walls of which are surrounded by a double wooden wall filled with tanner's bark; the barrels of beer lie between thick rows of ice. The temperature is always very low, even during the hottest days of summer.

The new malt house is a three-story brick structure in which there are two cross-arched malt cellars 150 feet long. At each end of this building are two enormous ovens in which 1500 bushels of malt can be roasted at one time.

From this brief description the reader can get some idea of the extent of Mr. Huck's business and of the great progress the brewing industry has made in the Northwest during the past few years.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1865.

However, it is not the size of the plant, nor its modern equipment, but the quality of the product which is the chief element of Mr. Huck's success.

[Translator's note: The author is not consistent, for he has previously attributed Mr. Huck's success to his industry and determination.]

John Anton Huck was born May 15, 1819, at Ottenhofen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. After graduating from an elementary school, he received extensive theoretical and practical instruction in brewing.

He emigrated from Germany in the year 1845, and spent one year in the employ of a brewery located in Kingston, Canada. Late in 1846 he came to Chicago where he met Johann Schneider, and the two men became partners in a brewing business. They rented the block bounded by Chicago Avenue, Rush Street, Superior Street, and Cass Street, and erected a small brewery on the site. Much of the vacant part of the plot was used as a picnic ground where many of the German clubs and societies of that day gathered for their annual outings. In 1850 Mr. Schneider contracted the "gold fever" and went to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1865.

California, after selling his share of the business to Mr. Huck.

Mr. Huck was very successful in his business venture. In 1854 he built a brick brewery at State and Schiller Streets, and in 1854 he erected an addition. By 1871 he owned the largest and best equipped brewery in the West. It was considered to be a model plant by the leading brewers of the day.

On October 10, 1871, Mr. Huck's brewery was destroyed by fire, and he devoted the rest of his life to small deals in real estate, doing much towards re-building Chicago.

He was a member of the Chicago City Council for two years and held membership in the Masonic Order and other societies.

He married Josephine Eckerly in Germany on August 12, 1840. Their union was blessed with nine children. He died January 28, 1878.

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**II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND
ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

II A 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 d (2)

II B 2 f

II A 2

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1934.

SUCCESSFUL FALL FESTIVAL OPENS SEASON AT
GERMAN ART SOCIETY

Last Saturday, November 19, the German Art Society celebrated its fall festival in the Oriental Room of the Knickerbocker Hotel. The attendance was good, and the jovial atmosphere held the guests together until the early morning hours.

The committee, under the leadership of Herr Wilhelm Heidke, planned the festival to the smallest detail, all in an effort to make the evening as pleasant as possible for the guests. Among the guests were Vice-Consul Strack, from the German Consulate General, and Herr Schoebel of the Austrian Consulate, both of whom escorted their wives.

The introductory feature of the evening was particularly beautiful. Surrounded by eight society ladies attired in colorful autumn costumes, the crown of harvest was brought in. The dances, performed by pupils from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33-10

II A 3 a

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 d (2)

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1934.

II B 2 f

II A 2

Madame Ludwig's Dancing School were excellent, especially the Shawl Dance, by Miss Betty Jane Gray, and the Carioca.

All in all, there was reason to be satisfied with the evening; it was a gratifying introduction into the winter season.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 11, 1932.

TYPES OF CHICAGO ARTISTS

Henry Hantke

Henry Hantke was born in Chicago. During his childhood he moved to Germany with his parents, and was reared in Hannover. He was still in his twenties when he returned to America. This makes him a real German-American who is familiar with both countries. Despite his youth he reveals a philosophical attitude--a resigned manner which may have been brought about through the fact that although his feet are in America, his heart is in Germany.

Hantke is opposed to the art of the academic school. He attended the Art Institute for two semesters before he freed himself from all academic learning. This does not mean that he scorns theory. On the contrary, he is avid for information in theory, and does a great deal of reading on the literature of art. But he cannot be persuaded into malpractice. This he regards as his primary possession, he guards it carefully, as a rare gift. As much he has seen of the paintings of others, and as many pictures as may have thrilled

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 11, 1932.

him or provoked him to criticism, not one particle of the work of others has been included in his own, regardless of the period to which they may have belonged. Just as it was his inner drive which prompted him to express his thoughts and emotions in pictures--no one ever persuaded him to become a painter--his form of expression is his own property.

Hantke is a landscape artist. Whenever he receives an impression he elaborates on it, slowly, gradually, working it into a picture. His landscapes look very little like true landscapes. They are more like dream landscapes--groups of houses, trees, streets, hills, etc., shaped into form by a basic idea. It is not surprising therefore, that here and there the houses seem askew, and the thoroughfares crooked. It is thus that the painter wants it to be, it is thus that the lines borrowed from reality subordinate themselves to the picture and its meaning. In this manner Hantke's pictures are endowed with a touch of the metaphysical. They are not images of earthly originals, but purely ideal creations of a painter who seeks to grasp and solve in his pictures the higher meaning of all nature. Hantke is still young, but he takes his art

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seriously. He is a sincere seeker, one who is determined to travel a road of his own, one who is never satisfied with himself. If his kind of artist were ever to stop seeking all art creation would lose its proper value and be reduced to the level of the work of artisans.

The question of technique in painting is explained by Hantke in few words: It is unessential; every painter acquires the technique that suits him best. He did the same, and in doing so he did not even become linked with any of the more traditional methods of paintings; he changed and will continue changing.

Color in his pictures is very important to him. Lines, for him, are of secondary value only. The combination of colors dominates the picture; it provides support, while the lines and the drawing are merely necessary mechanics. In keeping with the painter's resigned attitude, as mentioned previously, his pictures are obscure but serious, at times they even impress us as tragic. This, however, may be mitigated with the passing of time.

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Hantke has often been represented in Chicago exhibitions at the Art Institute; likewise in the exhibitions of the No-Jury Society. This Spring he held an exhibition at the Little Gallery. There are also pictures of his at Increase Robinson, in Springfield, and were also shown in Michigan. As member of the Chicago Society of Artists he was represented at the annual exhibition of that society at the Knoedler Gallery. It will be of interest to every friend of art to follow the future development of this young artist.

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II A 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1929.

FOR ART CONNOISSEURS

Der Oesterreichische Werkbund (Made in Austria Alliance), with which most Austrian artists and artisans of diverse vocations are affiliated, have again arranged an exposition through the intercession of Chicago friends of the association.

Kroch's Bookstore on Lake and Michigan Avenue and the Art Institute are featuring two exhibitions which show exceptional artistic creations and exquisite taste in the selection of these articles. The articles are tempting, especially if one is endowed with a sense of beauty.

Particularly so are the patterns in silver and brass, enhanced with colored enamels and mother of pearl, which are enchanting to the visitor. Cigarette cases, ash-trays, brushes, looking-glasses, candleholders, and other items have been converted into works of art and are exceptionally well suited for presents. Painted silk, plastic objects in glazed stoneware, as well as



II A 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

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Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1929.

phantastically shaped animals in brass, complete the exhibit. Anyone professing interest in Austrian art should see it.



Die Abendpost, January 13th, 1894.

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THE HEART OF CHICAGO.

The Abendpost succeeded in acquiring possession of a wonderful painting, which represents the loop-business district of Chicago. The artist had to take at first photographic pictures from eight different angles and finally accomplished his task by painting the combination-view on the roof of the Monadnock Building.

The painting, made by a German artist is giving an impressive picture of the "Wonder City."

There have been made 1100 copies of the original. These copies can be bought at 25¢ per copy in the office of the Abendpost.

II A 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21, 1893.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Speckhardt Clock in the German House A Most Remarkable Work of Art at the Fair

Daily from 11 A.M. until 4 P.M. hundreds of people assemble at the Southern side Chapel of the German House, to view one of the greatest art productions that the World's Fair contains. This is the clock build by Mr. Gustav Speckhardt, the court clock-maker of Prince Alfons of Bavaria, that is here since the opening of the fair, but suffered so much during transportation, that only until a week ago it was possible to make it work. Two things are to be admired on this clock: the case and the mechanism. The first is a wonderful structure, a masterpiece of the wood carving art. It is hard for the onlooker to believe that this is a creation of a newer date; one is more inclined to suppose that this wonderful structure, kept in the old Gothic style, comes from the fourteenth century.

The substructure stands on a low pedestal and is carried by snails and turtles,

II A 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

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Abendpost, July 21, 1893.

the heads of the latter actually move. Around the pedestal is a gallery decorated in the center by an eagle, fixed in Hupp's way. The eagle with Patrona Maria on its chest symbolizes the State of Bavaria and its patron-saint. Further, we see at the gallery the escutcheons of Bavaria and of the United States of North America, also at the right and left coats of arms with the colors of Nuremberg and Mount Kofel, near Oberammergau. Into this pedestal are also inlaid two beautifully etched tablets, containing the wonderful song of E. Von Destouches, "The Salute of the Cross," which refers to the escutcheon with Mount Kofel and is lettered in excellent old Gothic characters. In the interior of the pedestal are the works of an organ. On the middle structure we see the old testament represented by Moses and the Jewish prophets. A gallery-like embrace is drawn over these figures, whose Gothic designs carry various forms.

But the chief points of interest for the visitor develop themselves above this gallery. In a stage-like niche is shown to us the entire history of Christ's passion, in the form of the Oberammergau passion play, so divided

II A 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

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Abendpost, July 21, 1893.

into groups that after every hour a new group appears in the niche, starting at the "entry of Christ into Jerusalem" to the "Resurrection." The figures of all these groups move and the organ plays a hymn relating to the scene. All of the figures of the passion play were made by so-called "Herrgott Schnitzers" (Lord God Carvers) and therefore represent an originality on the clock.

To the left and right we see the exhibition of two oriental street views in splendid sculpture of Heinrich Blab which were glazed by the painter Wilhelm Ritter. The perspective effect is masterly. Below the street pictures we read in the Latin language: "If thou hast only perceived on this thine day, what serves thee to thy peace!" On pillars stand the apostles Peter, Paul, James and John as representatives of the new testament. Tower-like rises the clock house over the center niche. Here is the dial face with the sun in the center; on the hands are the moon and the stars. Below the dial we see on a fluttering ribbon the year numbers 1492 and 1892. In the left corner we notice a part of the globe, on which is etched the word "Amerika"; at the right, Columbus, standing in a little boat. A handsome, striking clock is contained in a separate

II A 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

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Abendpost, July 21, 1893.

little tower. It carries the words, on the side of the death which strikes the quarter hours, "As the thief in the night." (Added: So comes the hour of death:) On the side of the angel which strikes the full hours, we read: "Estote Parati" (Be ready). At the top of the little tower is the cock, announcing the morning and evening by loud crowing. As a crowning feature of the work, there rises 15 feet high, the "Last Judgment" represented by three angels playing trumpets. Instead of the hand indicating the seconds is used the "Egg of Columbus" which grows out of a flower. It is represented by a regular chicken's egg and makes one full turn every minute. The case contains fourteen clock works, from the big tower clock-work to the small watch-work, and the creation as a whole is designed and executed in all its details by the above-mentioned Mr. Speckhardt. The architecture for it was created by Mr. Clemens Kessler, and the sculptural works were modeled and carved by the sculptor, Mr. Blas. The work of the carpenter is excellent, and so is the painting. The entire work is an outstanding work of art and is continuously besieged by visitors. In order to give everybody a chance to see the wonderful

II A 3 a
II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21, 1893.

mechanism function, the work is wound up at intervals of one hour.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

ANTON BUSCHER

Anton Buscher, the wood carver, died after a long illness at his home on May Street. The deceased was born in Gamburg, Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1825. He showed great talent for wood carving during his early youth and eventually this craft became his life's work. Coming to America, twenty-four years ago, he stayed in New York three years and then settled in Chicago, where he lived for the last twenty-one years. Within a short time he became well known as an expert wood carver and builder of altars, and there is hardly a Catholic church in the country which cannot show some of his work. His most imposing production is the main altar of the Jesuit Church of Chicago. Mr. Buscher's life was dedicated to his art. He associated with few people but was highly esteemed by those who knew him.

He is survived by his widow and four children; the oldest, a son, is studying at the Academy of Art, in Munich, Germany.

The funeral will be held at St. Francis Church, tomorrow, at nine o'clock

II A 3 a
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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

in the morning.

His personal friend of long standing, Reverend Caluelage, will officiate at the services.

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AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

II D 5

IV

GERMAN



Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1935.

A PERFORMANCE LIKE THOSE OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF THE THEATER

by

P. H. O.

The German Old People's Home has again shown its great popularity among Chicagoans of German descent. The benefit performance given for this model institution last evening at the Civic Opera House was well attended in spite of the inclement weather. It was a performance which brought back memories of the golden age of the German Theater in Chicago. An operetta of the good old days was given, Karl Zeller's "Vogelhaendler" (Fowler). Everyone is familiar with it, and yet enjoys listening to it again and again.

The performance was well rehearsed, for which Curt Benisch, the stage director, and Otto Bandsburger, the conductor, deserve full credit. The orchestra was brilliant, and had sufficient volume to fill the hall which was meant primarily for grand opera. The chorus was considerably larger than is usual in performances of this sort and, although it was made up for the most part

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GERMAN

II A 3 d (1)

II D 5

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1935.



IV

of amateurs, sang surprisingly well. The scenery and costumes were rich and in good taste.

All this made up an effective setting for the players of the more important roles. The players fitted their parts. In the title role Georg Trabert again made his appearance before the Chicago public. This artist well knows how to use his strong and beautiful voice; he had a good role, and he completely exhausted its possibilities. His leading lady, Ilse Marvenga, sang brilliantly as Briefchristl, and revealed a sparkling temperament, repeatedly introducing a rather lively tempo into the action.

Lucie Westen played the part of the Princess. Upon her first appearance she was greeted by the audience as an old favorite. Her magnificent voice showed to good advantage, and in her acting she combined much humor with a touch of royal dignity. Angelo Lippich must also have enjoyed the welcome with which his always loyal public greeted his return. He gave a grotesque version of the Kindermann role and extemporized freely, giving the text a charming freshness.

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GERMAN

II A 3 d (1)

II D 5

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1935.

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In the same manner Anna Mueller-Kaeuffl played the role of the Baroness Adelaide, and it was those scenes which she played with the merriest humor that were rewarded with repeated outbursts of laughter and applause. Max Bratt, a seasoned artist who can always carry the audience with him, played and sang the role of the eternally broke Stanislaus with taste and understanding. His duet with Ilse Marvenga was one of the high points of the evening. Raymond Koch and Erich Neumann, as the two professors, followed the old tradition and played the parts as straight comedy. They received enthusiastic applause. Curt Benisch was very effective as the village tyrant. He played the part with full-bodied humor.

The second and third acts opened with ballets, which were danced brilliantly by Madame Ludwig's artists. Toni Gadetz, who played for a clog dance of the Verein Gamsgebirg showed himself to be a master of the zither. Time was made for these insertions by leaving out some of the play toward the end of the third act. Mr. William Klein, who was business manager of the performance, thanked the audience in the name of the Old People's Home for attending the performance in such numbers.



II A 3 b
II B 2 e

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 1, 1935.

A WELL-KNOWN MUSICAL DIRECTOR

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 307

Our old home has given quite a number of well known musicians to our adopted country, among them, the musical director Joseph Koestner, who to many friends of radio music has not been a stranger. Maybe not quite as well known as Walt r Damrosch, whom even the schoolchildren of this country know well by his name and his language, because they heard him many times when he made his pleasant sical explanations during the children's hour. They also know him by his pictures. A picture of him shown sitting at the piano, appeared lately in this paper.

Today another music master should be remembered: Joseph Koestner, who as a very small boy liked to tinkle on his father's piano.

This piano stood in Willersdorf, where little Joseph was born and received his first musical education. His was a musical family: father Koestner was a music teacher and organist; the mother a virtuoso on the zither, and

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II B 2 e

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 1, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

the uncle no less than Felix Mottle whom everybody knew in Munich, if he ever passed the State Opera house.

At the age of four years little Joseph received his first instructions on the piano from his father, at the age of six, he was the proud possessor of his first violin. Then came twelve years of serious studies at the Leipsic Conservatory, a hard time for the young artist, because after the death of his father, he had to help support his family. Later he became acquainted with Otto Lohse. This brought to him welcome opportunity to get a knowledge of the operatic department. Further he became acquainted with our Frederic Stock, through whom Koestner, who in the meantime had become a well-known virtuoso, got in touch with Claire Dix, that world renowned singer, who engaged him to be her piano accompanist on her concert tours. Still later he was engaged as concert master for the Balaban & Katz theatres. Soon he became the National Broadcasting Company Orchestra's musical director. He is one of those on whom the Germans can look with pride as on a man who has made a name for himself in the musical world.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

LITTLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

This afternoon at 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. the quintet under the direction of Geo. Dasch, which is best known by the name "Little Symphony Orchestra," will present its two usual Sunday afternoon concerts at the Art Institute. As usual, the price of admission will be twenty-five cents.

Mr. Dasch has announced that on the following two Sundays, on Christmas and on New Year's day, the concerts will not be given, so that the next concert will not take place until January 8. At that concert the harpist Margaret Sweeney will give a solo performance.

Today's two concerts will consist of Scandinavian works performed by the Icelandic Singers and the tenor soloist, Gudmundur Kristjansson.

Today's orchestral numbers will offer a quartet by Grieg and a quintet by

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Sinding. The program for this afternoon is as follows:

1. Selections from the "Quartet in M minor, Opus 27"....Grieg

a. "Romanza"

b. "Saltarello"

Two violins, viola, violoncello.

2. Songs

a. "Den flickan som jag alskai" (The Girl I Loved).... Swedish folksong

b. "To Brune Oine" (Two Hazel Eyes) Grieg

c. "Heimir" (A Wandering Minstrel). Text from an old Icelandic
saga Kaldalous

d. "Goda veislu gjora skal" (Now We Shall Afeasting Go), Icelandic
folksong G. Kristjansson

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- 3. Selections from the "Quintet in E minor, Opus 5" Sinding
 - a. "Andante"
 - b. "Intermezzo"
 Piano, two violins, viola, violoncello.

4. Songs

- a. "Aedstur drottkun" (A Prayer) Unblad
- b. "Buldi vid brestur" (The Burning of Njall). Text from an old
icelandic saga Helgason
- c. "Um sumardag" (A Summer Day) Abt
- d. "Tav og fjor" (We Have Courage and Vigor Still in Our Land)..
..... Swedish folksong
- e. "O, gud vors lands." (Icelandic national hymn .. Sveinbjornsson
The Icelandic Singers

/Editor's note: The English translations of the titles above were supplied

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

by the editor of the Abendpost.7

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

GREAT CONCERT IN THE AUDITORIUM

The old Auditorium, which has played a prominent role in Chicago's musical history, was awakened last Wednesday from its slumbers. To relieve the sufferings of unemployed musicians, the Chicago Bohemians [a society], aided by some prominent representatives of the musical world and of Chicago society, made arrangements for a concert in the newly decorated Auditorium. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Chicago Women's Orchestra, members of the orchestra of the erstwhile Civic Opera, and members of the Chicago businessmen's Orchestra under their director, Frederick Stock, all offered their services for the good cause. The concert was opened with the beautiful prelude to "Die Meistersinger". The orchestra, considerably strengthened as it was, produced a powerful effect. The solemn mood thus introduced lasted during the entire concert. Mr. Stock remarked afterwards that the program was so complete that it would have been more than sufficient for two concerts. Three prominent soloists, the highly dramatic Miss Else Alsen, the baritone, Mr. Charles Thomas, and the celebrated pianist, Josef Hofmann, offered their services in a most heartening manner. With

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

their highly artistic performances, they came a long way to give us their rich gifts.

Miss Alsen sang "Dich Teure Halle Gruess' Ich Wieder" from "Tannhaeuser," and the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde," putting into it her artistic expression and feeling. She also sang the "Ho-jo-to-ho" call from "Die Walkuere," in which she particularly excelled. Mr. Thomas put on a fascinating act with his beautiful and noble baritone voice. He sang "Bison Fugitive" from Massenet's opera, "Herodiade," and the overture to "Pagliacci". For an encore he selected an aria from Massenet's opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," and an Italian number which, we regret to say, did not fit into the artistic frame of the concert. In accordance with the schedule, we were supposed to be given German, French, Italian, Russian, and Hungarian compositions, and so an English song would have been quite welcome in place of the Italian street-organ song.

Mr. Hofmann, the master pianist, played Rubinstein's "Concerto No. 4 in D-Minor". As a student of Rubinstein, Mr. Hofmann never fails to play this number at

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

special musical festivals, because it is so brimful of technical difficulties. It is a known fact that in accomplishments of technique and rendition no one can be put on a level with him. In spite of thunderous applause, the public could not force him to render an encore, and so the immense impression of his accomplishment remained unmarred. As if by command, the musicians and the public rose from their seats, thus honoring the titan of the piano.

Beside the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the following orchestrations were added: Scherzo and Romanza by Dohnanyi "Liebestraum" by Liszt-Stock, "Adagio Pathetique" by Godard, the "Walkuerenritt" by Wagner, and the "1812 Overture" by Tchaikovsky. All of these numbers were duly applauded. Imposing and overwhelming was the effect produced by the "Walkuerenritt".

Mr. Rudolph Ganz, president of the Bohemians, gave a terse speech in which he thanked all participants for their readiness to serve the good cause, and also those who helped to assure the concert's financial success. The next speaker was Mr. Hammill, who pleaded in the name of the newly founded society, Chicago's

WPA (HLL) 7-1-3275

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

Friends of Music, for financial backing for a music building in the coming exposition. Mr. Stock went one step further than the speaker preceding him by voicing the intention to make the music pavilion a permanent institution for music festivals, popular concerts, etc., during the summer months. But he would like to have the sum of a dollar annually for five years from every one of the one hundred thousand Chicagoans. Let us hope that Mr. Stock will meet with more success than Mr. Stalin and his Five-Year Plan.

WPA (111)

Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1932.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
"Barber of Seville" Given At Saint
Alphonsus Athenaeum Well Attended



For the benefit of the opera singer Mr. William Rogerson, now in financial distress resulting from prolonged illness, the Festival Opera Company, Incorporated brought to the stage of Saint Alphonsus Athenaeum Theater Rossini's "Barber of Seville," a comic opera in two acts. Through the well-attended performance the chief purpose was attained.

Considerable time has elapsed since Rossini's humorous masterpiece was last given in Chicago. This work, sparkling with humor and beautiful melodies, was a well-chosen selection for times like the present.

The "Barber of Seville" still retains the original charm of a musical comedy, and it produced that jovial spirit among the audience for which

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the opera is famous. In view of the fact that the proceeds of last night's performance were intended to benefit a sick member of the organization, the expense of the production was reduced to the minimum. This explains why the organ and the piano were substituted for an orchestra. Of course, the general effect was somewhat impaired, and no amount of good singing could have compensated for the missing orchestra.

Mark Oster was brilliant in the role of "Figaro"; and the role of "Rosina," sung by Lucie Westen, was in the hands of an excellent artist

II A 3 b
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1931.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERTS PRESENTED BY TWO SOCIETIES

Yesterday the Nord-Chicago Maennerchor prepared a program to be held in the Social Turner Hall. This chorus, led by its conductor, Mr. Tanner, will participate in the program along with other choral groups. This custom is very praiseworthy, for it provides variety for the concert. This variety was noticeably lacking on yesterday's program, for no orchestral numbers were included.

The Nord-Chicago Maennerchor presented a number of gay songs, and they received rich applause from the audience. The upper Austrian folk songs seemed to please especially well. But even the Maennerchor's very first number "The Hermit in the Night" was well shaded and splendidly performed. As guests, the Damenchor Deutsch Unterstuetzungs-Bund sang, and displayed their excellent Tanner schooling. The concluding number of the concert was performed by Nord-Chicago Maennerchor singing in unison with the Excelsior, the Damenchor D. U. B., and the Swiss Men's chorus. The selection was "The Spring on the Rhine and the

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blended voices rang through the Hall, and at the conclusion of the number the audience responded with deafening applause.

The conductor showed his ability in his selection of soloists. A young singer, George Eckardt sang "Songs to the Lute"; Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Latkow provoked storms of laughter with their "Musical Marriage"; Felix Glasneck, a member of the Excelsior Maennerchor, displayed a wonderful voice. The "Two Hearts in Three-Quarter Time" is a welcome selection on any program. The accompaniment to most of the solo numbers was performed by Mr. Tanner.

The stage of the Social Turner Hall provided a pretty picture; a make-believe forest provided a background for the society's president, Frederic Gehen, during his welcoming address.

The following persons served on the reception committee: Henry W. Thomas, Georg Hecht, August Barth, Fred Dickmann, Paul Sonnemann, Erich Gustafel, and several others.

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The evening was concluded with a ball for which Tanner's orchestra provided the inviting dance music. Both old and young accepted the orchestra's invitation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1931.

HENRY MARCHETTI DIES
The Tyrolean Men's Chorus Loses Its
Founder and Conductor

After a long illness, Mr. Henry Marchetti died yesterday evening at his home, 2146 Irving Park Blvd. With him passes away one of the best known German-Americans of Chicago.

Mr. Marchetti was born in 1878 in Scharwitz, Tyrol. His inborn musical talent drew him to the peasant theatre, with several troupes of which he traveled throughout Germany.

In the year 1910 he came to America with a peasant group from Oberammergau. This group, which visited most of the large cities in the country, is still no doubt in the memory of the oldest German-Americans. Its performances were greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm and applause. After two years



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with the group, Mr. Marchetti and Ferdl Nagel took over its direction.

The Oberammergau actors traveled all over the country. Twice they went as far as the Pacific coast, and in 1915 the Company played under Marchetti's direction at the exposition in San Francisco. Later the group, reorganized under his management, traveled through the South, Texas, and New England. It even visited with success the Northeastern part of Canada.



Finally, getting tired of wandering, he longed for a home and a fireplace. After living in New York for a while, he settled in Chicago, where he was engaged as a Zither player at a place on North Avenue. When the place was closed on account of the prohibition, Mr. Marchetti took over the position of conductor at the Vienna Ball Room, and in later years played in Marie Hillebrand's "Munchener Kindl." He was also co-founder and for

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many years a conductor of the Tyrolean Mens Chorus, the rapid and successful development of which must be placed to his credit.

His passing away is mourned by his widow, Martha Marchetti, and a son by his first wife, Christoph Marchetti.



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II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1931.

AT THE GERMAN THEATRE

Leo Fall's operetta "The Jolly Peasant" proved to be a great success.

"The Jolly Peasant," music by Leo Fall and libretto by Victor Leon, was presented yesterday, afternoon and evening. This piece is too well known for anything to be said about it. However, the music, under the direction of Waldemar Christoph, was well executed.

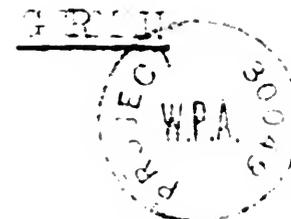


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Abendpost, Sept. 31, 1930.

"THE CAT" AT THE CIVIC OPERA

The Teutonic Players of America, sent the following information to the editor of the Abendpost: For the benefit of the German Societies of Chicago, who were severely affected by the business depression and through unemployment, two performances of Johann Strauss' "The Cat," will be given at the Chicago Civic Opera house, Sunday Oct. 5th.

On this occasion the extremely popular and prominent opera singer Lya Beyer, will appear as guest artist, in the role of "Rosalinde," the well known "Reinhardt" arrangement, will be performed.

The cast for the remaining roles will be announced later.

II A 3 b

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Abendpost, May 8, 1930.

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CHICAGO BACH CHORUS

Concert in Orchestra Hall; Four Works Never Before Heard in Chicago

It will be hard for the Bach Chorus, under the baton of Dr. Sigfried Prager, to surpass the excellent performance it gave yesterday.

This celebrated chorus sang with a degree of perfection it never had reached before. The program consisted of four cantatas which never before had been heard in Chicago. The chorus, strengthened by a boys' choir of sixty-four voices, sang with such a precision and above all, with such a devotion, as to animate the already extraordinary performance.

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But the soloists also kept themselves at the height of the chorus. By this is meant that although they sang in German, their diction was free from a disturbing accent.

The soprano Else Harthan Arndt deserves first rank this time. She sang "Aria of the Christmas Cantata," "Sweet Comfort," and "My Jesus Comes." Her renditions at the piano turned out to be a great success.

The tenor Erwin Kemp sang as he had never sung before in a Bach concert, and the basso, Mark Love will remain for a long time in the memory of many for his performance in the aria of the Lenten Cantata, which was accompanied

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at the oboe obligato. Then Dr. Prager, as pianist as well as conductor, played the Brandenburg Concert # 5 in D major. It was more than an enjoyment, just as if Bach, amidst serious times, wanted also to have his carnival, but of his own style. The trio made up by the pianist, Dr. Prager, the flutist A. Liegl, and the violonist, Mr. J. Creicher, with the orchestra, was singularly beautiful. The orchestra, which consisted of members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, played with its well known perfection, accompanied on the organ by Tlanley Seder and on the piano by Philipp Warner.

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The concert was well attended and the artists received hearty applause.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1930.

CONDUCTOR KARL VON WOLFSKEEL WAS TAKEN BY DEATH

The Well-Known Veteran of German Songs Dies in Bridgman.

Mr. Karl von Wolfskeel, veteran of German songs in America, an able musician and well-known society leader, died after a long and severe illness at his country estate in Bridgman, Michigan, at the age of 63 years. Although the news of the death of this popular and esteemed conductor did not come as a surprise, it nevertheless affected the Chicago singers, among whom he had been a prominent figure for more than a quarter of a century. Karl von Wolfskeel was born in Munich, Germany, where he attended school and started on a military career, which he later gave up to devote himself entirely to music. After finishing his musical studies, he came to America and settled in Chicago, where, after becoming a music teacher, he was active as a leader of singing societies.

He twirled the baton at the Ariou Men's Chorus for 28 years, until his illness compelled him to retire. He was also the leader of the following singing societies: Mozart Men's Chorus, Concordia Liedertafel, The Bakers Singing

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Society, Harlem Men's Chorus of Forest Park, Singing section of the German War veterans Society of Chicago; conductor of the women choir Lyra, Edelweiss-Northside, Pollymnia, and the Harlem Women Choir of Forest Park. At the Northwest and North-American Singers union he was similarly well known and popular, not only for his musical talent but also for his personality, not to mention his manly intervention in behalf of German singing, which won him many friends.

His widow and a son survive him. Karl von Wolfskeel had also many friends in Masonic circles, being a member of the circle himself.



II A 3 b

GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1929.

GERMAN THEATER
"Commanded by the Empress,"
Operetta of the Good Old Times,
a Great Success

The operetta, "Commanded by the Empress," libretto by Leopold Jacobsohn, music by Bruno Granichstaedten, is a play that reverts to the old days when despite the fact that empresses enjoyed unrestricted autocratical powers and no inhibitions prevented them from exercising them over their subjects, they usually remembered that others, too, were endowed with a yearning for love and happiness.

In this play a young empress is exceedingly jealous of her handsome, vivacious husband, and suspects him of being the clandestine lover.

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of an embroideress. The latter, however, has a sweetheart, an officer of the royal guard, and towards the end of the third act everything is unravelled satisfactorily and everybody is overwhelmed with joy.

The music, in a large measure, is very imposing, almost too intrinsic for an operetta, but florid melodies with a tendency to impress have also been provided in copious quantities. The orchestra under Christoph's leadership met all demands unflinchingly.

Lya Beyer, in the title role, sang and played to perfection; she could not have been better. Towering above others, first rank and honor in German light opera are definitely assured for the new singer. She is blessed with a fascinating voice and exceptional gifts befitting an actress.



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Rudi Hille, spick and span, lovelorn guard officer sang excellently as usual and was highly successful in his part.

Helne Holstein, who played the role of the embroideress, gave us a typical affectionate girl of Vienna. Hans Muenz was a genuine Don Juan on the imperial throne. This character appeared exceptionally advantageous to him.

Ernst Robert, in the role of the fabulous sausage manufacturer, the man who was not only a "somebody" but had the "wherewithal" to back this claim, came out successfully.

Angelo Lippich, as the slightly silly son of the sausage magnate, who was obsessed by an all-consuming ardor for anything on the stage and behind the scenes, gave an excellent comical rendition. Kurt Kupfer,

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as a guardian of morals, displayed this ludicrous dignitary in a splendid manner. Hela Lindelof was an entrancing princess whose tendencies one is inclined to forgive; after all, she is a beautiful woman. Then we had Helene Lofink, the charming needleworker. Neither shall we forget the two children Boby Follmann and Jeannette Devries.

Both performances were well attended. Acclaim was generous and deserved.

K. H. K.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1929.

BALLMANN CONCERT

The second concert of Martin Ballmann took place yesterday at the North Side Turner Hall. The attendance was fair in spite of the fact that the weather induced many a staunch supporter of these popular afternoon concerts to seek the open spaces.

The musicians played well and earned considerable applause with their selections from "Faust." Ballmann knows his public, and by playing a number of popular songs, he encouraged the audience to sing. As only one verse was played, the audience managed somehow to get along.

During the concert Ballmann introduced the violinist Max Kreuz,



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an excellent artist and exceptional virtuoso recently arrived from Germany.

Selma Gogg, who is no stranger among Chicagoans, and whose renditions are always welcome and call for an encore, took part in the concert also.

Ernst Heinen, humorist, in spite of the fact that it was his first appearance, proved good and the public asked for more. Having an inexhaustible repertoire of humorous songs at his command, the announcement that he was going to sing again on November 3 was received enthusiastically by the public.

The contract with the management of the Turner Hall enables Mr. Ballmann to continue his regular Sunday afternoon concerts, with the



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exception of November 17, until further notice.



Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1929.

DELIGHTFUL CONCERTS OF THREE GERMAN SONG CLUBS

The Liberty Song Club gave a concert Saturday afternoon at De Paul Auditorium, in conformance to a yearly custom. Director Karl Reckzeh provided an excellent program. As usual, the orchestra consisted of twenty members of the Chicago Symphony orchestra. The soloists were Minnie Starr and Micha Liushutz.

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Prolonged applause assured the leader, Carl Resszeh (sic) that the public was grateful for the treat.

Excelsior Male Chorus

The Excelsior Male Chorus celebrated its thirtieth anniversary at the Lincoln Turnhalle. (Gymnastic hall) The attendance was exceptionally large. The public was in a very receptive, animated mood, due to highly pleasing accomplishments of the performers, under the leadership of Ernest Tamm.



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The Excelsior Male Chorus comprising about seventy singers, is well supplied with first tenors; excellent voices. It must be added that about one half of the active members are young men.

The program also provided two numbers for mixed chorus. A laudable arrangement of the Excelsior Club provides variety and also enriches its program by adding mixed choral selections, with the collaboration of the Polyhymnia Ladies Chorus. The last part of the program, "Singer's Joy," a splendid march by Kern, was given in unison with the Excelsior Club, the Song section D. U. B., the Swiss Male Chorus, North Chicago Male Chorus, the Concordia Song Club, and orchestra.

Beyond question, the apex of the presentation was the first Chicago offering, an "Ode to the German Melody," with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Mathilde Reiners and Ludwig Schappey, members of the Excelsior Club, taking the solo parts. Both singers are endowed with ingratiating voices, seasoned by experience. The ode, in its overpowering, all pervading splendor, aroused the thought of listening to an oratorio.

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Louis Goetz, president of the Club and host, greeted the assembly with a short address wherein he stressed the value of German songs, pointing also to the satisfaction which the Germans abroad derive from the efforts of the German Singing societies in preparing an American home for German melodies and the German language. He also expressed his pleasure in being able to give a testimonial, a diploma, concrete documentary evidence to Albert Schulz, in commemoration of having been an active member and singer for twenty-five years. In connection therewith he also mentioned several gentlemen, members of long standing: Gustav Zindler, thirty years; Rudolph Balzer, twenty-eight years; and L. Ratzki, twenty-six years.

Mr. Goetz then presented Doctor Kobalter, Allied president of the Associated Clubs, and of the German Day Celebration Committee, who offered congratulations in the name of the societies he represents, as well as Christ Paschen. The latter is Chicago's building commissioner. He was invited as an honorary guest, but could not appear.

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A ball and orchestral music brought the excellently attended festival to an end.

Schiller Song Club

The concert of the Schiller Song Club must indeed give complete satisfaction to its members. No vacant seats were available at Wicker Park Hall.

The choral selections, both a capella, and with orchestral accompaniment, showed that the members have good vocal qualifications and were given proper schooling by their leader, Reinhold Walter. Naturally, the public did not stint with well deserved applause. . . . Miss Duhr, with a selection of solo numbers, earned great acclaim, and a beautiful bouquet was presented to her. . . .

At the conclusion of the concert, a dance was arranged, the same orchestra providing the music. . . . Aside from the efforts of Director Walter, the



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Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1929.

concert's success is attributable to the labors of the various committee members and these officials are: Ex-officio president Henry Kaeding, president Paul Wagner. . . .Altogether sixteen names are listed. Translator



abendpost, Oct. 7, 1929.

LUCIE WESTEN'S CONCERT

Chicago's music season opened yesterday with Lucie Westen's concert. The artist is well-known to our public, but even so we were astonished again by her accomplishments. Above all, one has to admire her versatility. She sang selections from Mozart operas and Korngold, old Italian, French, and modern American songs, two ballads, the grewsome, intensely dramatic "Fire Rider," by Hugo Wolf, and the charming, delicate "Elfin Song," by the same composer. She knew by intuition how to adapt her voice to the text, giving a unique and artistic touch to her songs.

She has a splendid voice and can sing, but this is not all; the secret of her success seems to be in the way she combines text, music, and expression. It is here where she attains truly artistic creations.

In yesterday's concert Miss Westen lived up to the expectations of the most exacting critics. Far from aiming at virtuosity through the imposing great masters, she gives us genuine artistic, refined selections, -art.



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GERMAN

Abendpost Jan. 30, 1929.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 20275

WM. A. ROTHE, LEADER OF ORCHESTRA
DIES SUDDENLY.

The well known musician died this morning after a prolonged illness. William Rothe, well known orchestra leader of Chicago, died this morning at the age of sixty-four years. His death means a heavy loss to German-Americans. The deceased was for more than thirty years active in the affairs of German-Americanism. Wm. Rothe, was widely known and highly esteemed among German-Americans of Chicago, and his summer concerts in the parks of the city, at the German day, and at many other festivals, were immensely enjoyed by the public. Wm. Rothe always was and remained a good German. For years he contributed and forwarded to his home town provisions and money - the net proceeds from his concerts.

His last great wish was not fulfilled. He had planned the reintroduction of the formerly popular Sunday afternoon concerts, and together with his colleague, Martin Ballmann, arranged a concert for February the 17th, but death took the conductor's baton from his hands.

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Wm. Rothe was born on the 23rd of May, 1865 in Goslar, Germany, and was a son of the musical conductor Alvin Rothe. He was the oldest son of a widely ramified family of musicians. He attended Highschool in his hometown and established an orchestra of pupils. After finishing school he went to Holland where he joined the Holland League in Dutch-India and was a soldier for four years. After his return from the tropics he fulfilled his military obligations at Celle, Germany with an artillery regiment.

In 1889 he immigrated to America. Wm. Rothe married in Brooklyn and then went to Philadelphia. He was active in the Spanish-American war as an artillerist in the Astor Division, New York. He fought in the battles around Havana and was selected as the trumpeter when the American Flag was hoisted on Morro Castle. He returned with the 2nd Illinois regiment and settled in 1898 in Chicago where he organized his own orchestra. In 1908 he founded the Lincoln Conservatory of Music, which he conducted until his death.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1927.

DR. KUNTZE DIES.

Dr. William Kuntze, director of the University of Chicago school of music, died yesterday at the age of 65 years, at his home, 924 Golf Lane, Wheaton.

Dr. Kuntze was born in Berlin. At the age of seven he began his musical career under the leadership of prominent German musicians. On his concert tours he came to America in 1894. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Music at the Conservatory of New York, in 1902, whereupon he assumed his present position in which he was active as a teacher, director and composer, until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Morrison Kuntze, a brother, Eugene, of San Antonio, Texas, and a sister, Martha, of Berlin, Germany.



Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1926.

GALA CONCERT OF HEDWIG VON WEBER-SPERCO

The jubilee concert yesterday in Kimball Hall by the venerated artist and teacher Mrs. von Weber-Sperco, in celebration of her fifty years as a piano teacher, and commemoration of her first public appearance sixty years ago, brought the artist and her collaborators an enthusiastic acknowledgement by a large art loving German audience.

Mrs. Von Weber-Sperco is a direct descendant of the great composer, Carl Maria von Weber, whose famous composition, "Invitation to the Dance" was played by Mrs. Von Weber-Sperco on the occasion of her first appearance sixty years ago, and as the first number of yesterday's concert.

A pianist, who at 73 years plays Chopin and Liszt so brilliantly, with such precision and finesse of touch, and with such sonorous chords, must, in spite of the shining silvery wreath which has been woven on her head by years, be considered young. When the artist had to offer to the public only the remnants of a technique - according to Mrs. Von Weber-Sperco's own words - we thank the fates, in the interest of art and culture, for such skill as a shining example



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to her pupils during fifty years of effort.

This is cultural work in the strictest sense of the word; the constancy and inflexibility of true German culture which carries purpose and reward in itself, and in spite of hardship gives and gives to the world, since time immemorial - because it lies in the German character to give. Among Mrs. Von Weber-Sperco's collaborators was Miss Lilly Rehberg, a highly talented and sensitive cellist, who played Saint Saens and Popper with excellent technique and beautiful timbre. Miss Olga Meun offered a program of songs.....

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Abendpost, May 10, 1926.

ALBERT SEIBERT CONCERT.

A whole chapter in the history of music might be devoted to the history of discovery of the great tenors. From Pamagno to Caruso, from Laurel to Jean de Reszke, extremely interesting stories could be told, which would sound fictitious. And if German tenors are concerned in the matter, who, in comparison with the golden throated Italians, are almost as scarce as white ravens, this story should therefore be so much more interesting.

Whatever we read of Vogl, of Wachtl, Alvary and Burgstaller is as much an inalienable part of the history of music, as Spohr, Schumann and Bruckner. Yesterday, we had an opportunity to become acquainted with a voice, which, with its delightful beauty and great volume, can be well compared with the best. It had been heard here before, three years ago, when Albert Seibert with the other singers of the wonderful Kromer Troup, caused a great sensation, especially in German circles. But nevertheless, his voice has not been discovered yet, otherwise, the world at large would have taken notice of yesterday's performance.

Albert Seibert possesses a voice the equal of which is seldom heard. It

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probably does not possess that soft charm which dazzles at the beginning, but with which one is easily bored because it is felt to be too soft and feminine, an error of most of the tenors. No, here is a full, manly organ with a soft baritone timbre, which powerfully climbs to its height; it is a through-and-through dramatic voice, a genuine heroic tenor and yet also in the lyric parts, full of deep feeling.

At yesterday's performance, Seibert appeared mostly as ballad-singer in Schubert, Brahms and Strauss, three epochs of German songs, which he handles in an excellent manner. It was a four-sided Schubert to whom we listened—the plain and hearty in the "Love Message", the deep dejected of the "Winter Journey" in "Spring Dream", the yearning and stormy in "Pining in Spring", and finally, the dramatic in "The Double". The last named, as interpreted by the singer had a deep effect, proving what the only-too-soon-deceased maestro would have given the world, if fate had bestowed upon him a longer life.

In all these songs, wonderful diction was displayed, making every word distinct, so that we could get intoxicated by the glorious German mother tongue, for which we are probably envied in our songs by the English and French.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Only the Italian language, which is also rich in vocals, can compare with ours. Because of this superiority of the German songs, it was obvious why the English offerings, although just as beautifully sung, did not have the same effect. However, the artist was in his true element, in the two opera excerpts, the one from "Giaconda", and the great scene from the "Freischutz". The latter presented the resignation ("Through the woods, through the meadows") and despair ("Dark powers are pursuing me") of Max, in a charming manner.

The final chapter is less pleasant. Two weeks ago when Paderewski played at the auditorium, his fellow countrymen of Chicago welcomed him with drums and trumpets, and filled the enormous concert auditorium to its capacity. Of the 600,000 Germans of Chicago, 599,950 did not appear yesterday, some probably attended the football game, and, including writer, there were only the proverbial seven Swabians, who greeted their countryman, although the concert had been well advertised.

It is a path of thorns, which German artists must walk on account of the indifference of their countrymen. Most of them become famous only after their death. The disgraceful "Lohengrin" performance, which the Civic Opera offered the German people last winter, is still remembered. With a Seibert as

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"Lohengrin", the same would have been brilliant, even if the others had failed.

Here is an opportunity and a duty of honor as well, for the German people of Chicago.

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Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1926.

KREISLER CONCERT.

WPA (U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE) 30275

An appearance of Fritz Kreisler is always one of the events of the season. This is proven by the fact that he dares to give his concert in the Auditorium, where others have to be satisfied with small halls and are glad if they are filled. Only Paderewski can attract such a tremendous audience.

In what lies Kreisler's almost unprecedented popularity? It is not this certainly highly-eminant virtuosity alone. In our era we have large numbers of great violinists produced by Leopold Auer in the last decade. With Kreisler it is something additional. Every German heart is beating for him, for his wonderfully generous labor of love during the war, in whose services he placed his great art. For this reason his Austrian compatriots love "our Fritz" and none of them will miss a concert when he comes.

And it is the same with the other Germans. But only half of his listeners are German, the other half consisting of real Americans. Because nothing causes them to respect him more than the manly courage, which he displayed when he was surrounded by a howling, abusing, foaming crowd, he, an imperial Austrian officer, firmly drew his bow across his violin. For all these

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reasons, love and respect are his rewards. Besides, he is a great artist.

He appears more mature today. This is proven by his program - all classical compositions including the Vieuxtemps concerto which does not offer many opportunities for glamour. But cheap virtuoso pieces are not Kreisler's affair. Beautiful, serious holy art! How manly sounds his Beethoven (C Minor Sonata), how full and rich his Bach (E Minor partita); "LaFolia" by Corelli, pleased me best.

The enthusiasm of the listeners was tremendous. They did not want to leave until he played some additional pieces. In conclusion we want to mention the excellent piano-accompaniment by Carl Lamson.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sep. 18, 1925.

CHICAGO BACH SOCIETY.

Chicago now has a Bach society. Music director Wilhelm Boeppler will conduct the choir.

From 160 to 170 singers registered, after 18 months of hard preparatory work. The Chicago Bach Society was founded on Sep. 15. The executive committee consists of the following prominent personalities:

President: Wilh. Schlake, president of the Illinois Brick Co.

Vice President: Theo. Fashauer, President of "The Theo. Fashauer Lumber Co.

Cashier: Wilh. Schulze, President of the Calumet Trust & Savings Bank.

Paul Schulze, Pres. of the Paul Schulze Biscuit Co.

Dr. Fr. Ofotenhauer, Pres. of the Lutheran Missouri Synod.

Prof. John Hattstaedt, Pres. of the American conservatory of Music.

Gustave Fleischer, Editor of the Concordia monthly periodical.

The following Bach enthusiasts belong to the committee: Dr. Theo. Poderlein, Professors M. Lochuer and Paul Boster of the River Forest Normal college;



Abendpost, Sep. 18, 1925.

Mr. R. List, Pastor Paul, Mrs. Arthur Bauermeister, Mrs. Albert Seidel,
Miss E. Hanning, Pastor P. Sauer.

The task of the Bach society is to present to the Chicago public all the unknown Cantatas of Bach. Of Bach's 295 Cantatas, only 215 can be found. Until the present time, no choir has ever performed even half of these unsurpassable works of art, with the exception of the Thoman Society of Leipzig, Germany. In all countries of Europe Bach Societies, can now be found, but up to the present time, only one in America, the Bethlehem Bach Chor, with Mr. Schwab as president. The newly organized Chicago Bach Society is the second in America, but the only one which will sing the Bach Cantatas in the German language.

Director Boeppler has selected a few excellent Cantatas, to be presented at Orchestra Hall next spring.

Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

YOUNG SINGER IN SONG RECITAL.

Miss Marion Waterfall, who has appeared here publicly before, yesterday afternoon gave a concert in the Banner Blue Temple on the South Side, and introduced herself to the large audience. She is a brilliant songstress, a real artist, who possesses a powerful, beautifully sounding voice, which was demonstrated already in her first number, "Venetian Folk Songs".

She was on the program with fourteen songs, among them Rachmaninoff's "In the Quiet of the Night", one song by Gretschaninow, and three songs by her teacher, Miss Marie E. Dreier. With these last numbers she was most successful, especially with "Chinese Cradle Song", "My Garden" and "Autumn Song". They are three charming compositions, distinguished by originality and melody richness. Mr. Harry Grimes, elocutionist, delighted the audience with some humorous pieces.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1925.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL CONCERT.

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Yesterday's concert in the North Side Turner Hall was again to the general taste, with the exception of McDowell's piano concerto in D Minor. The orchestra played splendidly, and the audience responded to every performance with loud applause. The attendance was very large, because the members of the German Club were present in great numbers, therefore the big hall was filled to capacity, even the gallery showing few empty seats.

The orchestra reproduced "The Meister Singers of Nurnberg" prelude, and the Rienzi-Overture by Richard Wagner in a perfect manner. The partitur of the latter one, is meant for a large orchestra, but even a smaller one like the Philharmonic could do it justice, if it is conducted with such circumspection as was the case with Renk, who selected first class efficient musicians. A potpourri from Victor Herbert's "Fortune Teller", featured a xylophone solo by G. Schink.

On the program were Fritz Renk, William Schwartz and Miss Lillian Magnuson as soloists. Renk is so well known as an artist on the violin, that it should be unnecessary to dwell on his mastery any more. Miss Magnuson is

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a very talented pianist, who may look forward to a brilliant career. Renk played the "Romanza" by Wieniawski, and "Liebisleid" by Kreisler, and evoked stormy applause. Polesney, the orchestra's concertmaster took over the baton and proved that besides masterly handling of the violin, he also is capable of directing an orchestra. Miss Magnuson's performance was eagerly awaited, because she faced a hard task.

Both of McDowell's piano concertos are modern in every respect; the piano parts are very difficult, and like the orchestra part, complicated. She played only the first part but displayed such a virtuosity, that it caused surprise. Her dexterity, which never forsook her, either in the octaves nor in the trills for both hands, made the public forget, that the composition did not possess great musical value. The difficult orchestra part, was splendidly performed under the direction of Mr. Schwickerat, so that the ensemble from beginning to end, fitted well together. William Schwartz was again on the program with several songs and arias. Especially successful were his Schubert serenade and an aria from Verdi's "Traviata".

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LEO BRAVERMAN CONCERT.

Leo Braverman gave a violin concert yesterday evening in Kimball Hall. The not so very easy program of same gave him an excellent opportunity to prove his wonderful schooling and technique. Bravura pieces, like Bazzini's "Round of the Goblins", were played with great skill, but he seems less concerned with those compositions, which require a personal note of the artist, to obtain their full effects. With the "Hymn to the Sun" by Rimsky-Korsakow, he approached this ideal most. To the rich applause of a fairly large audience, he responded with additional numbers.

A pillow, covered with gold decorations and electrically lighted, on the left of the stage, proved quite distracting and irritating to the sensitive listener. The eye is too closely related to the ear, not to be considered on such occasions.

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MISS REHBERG'S CONCERT.

Young Cello Artist Captivates Her Listeners.

Miss Lillian Rehberg, the daughter of the well known choir director, H. A. Rehberg, played yesterday before a large crowd of music lovers in Kimball Hall and earned great laurels. She played as a perfect artist, with a brilliant technique, and with a full understanding for the difficult music of the masters whose works filled yesterday's program. We cannot count her today among the youthful, who will become somebody some day, because she is already an artist, whose name must be mentioned among the great ones.

The evening started with the Allegro Non Tropp of Saint Saens "Concerto in A Minor". Here it was noticeable, that Miss Rehberg displayed a certain melancholy in her playing which was advantageous and touching. Also in the lively Allegro molto and Allegretto con moto there was a certain depth, which caused the listeners to express their gratitude to the artist through warm acclamation. "Melody" by Gluck and the "Meunett in G" by Beethoven, received an ovation from the audience, and the young artist had to play additional pieces. The "German Folk Song", after Abt's melodies arranged by Miss Rehberg was pretty and produced through its simplicity a great effect. Schubert's "The Bee" gave Miss Rehberg

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the opportunity to prove her cleverness with easy teasing play. In the "Concerto in B Minor" by Dvorak she let her instrument sing once more. "The Hungarian Rhapsody" by Popper, brought the evening to a close and Miss Rehberg can look with pride upon it. It means for her a further climbing on the rungs of the ladder of well earned success.

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Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1925.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL CONCERT.

Yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic orchestra in the North Side Turner Hall, under the aegis of the Chicago Turner Society, was well attended. Besides the predominating German audience, many Anglo-Americans and representatives of other nationalities were present, which serves as the best proof that the popular Sunday afternoon concerts receive well deserved appreciation in wider circles all the time.

The program contained a tasty selection of light, pleasant melodious music, which received general acclamation. After a stirring opening March of Sousa, "Semper Fidelis", Weber's romantic ever youthful "Euryanthe Overture" was played, positively the most musically valuable of the 12 numbers. Unanimous applause was given for cleverly arranged tunes from a number of modern operettas by Roberts, the rousing march "Espana" by Waldteufel and a hunting scene by Bucalosi. Mr. Howard Preston, as soloist sang four arias and ballads. Preston is not a newcomer, but an experienced concert singer, who not only enjoys an enviable reputation in Chicago, but also is known in the prominent circles of Europe.

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A striking proof of his understanding was given with the difficult aria "Vision Fair" from Masseuet's "Heriodode". During the latter part of the concert, he sang three beautiful songs, "All Saints", by Strauss, Kann's "The Victor" and Giblert's "Pirate Song". The conductor Fritz Renk, in conjunction with Franz Polesney performed Lange's often heard "grandmother" for two violins. The melodious, but otherwise not very outstanding composition of the well known composer met with great applause. Played by two artists on the violin, the piece sounded as if it had been clad in a new dress.

Abendpost

Nov. 7, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MUEWZER TRIO

The Muewzer trio, Hans Muewzer, violin, Hans Koelbel cello, and Rudolf Wagner, piano, opened yesterday in the Kimball Hall, its 1924-25 season, before a fairly large audience. The artistic success was again extraordinarily large. Not only were the laymen among the audience enthused, but also the numerous professional musicians, music-critics, etc., were highly satisfied.

The program contained only three numbers, but to overcome these three, was a giants task. Two still living composers were heard, Bossi and Graener, of whom the former is not very well known here, the latter is fully unknown, and last Cesar Frank. The concert was opened with Bossi's Trio Sinfonico, a serious work, a miniature symphony of great volume.

Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

ALMA GLUCK.

Mrs. Alma Gluck appeared yesterday after an absence of several years, in a concert at the Auditorium. The artist is acknowledged to be one of the greatest contemporary sopranos and proved again her power of attraction by filling the large hall of the Auditorium, although this is no easy task on such a beautiful fall afternoon.

Mme. Gluck has become, since her last appearance in this city, the wife of the Russian Violin-virtuoso Zimbalist, which fact fully explains part of her program, being of a Russian character, including among others compositions by Rachmaninoff and Rimsky-Korsakoff. The rest of the program must be considered quite conservative. Haydn was represented with three Arias from "The Creation", Mozart with "Admonition", Beethoven with a little-known song "The Kiss", also Schubert, Brahms, and Loewe were represented. The latter part was devoted to newer compositions. The audience was carried away by the rendering of Schubert's "The Mail", and Loewe's "Canzonetta".

Mme. Gluck's voice is distinguished through its sweetness, which makes a great impression upon the listeners, who understand the difference between ordinary and

Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

artistic singing. The artist was accompanied in a very delicate manner on the piano, by Samuel Chotzinoff. The violin cello artist, Marie Rosanoff rendered a few numbers, among them "The Fountain" by Davidoff and a Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt, transcribed by Popper.

II A 3 bAbendpost, Mar. 2, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

YOUTHFUL ARTISTS.

A real enjoyment will be offered to Chicago's music loving public on March 7th, by two still youthful artists of German descent. Both certainly deserve a hearty welcome on the evening which is arranged in their honor. Rudolph Reiners is a descendent of a well known German-American family of musicians. He was already highly gifted as a child. He received the best instructions available in Chicago; later he was sent to Germany to complete his education. He returned to Chicago several months ago after he had made many successful Chicago trips.

Gertrude Gahl has celebrated numerous triumphs here in Chicago already, and like Reiners, enjoys great popularity.

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ELISIE LUETCKE'S CONCERT.

A not too large and artistically minded public was present, yesterday evening, at the Lincoln "Turnhalle" for the concert of Miss Elsie Luetcke. Miss Luetcke possesses not only a voice as clear as a bell and capable of modulation, but she also is a well trained pianist. Her performances yesterday received great applause. Of the song numbers we want to mention the aria from "Tannhauser" and the aria from "Cavalleria Rusticana", because they furnished the best proof of the strength of her vocal organs, and the artistic feeling. The fifteen year old cellist, W. C. Williams, surprised through his perfect execution, and was allowed to play some **encores**, for which he, as well as Miss Luetcke, received great applause. The youthful dancer, Miss Harriet Haile, as also well received.

Abendpost, Sept. 23, 1923.

ARTHUR VON EWEYK, THE WELL KNOWN
SINGER, NOW A CHICAGO CITIZEN.

The music loving public of Chicago, will receive the news with pleasure, that a very prominent singer, who achieved great fame in Europe as well as in America, has chosen for his permanent home, our city Chicago. It is Mr. Arthur Van Eweyk, who because, of his extraordinary soft and harmonious bass baritone voice, so often has created enthusiasm among his audience.

Von Eweyk was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and studied music here, but later went to Berlin, where he continued his studies, and soon belonged to the most prominent representatives of his profession. He sang in almost every country in Europe and came repeatedly for a visit to America, where he always was celebrated in a worthy manner.

Later he was active as teacher in various prominent music schools of Germany, as the Stern's conservatory in Berlin, it was there that he achieved his greatest success. But as the conditions in Germany grew worse, he decided to return to the country of his birth. Since then he has been heard repeatedly. For instance,

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when he sang as soloist in the reproduction of Judas Maccabeus, an outstanding feature of the Chicago Singverein, his beautiful voice as well as his excellent performance attracted general attention.

Mr. Von Eweyk is a member of the teachers faculty of the Sherwood Music school, but he reserved the rights, to spend a day each week in his home town Milwaukee, where he instructs at the Wisconsin Conservatory.

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Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1919.

STOCK DIRECTS AGAIN

Frederick A. Stock, who has led the Chicago Symphony Orchestra since the death of Theodore Thomas (1905), will resume his work in that capacity a week from tomorrow, February 28. As is known, Mr. Stock was forced to resign as conductor of the famous organization because he was not an American citizen. Meanwhile he has taken the steps necessary to acquire citizenship. His substitute, Mr. Eric Delamater will continue to serve as assistant director of the Orchestra and as organist.



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Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1919.

CITIZEN FREDERICK STOCK

Frederick Stock, former conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will be an American citizen in ninety days. Yesterday he made his application for citizenship in the presence of Mr. Frederick J. Wessel and Mr. Henry C. Voegeli, business managers of the Orchestra.

Mr. Stock, who was born in Juelich, in the Rhineland, Germany, temporarily relinquished the leadership of the Orchestra last fall to avoid misunderstanding and friction. But soon he will again fill the relinquished position, and he will resume the post, Mr. Wessel explained yesterday, at the general request of concert patrons. Meanwhile Eric De Lamarter has been leading the Orchestra.





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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1917.

WALTER R. KNUPFER.

The German piano pedagogue, Walter R. Knupfer, announces the opening of a new school of music. Mr. Knupfer belonged for twenty years to the teachers staff and the Board of Directors of the Chicago Music College.

Numerous pupils and teachers from all parts of the United States have received their musical education from him. The new musical college will be established under the name, Knupfer's Studio, and will be located in the Fine Arts Building.

The faculty will consist of distinguished representatives of their profession. The following well known musicians compose it: Adolph Bruno, who is acknowledged as the highest authority of America and Europe, in the spheres of counterpoint and harmony; Harry Weisbach, the concert master of the American Symphony Orchestra; Herman Beyer-Mane, solo cellist of the Grand Opera orchestra, Isaac van Grove, eminent pianist; and a number of approved younger teachers in the different special branches of piano instructions, as Mrs. Anita Alvarez Knupfer, John Niederhira, Miss M. Napman, Miss Loretta Sheridan, Miss Celia Ellbagen, Miss Dorothy Eichenlaub, Miss Agnes Blafka, Miss Louise Bridges and Miss Zerlina Muhlman.

A department of singing will be arranged later.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1916.

OUT OF THE REIGN OF MUSICAL SPHERES.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 50270

The last of the three Jubilee concerts of Bruno Steindl in celebration of his twenty five years of membership in the "Chicago Symphony Orchestra", took place in Orchestra Hall.

The artist, assisted by his wife and Messrs. Harry Weisbach, Franz Weisbach, Franz Esser and Otto Roehrborer, played the "Quintette in F", by Cesar Frank, and "Es-Dur, Op. 49", by Schumann.

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1916.

GREAT ZITHER CONCERT BY THE CHICAGO ZITHER
CLUB AND CAMPBELL MANDOLIN AND GUITAR CLUB

The public response to the Kimball Hall concert last night was such that admission had to be denied many. The Chicago Zither Club and Campbell Mandolin and Guitar Club participated. The Zither Club is under Carl Baier, famous zither virtuoso, and the Campbell Club under S. A. Campbell. The opening number given by the combined clubs was a waltz by Strauss, "Roses from the South," and it was played so magnificently that success was assured from the very beginning. This selection was followed immediately with a mandolin and guitar duet played by the artists Campbell and Gardie. A group of impressive offerings came next, among them "Pictures of Hungary," a zither solo by Mr. Baier, and a mandolin solo by Mr. Campbell, as well as a duet for "bowed and struck" zither by Baier and Mueller, which deserve particular emphasis.



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A splendid accomplishment likewise was the repetition of "Little Serenade" (Spiegelberg), and "Whispering Flowers" (Plohberger), on four zithers, by Baier, Boschat, Hayes and Kirchner. Another equally pleasing rendition by the Campbell Mandolin and Guitar Club was the excerpts from the operettas "Adele," and "Berceuse De Jocelyn," in which Mr. Campbell played a mando-cello solo.

Both clubs also excelled as separate units.



Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1911.

HONORING AN ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR

The atmosphere at the Bismarck Garden was charged with gaiety and unrestrained frolic last night, indulged in by the multitude of friends and admirers of that beloved orchestra leader, Mr. Ballmann. It was his benefit evening and to show their high esteem of him, more than 2,000 persons gathered to help make the evening an outstanding success. And in this they did not fail. This very capable musician and amiable personality received many tokens of friendship as well as high honors; besides the fact that the financial success of the evening was excellent. Mr. William Arens, of the Germania Lodge of the Free Masons, surrounded by a large group of members of the society, took the opportunity afforded him by the usual intermission, to step on the platform and present Mr. Ballmann in the name of the society, of which he is a member, with the mark of distinction, representing a delicate piece of work of art executed in gold. The presentation was accompanied by a most appropriate address. Mr. Emil Hoechster was selected for the pleasant task of being the spokesman for the management of the Bismarck Garden. He was also chosen to represent one of the largest music shops of this city, in whose name he presented Mr. Ballmann with



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a valuable diamond ring. Thus, this concern wished to imply, symbolically, their appreciation for the repeated presentations of performances from the "Ring of the Nibelungem." There were also numerous gifts of floral pieces.

The program consisted of popular numbers, and encore after encore was played to comply with the requests of the audience.



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Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

MUSIC AND THEATRE

The offerings by Chicago's musical organizations are just as versatile as those offered by the musical centers of Europe, keeping pace in quality also. Identified as such in first place is the Thomas Symphony Orchestra, performing every Friday afternoon, and repeating the program Saturday night, all through the winter season. The large attendance, and the impossibility to comply with the demand for admission tickets, led to the plan for an additional weekly concert. This orchestra was founded by the late Mr. Theodor Thomas, now under the able leadership of Frederick Stock, a young musician of extraordinary talent. The organization is composed of Chicago musicians of great ability, to a large extent, and the fact alone that they are members of the Thomas Orchestra is proof that they are artists.

Appearing as soloists with the orchestra occasionally are such stars in the musical firmament as: Josef Hofmann, Mischa Elmann, Mme. Schumann-Heink,



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and many other vocalists and instrumentalists of world fame.

Another very popular orchestra bears the name of Mr. Martin Ballmann, the former distinguished flutist of the Thomas orchestra. This organization has endeared itself to the Germans as well as the American population of the city, which frequents the Sunday afternoon concerts. It is arranged by the Chicago Turn Community and presented at the North Side Turner Hall.

Numerous famed artists, among whom are pianists, violinists, vocalists, and others, are heard frequently in concert or recital halls, carrying away with them the plaudits of their audiences, and the rich remuneration of their contracts. The higher type of choral singing is cultivated by the Mendelssohn and the Apollo Musical Societies, also by the recently founded Chicago Singing Society. . . . The operatic attempts up to last year were rather modest. In one or two weeks of guest performances by the New York Opera Company the admission prices were enormously high. Neither were the presentations always up to one's expectation. These were the principal factors leading to the



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creation of Chicago's own opera company, which opened its first season in the Auditorium Theatre last winter. The wide interest and the excellent success have proven that Chicagoans appreciate the opera, and are willing to support its own opera during a ten week winter season. The management of the company is entrusted to Mr. Andreas Dippel, while its musical director is Mr. Cleofonte Campanini. Soloists, orchestra, choir, and scenery, are above any criticism. The repertoire of the past season consisted of works by French and Italian composers, but none by the German, much to the consternation of the large German population of our city. However, Mr. Dippel indicated that German composers will be included in the repertoire of the coming season. Chamber music is well represented by the Beethoven Trio, and other superior organizations of this city.

Musical colleges are numerous in Chicago, the best known, however, is the Chicago Musical College, founded by Doctor Florenz Ziegfeld more than forty years ago. This institution has gained a national reputation. There is also the equally reputable American Conservatory of Music, directed by



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Doctor Hattstaedt, the Cosmopolitan School of Music, and the Institute for Dramatic Art, each one equipped with an excellent staff of instructors.

Most prominent in musical circles are, of course, the German people. That nation is well represented by artists in concert halls, in theatres, and as teachers of music. The cultivation and perpetuation of the German song is the pleasant duty of our singing societies.

The founding of the Chicago Singing Society in the autumn of 1909 was the most important event in the history of German choir societies. And it was greatly appreciated by the public of our city. The two hundred members of this organization are singers with excellently trained voices. They can, therefore, arrange programs of musical masterpieces, because the usual difficulties encountered are no longer a barrier to them. Highly praise-worthy is also the humanitarian side of this association, upon which principle the organization has been built, namely; the furtherance of German charitable and benevolent institutions. The proceeds derived from concerts are turned over



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to these types of institutions, and thus far, the German Old People's Home, and the German Hospital have been mentioned as beneficiaries.....No better conductor could have been selected for this fine organization than Mr. W. Boeppler; he is the right man in the right place.....

The German drama however, does not have the expected response and cooperation from the public, a fact for which manifold explanations are offered. However, one thing is certain, namely; the various managements of that institution have committed error after error, quite void of the ability to eliminate the cause. The history of the German drama in Chicago began in the year 1850, or thereabouts, when the German Male Chorus produced a play occasionally..... The German drama was finally permanently established in a theatre at Clybourn Avenue, near Division Street. Having been destroyed by the fire of 1871, it re-opened at the Vorwaerts Turn Hall in 1872. Performances were also given at the Globe Theatre, under the direction of Alexander Wurster and Gustav Ostermann. The first mentioned management gave elegant presentations in all



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parts of the city, but collapsed in the attempt to install performances every day of the week.

A new company headed by Emil Hoehster was successfully operating at the Mc-Vicker Theatre all through the 1880-81 season. During the ensuing period 1882-87, managers have changed quite frequently. Wurster was the first at its helm, succeeded by Georg Isenstein and Julius Collmer, and again alternately by Isenstein and Isenstein & Selig, with no marked success, either financially or from the artistic standpoint. To redeem the German drama, Director Selig combined with the management of the Pabst Theatre of Milwaukee, and thus became dependable to a certain extent upon the German Theatre of that city. Sunday performances were then given by the Wachsner company in Chicago, from September to April, inclusively. And all went smoothly and serene during the life-time of Mr. Wachsner. Superior presentations with superb artists were offered, and the classical, as well as the modern works, composed a very interesting repertoire.....However, upon the sudden death of Wachsner, the Germans of Chicago again lost interest in the drama until the plan for continuance had to be abandoned.....The company, deserving highest



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praise, gave its farewell performance April last. Their excellent work will remain a pleasant memory for years to come....The fact that the German element of Chicago is not sufficiently interested in the maintenance of their own theatre, is, of course, a blot not easily removed in the promotion of art. But another eager promoter of drama has come forward, leasing the Criterion Theater for his future presentations. He is Director Max Hanisch, who has the best wishes of every theater-goer toward his undertaking.....



Abendpost, May 20, 1911.

HAYDN'S "CREATION."

Friends of classical music were once again taken back into the period of classical music of German origin when an appreciative audience listened spellbound to the performance of Haydn's "Creation" at the Orchestra Hall, last night.... Although this composition is indicative of times long past, Haydn did not indulge in chaotic music. According to the Bible, chaos reigned supreme, but serenity was the outstanding point in his interpretation of the "CREATION". Soft and melodious tunes becoming increased to a mezzo forte, when he painted the musical picture of the raging elements. We listened to the interpretation of the development of nature, flowers, trees, and the sweet murmur of the brooks; to the creation of animals and finally, of man. Thus Haydn revealed to us his sunny disposition and deep religious sentiment.

If Haydn could have witnessed yesterday's performance, there is no doubt



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he would have clasped the hand of Mr. Boepler, and of every member of the orchestra, in grateful appreciation for the elegant and masterly performance of his great work. But, the Chicago Singing Society accomplished still more; namely, it drew a capacity audience, which is one of the rarest things on such occasions. "The Creation" has been performed in Chicago previously, but years have elapsed since it was presented in German. For this reason, and because the Chicago Singing Society enjoys an excellent reputation, it draws a capacity audience to Orchestra Hall which follows its performances with intense interest. If this society continues its splendid work, offering classical masterpieces of German musical literature, it will earn the gratitude of all German music lovers of Chicago.

The choir was at its best. Mr. Boepler must have derived pleasure indeed, directing singers whose vocal qualities and musical understanding turn performances of that type into a musical feat. On the

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other hand, without a director of the type of Mr. Doeppler, a masterly performance like yesterday's "Creation" could not have been achieved. The soloists were: Mrs. Hannah Butler, and Messrs. John B. Miller, and Albert Boroff, professional concert singers, all of whom are Chicagoans.

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Abendpost, May 10, 1911.

ADOLF MUEHLMANN ACCEPTS OFFER

Negotiations between Doctor F. Liepfeld, president of the Chicago Musical College and Adolf Muehlmann, the world famous opera singer, came to a close when the latter signed a five year contract to join the institution as director, and function also as manager of the School of Opera.

Mr. Muehlmann was born in Russia in 1866, where he prepared for the ministry. However, he was an ardent admirer of the art of music, for which he finally deserted his above mentioned study when eighteen years of age. He arrived in Vienna penniless. This was the city of his destination. There he took up the study of music under most adverse conditions. Deprivation was his steady companion for the ensuing three years. At the end of this period, he gave his first concert in Rotterdam. Two years later, he responded to an invitation

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Abendpost, May 10, 1911.

from Breslau, winning the hearts of the public and the recognition of the critics and remained there six years. Prior to his triumphs in St. Petersburg, he was invited to fill an engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and also at the Royal Opera in Covent Garden, London. He remained a member of these two institutions for twelve years, at the end of which he retired only to take up teaching music in Berlin.

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1911.

A PIANO RECITAL

Miss Pauline Meyer, a native of Chicago, gave her first public recital as pianist at the Music Hall yesterday. She studied under Koelling and Wolfsohn here, and under Godowski and Luetschg abroad. Her technique is astonishing, and her qualifications to do justice to musical masterpieces are also some of her assets. Her performance of the rarely heard sonata in C-Dur, Opus 24, by Weber, was exact in every detail. That her technique is above the average, she demonstrated best when playing the Scherzo and Rondo of Beethoven's D-Dur sonata. Miss Meyer has a thorough knowledge of music, also the distinctive characteristics of the indispensable artistic temperament. When playing Chopin, it became evident that she has much intensive study before her in order to make her success on the concert stage certain.



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Die Abendpost, March 15th, 1910.

Northside Turnhall Concert.

Mrs. Margarethe von Scheben, the well known soprano, and the baritone Thomas Lewis will sing the solo parts with Ballmann's Orchestra, this coming Sunday afternoon. The following selections have been listed:- Coronation March from "The Queen of Sheba" by Gounod; Todtentanz (Dance of the Departed) by Saint-Saens; Overture from "The Black Domino by Aubert; Cavatine from Barber of Seville by Rossini, Mr. Thomas Lewis; Parts from Boheme by Puggini; Song without words, Tshaikowsky; Anitras Dance from "Peer Gynt" ny Grieg; Rhapsodie Nr 2, by Liszt; Cantabile from "Simson and Delila" by Saint-Saens; Habanera from Carmen by Bizet, Mrs. Marg. von Scheben; Finale of the 1st act from Lohengrin, by Wagner. Elephant and Fly, for piccolo and tr mbone by Kling.

Mr. Wiesenbach and Al. E. Clark, jr.
The Chinese(Military) Watch by Lee
The Jovial Coppersmith by Parlow.

II A 3 b

Die Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1910.



GERMAN

[MR. LUDWIG BECKER RESIGNS FROM THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA]

Music, Ludwig Becker, as successor to Leopold Kramer, concert master with Thomas's Orchestra, will not renew his contract, which terminates in the spring, instead he expects to function as assistant director and principal of the violin department at the "Columbia School of Music." Mr. Becker said yesterday, that the only reason for his resignation from the orchestra is his wish to increase his financial emoluments. For 14 years; Mr. Becker has been second and finally first concertmaster of the orchestra.

According to reports, Leopold Kramer is to be concertmaster of the Chicago Opera Orchestra, next fall.

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Die Abendpost, January 29th, 1910.

WPA (ILL) 7745

The Light Opera Company.

Emil Berla and the Vienna Operetta Company will move into the Globe Theater on Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court. To-day will be the last matinee and evening performances, "The Cellar Master" at the Ziegfeld Theater. To-morrow the first matinee and evening show at the Globe Theater, where the jovial Viennese will sing their happy melodies. The "Cellar Master" with its splendid artists, Luise Barthel, Morena, and others, its lovely girls from Vienna, will surely show us, how delighted they are in their new surroundings.

The beautiful costumes, scenery and the sentimental living pictures can all appear to great advantage there. The public may see an excellent operetta, for a reasonable admission charge, since the highest price is only .75¢. Other seats .25¢-.50¢.

Die Abendpost, January 19th, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PRO 2071

Next Sunday afternoon, Ballmann's Orchestra will play another request program, at the Northside Turnhall. It will be the fourth of this season. Lotta Chatroop, singer and the blind pianist Richard Boehler, will be soloists. The following selections show, that the concert will be a treat indeed.

Overture from "Martha", by Flotow; Artist-Life, waltz, by Straus; Melodies from Carmen by Bizet; Slumber-aria from Freischuetz by Weber, Miss Lotta Chatroop; Overture from Pique Dame by Suppe; Polish National dance by Scharwenka; Menuett by Paderewski; Polonaise in A op. 53 by Chopin; Mr. Richard Boehler, Awakening of the Lion by Kontski; Overture from Poet and Peasant by Suppe; Song from "The Rat-catcher" Neuendorf; Military Tonepicture by Bendix.

A great event, the benefit performance for Mr. Ballmann has been announced for Sunday, January 30th, Special program. Turner Male Chorus directed by Mr. W. Boeppler, Concert master Guy Woodard, the cellist Franz Wagner and the tenor F. Wallace will participate.

Die Abendpost, December 15, 1909

WPA (11) 977

**THE NEW ORCHESTRA HALL. ITS
DEDICATION RESULTED IN A TRIUMPH
FOR THEODORE THOMAS**

The opening concert at the new home of the Chicago Orchestra Hall was given yesterday before 2,200 people, who will long remember the profound impression which the simple but appropriate dedication created. At 8:30 Theodore Thomas appeared on the stage and he was greeted with tumultuous acclaim. As usual, he bowed twice, and immediately gave the signal for the commencement. "Again I greet thee, beloved hall" was sung by the mixed chorus, composed of members from the Appollo and Mendelssohn Clubs. Its sentimental rendition made a great impression. Mr. George E. Adams, former president of the orchestra association gave a short address, wherein he gave special emphasis to the fact, that the building costs which amounted to \$750,000 have been obtained by voluntary contributions, from 8,000 persons. Thus the middle class as well as the wealthier contingent have provided for it. The speaker then thanked the courageous leader and his musicians for the great service they rendered in elevating musical understanding and appreciation in Chicago and throughout the entire nation.

II A 3 b
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Die Abendpost, December 15, 1909

GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

All seats were sold and, since even the three organs were installed, the acoustic qualities of the hall could be adequately judged. Although a trial in regard to this was held several days ago and considered satisfactory, several disturbing factors manifested themselves yesterday, but these may be eliminated by a different distribution of the various instrumental groups or perhaps by the use of sound deflectors.

The Abendpost, July 26, 1908.

KFA (ILL) 157 21

WILLIAM WIESENBACH, PIONEER DIED.

William Wiesenbach was one of the founders of the Sunday afternoon concerts in the North Side Turner Hall. Forty-four years ago, he joined with other musicians for the purpose of cultivating music in the growing town. They played in partnership, and even if sometimes only thirty-five or forty cents were the share of each artist for his work, he did not become discouraged.

Christ Romanus, who is now eighty-five years old, was the first conductor of the orchestra. William Wiesenbach also played under the deceased Theodore Thomas, under Voss, Balatka, Rosenbacker, Kolling, Heinze, Bunge and Baumann.

One year ago, the still vigorous seventy-four year old man, laid down his clarinet, upon advice of his physician. He retired, but, once in a while in his house, he practiced on his beloved instrument. He served as musician in the 24th Illinois Infantry Regiment, through the Civil War. Here he found his surviving wife, and the couple celebrated his silver anniversary and two years ago, his golden wedding.

ABENDPOST, September 13th, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

German Navy Band!

The German Navy Band, which at present plays at the Colisseum Gardens has proved a very great attraction. The special programs showing the manysidedness of the band, enjoy the special favors of the public. For a change tonight a ragtime concert will take place. The success of the Band effectively proves, that German music and German Musicians are much appreciated.

II A 3 b

IV (Theodore Thomas)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, December 8, 1904.

WPA(ILL) PWC 3

ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES ARE TRIED.

Orchestra Hall, which is to be the eventual home of Thomas' Orchestra, will soon be completed. Theodore Thomas tested its acoustic qualities yesterday, and the trials have shown excellent results. It is to be hoped that auspicious prognostications will not change, after the hall is filled with an audience.

II A 3 b

GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 13, 1901.

"KIMBALL MARCH"

The composer of the "Kimball March" is Miss Clara Schleiffarth, the daughter of the highly productive composer George Schleiffarth. Mr. Schleiffarth has been employed by the Kimball Company for many years.

[The piano score is published in its entirety, nearly a whole page of the newspaper being devoted to it. The introduction is in the key of F, starting and ending on F; hence, only one flat should be affixed at the beginning of the staff. The publication, however, shows two flats. The March is in the key of B flat, the trio in E flat; 6/8 time throughout. Trans.]



II A 3 b

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1900.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA

Last night's performance of "Lohengrin" did not come up to our expectation. With the exception of Miss Meisslinger's "Ortrud," and perhaps Mr. Pringle's impersonation of the king, the performance was far from satisfactory. Miss Meisslinger's conception of the role was excellent; she had the ability to bring out with dramatic fervor the demonic nature of "Ortrud." Emotionally, she was the only convincing member of the cast. Her every gesture was in perfect harmony with the particular situation. In Addition, nature endowed her with a queenly appearance, and thus she dominates the stage whenever her presence is required. She was superb in the scene before the church. It was she who saved last night's presentation of "Lohengrin."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1900.



Mr. Pringle's interpretation of the king was also appreciated.

The selection of Miss Strakosh for the role of "Elsa" was an unfortunate one, dramatically as well as vocally. Her voice lacked warmth and she over-estimated her artistic powers in the creation of "Elsa"...Ecstasy is an unknown thing to her, although not much artificial persuasion is required for the beautiful aria, "Lied an die Luft." She is quite incapable of producing a tender note in her voice.

Mr. Brozel, as "Lohengrin," chilled the audience to the same degree as did Miss Strakosh...Instead of exhibiting deep affection for each other,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1900.

the lovers chilled the audience through with their indifference. They acted as two parties who entered into a marriage contract for the sake of convenience, which chilled the audience to the very marrow. That "Telramund," impersonated by Mr. Homer Lind, did not come to his death until rather late in the opera, was regrettable in this instance. He had insufficient vocal training, his voice suffering from inflexibility. Wagner's demands on a singer are heavy; therefore only a highly trained artist should be selected as a character for his compositions.



II A 3 b)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA IN CHICAGO

Neither the adverse weather conditions nor the customary Christmas eve gift presentation interfered with the splendid attendance at last night's opening of a cycle of opera performances at the Auditorium Theatre.

The presentation was Verdi's "Aida." It demonstrated again its power to attract lovers of opera, and the performance justified to a certain extent the good reputation heralded in advance of the company's arrival.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

The laurels for last night's success go to the soloists of the evening. The title role was impersonated by Miss Strakosch whose voice lacks sweetness when striking the middle or lower register. But Miss Strakosch compensated us richly with her great dramatic talent combined with a vivacious temperament. Mother nature has endowed her with an "Aida" personality. And when she combined the beauty of her voice with the three foregoing factors, as in the rendition of the great aria "O Patria Mia," she scored a genuine triumph.

Displaying equally as much dramatic emotion was Miss Louise Meisslinger, the possessor of a clear and voluminous voice, I wish I could have

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

bestowed upon her the honor of being mentioned first, but due to the secondary role - that of "Amneris" - this was impossible. She arose to colossal heights in the scene exhibiting jealous frenzy, and then again in the opening scene of act IV with "Radames." Judging Miss Meisslinger by her last night's interpretation, great things might be expected of her in the role of "Ortrud."

Of Philipp Brozel, the "Radames" of the evening, better singing and portrayal of the role was expected. At times however, he surprised us most pleasantly.

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

The Ethiopian king **Amonasro** found a splendid exponent in the person of Mr. Paull. Somewhat civilized, nevertheless, he displayed a sufficient degree of barbarism to be convincing. He possesses a well-trained voice, as well as dramatic talent.

Mr. Whitehill was excellent in the role of "Ramfis." His wonderful voice added much to the performances. Relative to Mr. Carr, he was an acceptable king.

The chorus, did not meet our approval. Frequent dissonances and negligible indifference were exhibited throughout the performance. The male chorus was very unsatisfactory, in the singing of "Spiro del Nume." To be lenient, we will, at this time, refrain from criticism of the ballet.

The orchestra was equal to its task.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1900.

THE CONCERT BY THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

The outstanding composition, rendered at last Saturday's concert by the Chicago Orchestra, was the "Rob Roy" overture by Hector Berlioz, composed in 1831. It was in 1833 that this work was first introduced to the Paris audiences.

The composition was unfavorably received by the famous musical authority and critic, Mr. Fetis, who later became director of the Imperial Conservatory of Brussels. Berlioz, deeply hurt, withdrew his composition, indicating that he himself had destroyed the manuscript. But years after his death, the manuscript was found among his compositions, which when he died, had been placed in the archives of the Paris Conservatory. There it lay hidden for years. Some time ago, Charles Malherbe and Felix Weingartner revised the score.

In this new form, the overture of "Rob Roy" was played last year in the



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1900.

Crystal Palace in London, and another performance followed immediately, in Berlin.

It was impossible for us, who heard the rendition of the composition Saturday night, to determine what prompted Fetis to criticize this work so severely. As a matter of fact, the overture was received by our concert audience with great enthusiasm. The rendition of it by the Chicago Orchestra was perfect in every detail. There are no words which could properly describe the brilliant playing of the English horn, by that great artist, Mr. Hesselbach. Saint Saens' A-moll concerto for violon-cello was the second number on the program. Regrettable is the fact that the concert audiences do not often get the opportunity to hear the soloist, Mr. Brueckner. He is an exquisite artist and a member of the orchestra; an accomplished master, he expresses musical understanding excellently through the medium of the strings, rendering the most difficult passages beautifully. Mr. Brueckner was rewarded by thunderous applause. He next offered "Kol Nidre," by Max Bruch, a



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1900.

request number. Following this was Glazunow's "Sixth Symphony, Opus 58" played for the first time here. This is a composition of great beauty.....

The Genoveva overture by Schumann and scenes from Orpheus by Gluck, did not find an especially appreciative audience. The concert came to a close with the playing of the prelude to the "Meistersinger."

II A 3 b

II A 2

IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1900.

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I G

CARL SEHNERT.

GERMAN



p. 5 - In Carl Sehnert who succumbed to a heart attack yesterday, Chicago has lost a man who, as a pioneer in German music, has been well known. Carl Sehnert was born in Ebeleben, Thuringia, in 1825. In his youth he already exhibited an extraordinary talent for music and soon enjoyed an excellent reputation among the best of musicians.

He had a thorough theoretical education in music and was known as an excellent flutist. In the year 1849, during the time of the Baden revolution, he joined the army in Coblenz as oboe player and participated in the attack upon the Friedrich Hecker insurgents. It was a curious incident that later, as a resident of the United States, he joined the regiment of the same Hecker whom he once helped to drive out of Baden, and who was now fighting the rebels.

Carl Sehnert came to America in the year 1851, choosing New York as his domicile. But it was not for long, because Messrs. Julius Dyhrenfurth, George Schneider, Thomas B. Bryan, and many other music lovers, induced him to come to Chicago, where he joined the "Tremont House Orchestra" under the leadership of Mr. Dyhrenfurth....

II A 3 b

II A 2

IV

- 2 -

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1900.

When, in 1854, the "Freie Sangerbund" was founded, Sehnert became its manager. With the proceeds of a benefit concert, given in his honor in March, 1855, Sehnert laid the foundation for his real estate speculations. In 1869 he forsook art and his musical career to devote his time to real estate operations. Sehnert was also a member of the "Great Western Band," with which he joined Hecker's regiment, in the revolutionary war against the rebel forces.

He was especially proud of one episode in his life. It was in the year 1855, during the regime of Mayor Boone, when the Know-Nothings felt highly important. To annoy and vex the German element was their daily program. One day, those one hundred percent Americans arranged for a parade, and hired Sehnert's orchestra for that occasion. Little they thought of the predicament they thus brought upon themselves.

When Sehnert found out who it was that had engaged the services of his orchestra, he emphatically refused his assistance. Grateful and joyous over that patriotic exhibition, the German people hailed him, and he was carried away on the shoulders of a group of enthusiasts.



IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1900.

NO GRAND OPERA FOR CHICAGO.

The impresario, Maurice Grau, announced the other day that Chicago opera lovers will not be given a chance to shine by their absence next season. Chicago will not be included in the guest performances of his opera company's coast to coast tour. Chicago, he contends, does not appreciate grand opera. This was shown plainly enough, by the terrible deficit during his company's engagement there.

Once before, we were in a position to advise Mr. Grau and point out certain shortcomings in the presentation of these performances. And we still insist that as long as Mr. Grau pays unreasonably high salaries to a dozen stars of his company and continues to underpay the members of the chorus, the financial success of the company will always be a doubtful one.... The impresario thought to produce a certain jealousy among Chicago music lovers, when announcing the other day the names of the stars engaged by him for the next winter season. If credence could be given to the statement that his company will include such stars as Mmes. Melba, Nordica, Baumeister, Adams, Strong, Homer, Bridewell, Gadski and Olitzka, and Messrs. Prindle, the de Reszke brothers, Flangon, Deppel, Muhlmann, Campanary, Scotti, etc., the company will in our opinion be forced to dissolve long before the coast to coast tour is ended.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1900.

Chicago will manage to get along without opera for one season. It will try to satisfy its want for good music by attending those exquisite Thomas concerts and other musical productions scheduled to take place here during the next winter season. Chicago is blameless, for not liking to pay exorbitant admission prices to hear the special characters impersonated by the greatest of operatic stars, while the chorus and scenery are of even less than mediocre quality. Grand opera requires also a ballet, but Mr. Grau's opera performances were not produced so elaborately. The scenery in the "Walkure" for instance, was beyond any criticism.

Mr. Grau does not know Chicago people well enough, when resorting to such measures, to obtain a guarantee, against future deficits. Chicago is willing to make sacrifices, but then, it does expect to get the best which music can offer. And this is the reason why Theodore Thomas and his splendid orchestra was acquired for Chicago - an orchestra which is second to none in the United States.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE ZEISLER CONCERT.

The eminent pianist and musician Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler is celebrating her 25th anniversary as a musical celebrity. On this occasion the artist is giving a concert at the Central Music Hall tonight, for which she has selected the following program:

Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13	-----	Schumann
Andante, F Major	-----	Beethoven
"Hark, Hark! The Lark"	-----	Schubert-Liszt
The Erl King	-----	"
Berceuse, Op. 57	-----	Chopin
Valse, Op. 64, No. 1	-----	"
Etude, Op. 25, No. 3	-----	"
Etude, Op. 25, No. 9	-----	"
Etude, Op. 10, No. 4	-----	"
Polonaise, Op. 53	-----	"
Impatience, Op. 57 No. 1	-----	Moszkowsky
Barcarole, Op. 30, No. 1	-----	Rubinstein

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PPG. 30275

Prelude, Op. 52, No. 3 ----- Saint-Saens
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12----- Liszt

It is quite appropriate to mention here, that Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler, played the F Major Andante by Beethoven, at her first concert appearance, February 26th, 1875.

II A 3 b

II B 1 b

II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 12, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EDWARD RUEHLOW

A highly talented artist, died yesterday at his home here. He was born September 29th, 1830 at Naugard in Pommern. He became a lithographer, and immigrated to America in 1866 coming directly to Chicago which he called his second home. Hardly any time elapsed before he established one of the largest lithographic firms of its type in the West under the name of Ruehlow and Essroger. The great Chicago fire left him almost penniless but his spirit rose again and in a comparatively short time he rebuilt his business on a much larger scale, from which he retired ten years ago to devote his time to his favored occupation, painting. Among his collection of paintings there are several of Lincoln Park. One of his works is of more than usual interest, for it represents the christening of the present German Kaiser, in which Bismarck and Moltke are also visible. The copy of this painting, made by the artist himself, was brought to Chicago, but was destroyed during the great conflagration. The original is in the possession of the royal family.

II A 3 b

GERMAN

II A 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 24, 1899.

THEATRE FORECLOSED

The German Opera House Company was foreclosed today. The Company owned the Schiller Theatre Building which will also be lost. This is very unfortunate, because it breaks up an organization that has done much to promote German culture.

The Opera Company, connected with the German Opera House Company, has produced a great number of operas with great success. The Schoenhofen and the Schlitz Brewing Companies were the holders of the mortgage on the property.



Die Abendpost, March 31, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Music, In the East.

This year's concert tour of Thomas's orchestra in the Eastern States has been more successful than all the former art-journeys of this association of excellent artists. The performances in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Rochester, Boston, Providence, Worcester and Akron were crowded, and the critics of the above cities gave unstinted praise to the artists of the organization. The great violinist Ysaye, who functioned as soloist in New York and Boston, took his place amongst the first violinists by his own volition and in Washington he volunteered as "concert-master" during the repetition of the Tannhaeuser Overture. In Philadelphia, New York and Boston, Joseph Hofmann, the young piano virtuoso acted as soloist; besides, at the New York concerts Nordica, and the bass singer Plancon appeared. During the homeward trip the orchestra almost came to grief. On the Nickel-Plate Road, near Buffalo, they experienced an accident, a collision of their special with a regular passenger train. Fortunately no one was injured, but the baggage car was badly damaged, several very valuable instruments, among them Bruno Steindl's Cello were splintered.



DIE ABENDPOST, December 3rd, 1895

Success of A Chicago Musician.

Many readers will be interested to learn that our young Chicago composer Gustav Grube, who went to Germany to continue there his study of music, has been successful in Berlin. Most of his compositions were finally accepted by a music publisher, and some of his symphony-compositions are played at present by the Concert-house-Orchestra under its leader, Mr. Meyder. We are rejoicing with Mr. Grube for his remarkable success, and hope he always will remember his old hometown, Chicago.

DIE ABENDPOST, November 22nd, 1895

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The German Opera.

Since a German Theater Company took possession of the Auditorium, German Opera and German classical music are rapidly conquering Chicago. The Auditorium is crowded every night and the stormy applause for the German actors is a proof of the enthusiastic mood of the Chicago public. A well arranged program for the whole season is offering to the Chicago music-lovers the best productions of German master-composers, particularly Wagner. The actors and singers, filling the main-casts, are at their best and will contribute considerably to the fame of German opera-music. Particular praise must be given to the following German Opera Singers: E. Gruening, T. Fischer, Louise Mulder, Marie Maurer, O. Behrens, B. Mertens, P. Alvary and S. Demeter, for their first class achievements.

Die Abendpost, December 10, 1894.

ANTON SCHOTT IN CHICAGO.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Brand's Hall was filled last night by a large audience of art loving Germans, who had the pleasure of hearing the great German tenor, Anton Schott. His phenomenal voice still has the same strength and fine quality, which have conquered the world for him. He sang the following songs: Komm, wir wandeln zusammen (Come, let us wander together), Tom, der Rhymer (Tom, the Rhymer), Die beiden Grenadiere (The Two Grenadiers) and others.

A wild applause rewarded Mr. Schott's recitals. The listeners of the evening went home with the knowledge, to have heard one of the best German singers of the century.

II A 3 b

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, October 5th, 1893.

Chicago March.

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

Mr. Hugo Beyk, a member of Ziehrer's Orchestra in Old Vienna, has composed a march which he has called the "Chicago March" and dedicated it to Mayor Harrison.

Mr. Beyk is a very able composer and his creations are an honor to each concert program.

II. A 3 b

GERMAN

IV

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1893.

TURNER HALL CONCERTS

A Triumph for Mr. Rosenbecker and His Orchestra

The Sunday afternoon concert season started yesterday at the Northside Turnhall, under the leadership of Mr. A. Rosenbecker. The first concert was indeed a triumph for that excellent orchestra and our own capable conductor, Adolph Rosenbecker. During his long years of constant activity he has been able to maintain the orchestra's high standard, in spite of recurring changes which have been inevitable because of members leaving the organization.....

In conformance with a long established custom, a lively, graceful march, Hugo Frey's "Swiss Boy," was selected as the opening number. Next came the overture "Raymond," by A. Thomas, which is a more intricate selection, but the orchestra performed it in a faultless manner.....

The first part of the program was of a lighter character, a preparation for the





subsequent heavier overture, Rossini's, "William Tell." The fundamental power of this colossal creation would not grow trite even if one heard this masterpiece a hundred times, and as we become familiar with every bar, its effectiveness mounts in ever-increasing measure.....

The audience was aroused to staggering heights of boundless emotion;.... glistening eyes gave mute evidence of its intrinsic appeal, and the musicians were rewarded for their efforts with an ovation.....

....Arthur Laser....., of the former Thomas Orchestra, showed his great artistry by his delicacy and depth of tone.... the melodious qualities he attained; his gradations..... The true conception, genuine feeling, particular shading which this work required, were given in a masterly manner.

The great phantasy from Meyerbeer's "Prophet" completed the second portion.

II A 3 b

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GERMAN



The third and last part of the program was dedicated again to lighter musical selections

Popular airs and the profound, sublime classics were thus combined to remove us from the everyday depths of humdrum life.

II A 3 b
III B 2
IV

GERMAN



Der Westen, Oct. 1, 1893.

TURNHALL CONCERTS

The New Season Begins This Evening

With the advent of cool weather, the demand for inspiring entertainment in comfortable halls again becomes evident. Therefore, all friends of good music will welcome the good news that the Chicago Turngemeinde will repeat its regular Sunday afternoon concerts, which have been so popular for many years. The North Side Turnhall will open its orchestral season with Prof. A. Rosenbecker as conductor and Eugene Boegner as concertmaster. The following interesting program has been decided upon for this afternoon:

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| 1. March, | "Swiss Boy," | by Hugo Frey. |
| 2. Overture, | "Raymond," | by A. Thomas. |
| 3. Waltz, | "Nordica," | by Tourjie. |





Der Westen, Oct. 1, 1893.

4. Selection, "Poor Jonathan," by Milloceker.

II

5. Overture, "William Tell," by Rossini.

6. Cello Solo, "Kol Nidrei" (Hebrew melody)
by Bruch,
played by Mr. Arthur Laser.

7. Phantasy, "Prophet," by Meyerbeer.

III

8. Potpourri, "Dur and Moll" (major and minor)
by Schreiner.

9. Gavotte, "Young Hearts," by Rosenbecker.

10. Polka, "Par Force" (French melody),
by Strauss.



II A 3 b

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1893.

WORLD EXPOSITION CONCERTS.

p. 6 - The Symphony concert at the World's Fair Music Hall featured the compositions of home talent. Our native sons were given prominence for the first time. American compositions which met with the approval of the committee were produced. The Overture "Witichis" by Margaret Ruthven Lang, the "Suite Creole" by John A. Brockhoven, and the "Concert Overture" by Hermann Wetzler were on yesterday afternoon's program. It is gratifying to report that Chicago visitors had turned out in large numbers and that they displayed great interest in Wetzler's work. The latter is a Chicago product. He obtained his musical education in the old fatherland and graduated with honors; his reputation as a youthful, aspiring composer who had achieved triumphs abroad, preceded him. He can now gain new

II A 3 b

- 2 -

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1893.

laurels in his homeland. His work in the main is permeated by a broad and passionate character, imposing in conception and fascinating; its effects are by no means of a superficial nature as the powerful themes blended with a remarkable variety of tone color are the results of splendid instrumentation. He was rewarded with a most enthusiastic reception which no doubt will be an efficient stimulus to the gifted artist....

II A 3 b

GERMAN

IV

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1893.

THOMAS LEAVES: BUREAU OF MUSIC LOSES ITS LEADER.

p. 5 - The conjectures which have circulated so freely for some time, have become a reality. Theodore Thomas, the director of the Music Bureau is leaving. He sent in his resignation to Manager Davis yesterday afternoon.

In his letter, Mr. Thomas mentions the exposition's sad financial plight and further declares that economy is a necessity. He says that the engagements of foreign and American artists were dropped from the program and that his original plans had been altered so much as to become non-existent. For the remainder of the season, music must be considered as a pleasure instead of an art; the scarcity of money requires it.

He offered to help the directorate in an advisory capacity, gratuitously.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1893.

The directors regret losing such a capable man; but financially his departure is a gain. His monthly salary was \$1,666. His administrative expenses, including the cost of the hall, amounted to \$700,000, and if he had remained another three months, there would have been an additional expense of \$400,000. These expenditures, obviously, are too great, as the income up to the present time has only been \$100,000.

II A 3 b
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1893.

TOO MUCH! WE HAVE GOOD MUSIC, BUT TOO MUCH OF IT.

(Editorial.)

p. 4.. The musical department of our Columbian (World's Fair) Exposition has much to contend with - first, the instruments which are used, then the programs and finally, the expenses. In the beginning the attacks were motivated by business rivalry and plain jealousy.

The music of the exposition is expensive; and if a commensurate educational benefit is not derived therefrom, then it is too costly. To give such a proof, however, is an exceedingly difficult task. If it is true, that the symphony concerts cost \$1,200 per day, and that the daily receipts average only \$300, then the question arises whether the exposition is here to regale a few with music or if the stockholders should be expected to keep their promises and to continue spending lavishly for delectable music which barely interests one-third of all the visitors.

The administration closed the grounds again on Sunday, because there was not enough profit to pay for the amount of labor involved; but it was never said,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1893.

nor will it ever be proven, that open Sundays produce a definite loss. However, the symphony is daily from \$900 to \$1,000 in the red and there is a justification for discontinuing the concerts.

Obviously, it is not necessary to discontinue them altogether. Why not appropriate \$1,200 once a week and give a free concert? It would mean an increased patronage for the "Fair," improve the musical appreciation of the masses and incidentally, save \$6,000 per week. As a matter of fact, there has been too much classical music at the exposition. Let us try the weekly plan.

The managers of the concerts may have been prompted by the most idealistic considerations, but experience teaches that the class which enjoys classical music is a small minority - everywhere.

II A 3 b

III B 2

III H

GERMAN

Der Westen, (Ill. Staats Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 30, 1893.



A CHICAGO GERMAN OPERA SINGER.

Julius Cordes' Career.

p. 8.. Our capable Chicago singer who achieved many a triumph on the renowned stages of the old fatherland, returned a few weeks ago to his Chicago home. He is still the same modest, unassuming and yet vivacious and contented man he has always been.

Many gaudy colored Chinese paper lanterns gave a festive appearance to his mother-in-law's garden, where many friends of the famous singer congregated to bid him farewell and wish him God speed for his impending European trip.... Mr. Coith, Vice-president of the Germania Male Chorus, and its musical director, Mr. Schoenefeld, many Germans and well known singers, intoned the sentimental melody, "O, That We Must Part."

As always, Cordes proved again his genuine, inborn artistic temperament, which precludes any vestige of conceit. Tenors are often victims of vanity, the too frequent result of intense admiration. Cordes will enjoy his successes, and his future victories, but once he has reached the apex of his glory, his gratitude for those who prepared his path will always remain



Der Westen (Ill. Staats Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 30, 1893.

unchanged. To fully appreciate that, one should have heard him yesterday, as he paid such a glowing tribute to his first teachers.

Biography.

About nine years ago, when Mr. Cordes was a member of the Sinai-Gemeinde, Mr. Koelling who was the organist at that time, recognized his talents. He induced Mrs. Koelling, who had studied with such eminent European masters, as J. Stockhausen, and Lamperti, and who later became a renowned teacher in Hamburg, to take an interest in the young man. She gave him instructions for three years, and treated him almost as a son.

Mrs. Koelling and her friend Mr. Noak predicted a great future for him and aroused the interest of the community in his behalf. The Germania also became interested in him, whereupon Cordes continued his operatic studies in Germany.

Julius Cordes, who is 31 years old, was born in Hamburg and came to the United States at the age of fifteen. He remained in New York for two years and then went to Chicago, where he remained until he started his European



Der Westen (Ill. Staats Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 30, 1893.

journey, five years ago. In Frankfurt, A. M. he became a student of Hoch's conservatory, where Dr. Franz Kruekl immediately recognized a tenor in the former barytone.

Dr. Gustave Gunz awakened his dormant dramatic talents and thus the concert singer became a member of the opera. He made his first appearance at the city theater in Rostock. Encouraged by his success, he appeared during a winter season at the Municipal Theater in Mainz at a modest salary. The summers he spent at Frankfurt where he continued his studies.

During the last two winter seasons he was the leading tenor at the City's Theater of Strassburg, which may be regarded as the beginning of his reputation. This resulted in an engagement at the Koeln (Cologne) Municipal Theater for three years..... (Other artists, not connected with Cordes, are now mentioned but omitted here. **Translator**) Cordes has studied and sang more than 100 tenor parts, Ravoul (Hugenotten) Arnold (Tell).... etc. In regard to the Wagner Operas, he now masters the part of Stolzing in the "Meister-Singer"; at present he is studying "Lohengrin," which he may sing during the next season at Koeln.



Der Westen (Ill. Staats Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 30, 1893.

Mr. Cordes has a host of Chicago friends and through his family he is intimately connected with our city. His wife, Dorothea, is a daughter of Mr. Sievert, an old Chicago settler. Since his marriage in 1885, she has always fostered his ambitions and encouraged his artistic proclivities....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 11, 1893.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT AND MUSICAL
CHICAGO.



p. 4.. A critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, (Newspaper of Frankfurt, Germany) visited our World's Fair and in his article about one music program at the Festival Hall, given in honor of Infanta Eulalia (of Spain) expressed himself as follows: "The orchestra of 140 members, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, played so superbly, that one forgot the Atlantic Ocean which separates us from the good music of our fatherland."

The same authority gives the following encomiums about a concert at the music hall of the Exposition: "The Thomas orchestra played Schumann selections. The high light was the A-Minor Concerto for piano and orchestra. The renowned and honored pianist, Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler of Chicago played her score with artistic perfection and such emotion that the public responded with tempestuous approval, though the same composition was heard only a few weeks ago, when Paderewski played it.

What an agreeable surprise to discover our musical Chicago at the World's Fair!

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 19, 1893.

CONCERT BY GERMANIA MANNERCHOR.

A concert was given by the Germania Mannerchor at Germania Hall, Germania Place and North Clark Street last night. The feature of the evening was the appearance of Mrs. Werbke Burckard, prima donna of the Grand Opera at Cologne, who is making a six month tour of America. She arrived in Chicago yesterday.

An elaborate program was rendered. There were many pleasant features, but the chief surprise came in an announcement during an intermission. Following the execution of a symphony composed by Prof. Henry Schoenefeld, director of the Mannerchor Orchestra, S. Wittemeyer stepped to the front of the stage and announced that their director had been most signally honored. In response to a request from Mrs. J.M. Thurber, the leading promoter of a prize competition of compositions by musicians of American birth before the National Conservatory of Music, Prof. Schoenefeld had gone to New York and directed the execution of a symphony he had submitted. Mr. Wittemeyer's announcement that Prof. Schoenefeld had been awarded, the first prize of \$500 for his symphony was greeted by a storm of applause.

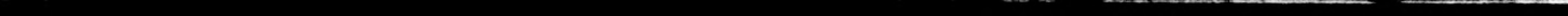
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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 19, 1893.

Many leading musicians and patrons of music were in attendance. The concert was followed by a full dress ball under the direction of S. Wittemeyer and Max Peters, Committee of Arrangements. Bronson Howard, it is understood, has said that he will prosecute William Horace Brown for defamation of character for the charge that he got his ideas for "Aristocracy" from Brown's "Coins and Coronets."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

A CONCERT IN KRETSCHMAR'S HALL.

W. Schlueter gave a concert yesterday in the beautiful large hall of the Kretschmar building to introduce himself to the public. The concert was unique, inasmuch as the public became acquainted with two other young artists, besides Mr. Schluter. They will undoubtedly, soon attain splendid reputations here.

The first number was played by the violinist, E. Schmidt, and his brilliant performance was enthusiastically applauded. According to the statements of his friends, the artist was a student of the great Joachim for three years. He will certainly become famous with his art...

The audience also became acquainted with E. Harford, a great singer, who recently finished her studies in Leipzig, Germany. Her alto voice is exceedingly rich and well modulated and she masters it completely. She sings with deep emotion, and therefore, affects the hearers overwhelmingly.

Mr. Schlueter played from Gounod's Faust, and compositions from Schubert and Chopin. The performances of the Fidelia Quartets enriched the program, and

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1892.

received well deserved applause...

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00276

ABENDPOST, August 15th, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

A Zither Concert.

In Heckinger Hall, 333 Clybourne Avenue, friends of the noble Zithersport had a very enjoyable afternoon. The pupils of the upper classes of the Rahn's Zither Academy, gave a concert, consisting of the best works of the most prominent composers for the Zither, and they performed them with great success. A number of gold medals were distributed for the best pupils of the institution. Some of the best compositions were "Bellfounder (Glorckenwalzer)," Memories of Salzburg" by Hanser, played by Miss Anna Hannan. An evening on the Alm (Mountainside) by Parlusia, played by Miss Hedwig Redlin and several ensembles in which took part, Miss Rothkopf, Miss Selma Redlin, Miss Rahn, Mrs. Wrust and others.

The Rahn Zeither Academy is one of the best schools of this type in the country. About 200 pupils of both sexes are taking lessons.

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GERMAN



"Abendpost", December 14th, 1891.

A successful concert.

That the well known Music Director John Meinken knows how to sustain the public's favor, has been proven in yesterday's Concert and the large number of people present at Walsh's Hall, were fully convinced that Mr. Meinken was not only a tall, but also a great musician. He arranged a splendid program, which was brilliantly executed by the orchestra, consisting of 30 pieces. The overtures to "William Tell" and "Freischutz" (The Poacher) also the "Wedding March" by Mendelson, were the climax of the program.

The greatest applause was given to the artists when they produced the grand military "Potpourri", Germany's memories of the War years 1870-71. After the concert, several hours were spent, dancing.

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 28, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

FIRST OF THE TURNER HALL CONCERTS

The first of the popular series of Sunday afternoon concerts, under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde, was given at the North Side Turner Hall by Rosenbecker's orchestra yesterday. Despite the heat, there was a large audience and the music was well received. The orchestra was at its best, and there were frequent calls for encores. Among the selections which received the most applause were Fr. Kucken's "Der Prätendent", and a fantasia from "The Prophet" of Meyerbeer.

Die Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1890.

DEUTSCHE OPERETTA (GERMAN COMIC OPERA)

"Manon" belongs to the best known and most popular comic operas. It always will be a great attraction, particularly, if the casts of the play are filled by outstanding actors like those in Amberg's troupe of performers. The last night's performance was indeed a masterpiece of good acting.

Paula Lowe as Manon gave her best achievement and Mr. Friese Jr. as Marsillac was a marvelous character representation. Mr. Rotter as Abbe, Mr. Friese, Sr., as king, and Miss Kuhn as page deserve particular praise. Mr. Phillip as Marquis d'Aubigue was very good, but still showed signs of a cold.

Die Abendpost, November 3rd, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

German Opera.

The Amberg Theater Company of New York gave last night its first guest performance with the Operetta "Der Zigeuner Baron" (The Gypsy Baron), which proved to be a remarkable success. There were no seats left, and many late comers had to leave again because of lack of room.

The play itself showed the superior quality of the actors in regards to acting and singing. While Mr. Amberg himself is a capable solo-singer; every other member of his troupe is an artist with individually well developed talent and characteristics. The largest part of the applause falls on Mr. Streitmann, Mr. Friese and Miss Seebold. Mr. Streitmann is one of the best tenors, we have heard for a long time. Mr. Friese is a marvelous actor. Miss Seebold is combining a good singing voice with improved acting. Also Miss Bohner, Miss Englander, and Miss Koenig have to be mentioned for their good singing. The applause became a hearty oration towards the end of the performance.

The Chicago Tribune, August 3, 1890.

THE GERMAN OPERA HOUSE

The lease by the German Opera-House company of the eighty-foot lot on Randolph street, adjoining the Borden Block, has been formally closed. The property is owned by the Bartlett estate and is leased to Franz Amberg, the President of the Opera-House company. The lease is for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of \$17,500. As there is plenty of capital ready to take ninety-nine year leased property on a 5 per cent basis, this may be said to safely place a valuation of \$350,000 on the property. This is at the rate of \$4,375 a foot for the Randolph street frontage. The property is 180 feet deep. William A. Galbraith sold it in 1885 to Francis Bartlett for \$175,000, just half its present valuation. A building twelve stories high, of steel and stone to cost some \$450,000, will be erected.

Die Abendpost, April 16, 1890.

NPA (ILL) PRO. 3501

GERMAN OPERA AT THE AUDITORIUM

A three week season is announced. The inhabitants of our city, but the Germans especially have prospects of a rare artistic treat. The German Opera Company of the N. Y. Metropolitan Opera House, which is counted among the most famous of the world, will give performances for several weeks which promise to be an artistic as well as financial success. The excellent productions of the company eliminated Italian Opera in New York, and made the German works fashionable. Julius Perotti, Tenor, and the Baritone Theodore Reichmann are two of their most brilliant stars, enjoying world fame; our public will hear them for the first time. The chorus is strong, well drilled, the balletcorps, boasts of excellent dancers, 60 musicians, the best in the land comprise the orchestra. Box seats, single \$20.00; single seats for the reasonable price of \$2.50-\$2.00-\$1.50-~~1.00~~ and .75¢. Available at the box office now.

Repertoire of the 1st week: Monday evening, Wagner's (3 act opera) Tannhaeuser with Mrs. Lillie Kalisch-Lehmann as Elizabeth, Theodore Reichmann as Wolfram, Paul Kalisch as Tannsaеuser. Tuesday evening, Rosini's (4 act opera)

Die Abendpost, April 16, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8007

Wilhelm Tell; Wednesday evening, Wagner's Meistersinger; Thursday evening, Halevy's Jewess; Friday evening, Wagner's romantic opera Lohengrin; Saturday afternoon repetition of Monday's performance.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FOUNDING OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Carl Wolfsohn evening at the small hall of the Auditorium was indeed rich in surprises. It was the last of a series of Trio-performances of this season. Mr. Wolfsohn gave an exclusive Beethoven program. His many friends, who give full recognition to his untiring efforts to make classical music popular in Chicago, and who know his predilection for the profoundest of the German composers, prepared a surprise for him by presenting to him a splendid picture of Beethoven drawn with chalk by Berthold Meyer. Mr. Wolfsohn appeared highly gratified, but he also did something unexpected and unusual. He had barely finished the A flat Major Sonata when he was recalled with applause. He replied with a lengthy address in which he expressed his heartfelt enthusiasm for Beethoven. He also related, how Germany endeavors to honor the great master. The house he lived in at Bonn has been bought, and constant efforts are made to perpetuate his memory. He then divulged a plan, whereby Beethoven shall also be honored in America. This should be done, in his opinion, by raising funds for a suitable monument in Lincoln Park. But this does not suffice! One should also collect enough money to maintain a good orchestra, which can render his, and other great composers works in a proper, dignified, and capable manner.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

According to his estimate, \$100,000.00 would be enough for this purpose, temporarily, at least, and he begged the assembly to give this thought a cordial reception and to work for the realization of this plan. Subscription lists should be mailed everywhere and, at the same time, he asked permission to be the first to make a contribution. He offered \$1,000.00 to the cause. His speech, was greeted with tumultuous applause. Surely, some committee or society will be organized which will bring Mr. Wolfsohn's plan into existence.

The concert in itself was most enjoyable. The two Trios were played by Messrs. Wolfsohn, Marum and Hep in their customary artistic fashion, and Mr. Wolfsohn, as soloist, gave the well known A flat Major Sonata. Charles Knorr sang Adelaide with true musical sentiment. We will revert to this concert later.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 1, 1889.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

GERMAN OPERA.

Our fellow citizens do not seem to be over-enthusiastic about the music in the Chicago Grand Opera House; at least one of our reporters who heard the "Dawn of the Gods" last night, stated that the audience was small and the listeners looked bored.

Aside from two or three "stars," the productions of the present guest-company are indeed anything else but excellent. We have heard most of Richard Wagner's operas in the Hamburger Municipal Theatre and must state that the local performances very weakly resemble the magnificence of those.

Considering that the prices of seats are tremendously high - the best seat is three dollars, and a half way decent one amounts to one and a half dollars, - we do not find it strange when the house usually shows a certain emptiness.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

RICHARD WAGNER

Guest Performance of the German Grand Opera

The German Grand Opera Company has been appearing in the Chicago Opera House for the last eight days. The cast is composed of such well-known artists as the following: E. Fischer, Madlinger, Alvary, Mrs. Kelisch-Lehmann, Miss Straubman, and a score of others.

The performances have been confined exclusively to the compositions of Wagner. Society has been certainly right in calling this event a really big one. One does not have to be a Wagnerian in order to pay tribute to that genial composer. Wagner has gained immortal merits in the sphere of operatic music.

Regarding operas, up to the present time the mistake has always been made that the music was degraded to the purpose and the drama itself to the medium.

Wagner reformed all this, and elevated music again to the language of the soul by his careful selection of poetic material. Out of all this, music was

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

supplanted by shallow composers.

Furthermore, he discovered that all scenic effects must be existing in, and conditional upon the opera, and that the formal rounding of fractions of music should only be achieved by dramatic connections.

In this way, and by stressing the importance of the orchestra, he provided a dignified position for opera.

Wagner's stage creations display a highly artistic seriousness. His compositions possess musical character. The melodies in Lohengrin, Tannhauser, Rienzi, etc., have all the qualities to please and charm the people, although objections are being raised by anti-Wagnerians, that his music, for the greater part, can only be understood by musicians.

Even Wagner himself is not entirely free from one-sided and eccentric ideas. But his fame as a composer might scarcely become clouded by that.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

It is the task of theatre and concert managements to make Wagner's music attainable to the widest circles, and in this way refine and cultivate the taste of the public.

It is regrettable that the directors of the Chicago Opera House have forgotten this consideration completely. The price of admission is so expensive that it is impossible for any worker to obtain a true enjoyment of art without great sacrifices.

Seats in the last row of the back gallery cost fifty cents; better ones cost from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

These prices are, of course, too high for working people, because the fathers of many families only earn about \$8.00 a week.

Socialism has learned to appreciate the wholesome and beneficial influence of true art, and it demands the same chance for all people to enjoy art and science.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1889.

Whether this is always the case with capitalists is a question we will have to leave unanswered.

In some cases music has become a fashionable disease and many persons have become affected by the genial Richard Wagner.

Our admiration of the great and ideal of Wagner's music has nothing in common with this Wagner disease.

(L.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

A JUBILEE CONCERT.

Twenty five years have passed since that day on which a number of musicians, here in Chicago, made the first attempt, to arrange concerts on Sunday afternoons during the winter months, and to arouse the interest of the public in them. Whenever an enterprise, calculated to benefit the German population of the city, needed support and practical assistance, the "Turngemeinde" never failed to demonstrate its intense zeal. Those twelve musicians under the direction of Christoph Romanus, pioneers in the field of Sunday concerts, recognized the "Turners" as willing and loyal allies.

The members of the orchestra, the musical educators of audiences listening to their performances, nearly despaired on different occasions, of these listeners because of their indifference towards the concerts. Justifiable doubts arose in the minds of the musicians as to whether or not the influence of musical creations of the great masters was sufficiently effective upon the visitors to these public concerts to guarantee their continuity.

Whoever has attended the concerts of the "Turnhalle" during recent years, and observed the steadily increasing interest towards the artistic value and



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

superb achievements of the orchestra, is made aware of the part that the instigators of these well liked Sunday performances have achieved their aim, in spite of many obstacles and difficulties, and they have a just claim on the gratitude of friends of music.

The unselfish musician, however, who assisted in the noble cause of educating concert audiences to a better understanding of music, will find his supreme reward in being aware that he has rendered his fellow beings a great favor, and that he contributed his share to the refining of their musical appreciation.

The following is a brief outline of the Sunday concerts during the last twenty five years.

After the band of the First Hecker regiment, the "Great Western Band", returned from the war in 1863, the "Turnhalle" on North Clark Street was dedicated on New Year's night of 1863, the mentioned band participating. On January 27, 1864, the first Sunday concert took place at the North Side "Turnhalle" under



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

the bandmaster Christoph Romanus. The orchestra was composed of twelve men and the tickets were ten cents each.

The beginning was very promising. On one of the first Sundays 2,000 tickets were sold. The "Turngemeinde" put forth great efforts. Out of its midst cashiers, waiters, and bartenders were engaged, who rendered their services free of charge.

During the first few years while the performances were still inferior, and the English and Irish Americans who mingled with the concert audiences had not yet learned from the Germans how to behave in concert halls, disturbances were by no means rare. The appointed committee for order succeeded, however, in putting reason and respect into the noisy dullards. Later, as the performances of the orchestra reached a higher level, and as a better understanding of good music gradually developed in the public, greater devotion and attention resulted.

The last Sunday concert in the old hall took place on October 8, 1871. The devastating fire already had started and a part of the audience left before



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

the close to see the ever increasing conflagration, suspecting, of course, no such great calamity.

After the fire the Sunday concerts came into their own again in January, 1873.

They were again held under the auspices of the "Turngemeinde", and, the orchestra, consisting of thirty men, was directed by F. Hoffmann. The larger the audiences grew, the more efforts were made to carefully select compositions, and give better performances by the orchestra.

H. Balatka became the director of music after the resignation of F. Hoffmann. Perhaps due to Balatka's too great preference for classical symphonies, etc., the concerts were not as successful financially as was desired.

During the next season J. Clauder directed the orchestra, and the interest of the public increased, again, in the concerts. Even greater success was achieved during 1876 and 1878 under the leadership of Mr. Loesch.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

In 1879 Professor A. Rosenbecker conducted the concerts. He understood how to meet the different tastes of music lovers and was able to put the undertaking upon a safe and solid basis.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1859.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"Carl Wolfsohn's Third Trio Concert"

was enjoyed by a large audience which is proof, that the desire for good music is steadily increasing. Mr. Wolfsohn also showed talent in the selection of compositions for these concerts which fascinate his audiences, and the clever arrangement of the program keeps the listeners keenly interested in the performance throughout the evening. Mr. Wolfsohn was supported at last night's concert by two Chicagoans, well known artists, Messrs. Krum and Hess, in whose praise we can hardly add anything. The opening number played by the trio was that lofty composition in B by Volkmann, and following was the trio in F by Godard. Both compositions were played with the highest skill. Mr. Wolfsohn, as the first soloist of the evening, played four compositions by Schumann, "Romanze", "Arabeske", "Traumerei" and "Novellette". This rendition was undoubtedly **the most** brilliant performance of the evening. The artist understood how to enrich these compositions with so much poetic beauty, it was not easy to identify them, or we should say rather, that for once we were able to identify them again, after they have been played by every student of music everywhere. Fred Hess gave us also an exquisite exhibition of his art when he played the "Adagio" by Bargiel. Last evening's vocalist was Miss Elena Varnesi, a gifted singer displaying a well trained voice.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1889.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHAMBER MUSIC.

Last night's chamber concert at Weber's Music Hall, played by the expert musicians August Spanuth, Adolph Rosenbecker and Fred Hess was again one of rare art and beauty. The three artists played opus 52 by Rubinstein, with masterly accomplishment, also Brahm's concerto for violin and violin cello, played by Rosenbecker and Hess, and the Beethoven sonata, played by Mr. Spanuth. Miss Emma Heckle assisted the trio by vocal solos from compositions by Brahms and Rubinstein. Miss Heckle who has a lovely voice found an appreciative audience.



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IV (Bohemian)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1887.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

HANS BALATKA'S LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE MUSIC TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The Music Teachers' Convention was resumed, yesterday, with many speakers on the program.....Hans Balatka delivered a very interesting lecture at the afternoon session, on: "What is the Outlook for the Organizing of a Permanent Orchestra for Chicago?" Mr. Balatka's creative work in the field of music is known throughout America and he is one of the leading musicians of this country. He said: "In contrast to the speakers preceding me who spoke of singing lessons, technique in piano playing, and philosophy of the fine arts, I wish to speak of musical local history, and of the creations of our musical pioneers. The first move for an orchestra in Chicago was made in 1853-1854, when Julius Dyrhenfurth brought with him twelve men from New York, giving Chicago a regular concert season during that winter.



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IV (Bohemian)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1887.

Through lack of interest shown by the Chicago public, the company was forced to dissolve at the end of the season. Shortly afterwards, some of our music enthusiasts invited C. Bergmann, former conductor of the recently dissolved Germania Orchestra of Boston, to come to Chicago putting great hopes in his ability to form a society of musicians. But this project failed to be realized. It was in 1885 when under H. Ahner, a former member of the Germania Orchestra, the first orchestra concerts were given in Chicago. They continued this work through several seasons when they also were forced to dissolve for lack of financial support. This was the indirect cause of Mr. Ahner's death.....In 1860 I was requested to direct Mozart's Requiem at the Holy Name Cathedral which performance was repeated at Bryan Hall. This great success inspired a large number of music lovers to form a Philharmonic Society which then worked for several years with a marked success.

II A 3 b
IV (Bohemian)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1887.

The new Crosby's opera house and the Italian operas performed there dealt again a death blow to our orchestra concerts and the Philharmonic Society. Not discouraged by these adverse conditions I decided to become the leader of my own orchestra, when, in the middle of the third season I found that I had sacrificed \$2,000 of my own money, thus becoming convinced that Chicago was not interested in the concerts. The "Great Fire" and the business depression of 1873 -1876 added only to the indifference towards symphonic music. Another attempt was made in 1879 to reorganize the Philharmonic Society, but in vain. One reason why all attempts to give Chicago orchestra music failed is because there is a lack of appreciation. The second reason is the inefficacy of conductors and their friends.

What I mean to say is, that the conductor of a singing society is not a fit person to conduct the performance of difficult compositions. Contrary to the belief of Europeans we have here exceedingly well trained musicians, who are well qualified to be members of any orchestra. How is it possible, then, that Chicago in spite of the high class professional musicians can not call a permanent orchestra its own?



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IV (Bohemian)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1887.

The answer is simple: "Because an orchestra is not wanted." There are rumors that Chicago will have symphony concerts during the winter season. Let them come here, they will find numerous tombstones under which the ashes of many ambitious undertakings repose and if this does not scare them, then we say, "Come along, you gentlemen. In this little musical cemetery is always room for one more, just as it is in an omnibus; always room for one more passenger."



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, (Der Westen) March 21, 1886.

GERMAN MUSIC AND THE GERMANS IN AMERICA AS ITS CULTIVATORS

The respect and the influence that the German nationality enjoys in America is not perhaps derived from its numerous representatives, or from the steady growth of its elements. Other European nations send every year large numbers of their children to the United States and yet there is little or nothing to cause them to feel that they have imprinted anything of their national peculiarities on the population as a whole.

The reason that just the German nationality bestows on the American population more Germanistic coloring of character lies in the circumstance that the German brings from his homeland the highmindedness for idealism, the deep inward and sacredly held faith in all that is good, beautiful and noble. He believes in his poets, he admires his thinkers, and he loves his musicians. And he has a sacred right, to be proud of them. It is also hard to bring to a full understanding of other nationalities the treasure made of German tender-hearted poetry in its purity and opulence, because each translation into a foreign language seems to loosen the pollen of the flower. Yet German music



Illinois Staats Zeitung, (Der Westen) March 21, 1886.

has long held its victorious procession through all countries, and has been adopted everywhere. No one, who has ears to hear, can ward off the magic power that is spun around his soul by German tunes that seem to be born of the inmost heart. Involuntarily he will feel that in this music something mystical is hidden that comes forth out of an abundant source of intellect, that neither can be imitated nor acquired. The bubbling cheerfulness of the music in its whole youthful vigor sounds towards the listener, then he is led into the land of dreams, then he is lifted up by the heavenly music about himself, then he drops down to earth mourning in deep melancholy, as if the tunes called him with the words of Faust: "And to see, that we can know nothing, this will almost burn out my heart!"

There is nothing that the Germans like better than to plume themselves among other nationalities on their music. With unfeigned and earnestly meant pleasure they point to the concert programs, in which German names always outweigh others! But just as the immortal works of our Schiller remain standing untouched in their gold adorned, beautiful bindings in the book cases, so also the zeal of the German seems to grow lame when it comes to proving by deed how highly he thinks of his own music!



Illinois Staats Zeitung, (Der Westen) March 21, 1886.

Especially so in a country into which all nationalities flow and mingle, the German should watch his nationality with anxious care, and protect and cultivate with love and devotion his ideal possessions. He should show to the other nationalities how conscious he is of his national inheritance and how he is German not only by name but also by heart.

Presently we have within our walls the German Opera Company that already has given a number of excellent performances and that will present more in the coming week!

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 18, 1885

THE GERMAN OPERA

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Davis, manager of the Columbia Theatre, is advising us that all performances, as scheduled by the original season plan, will not be interrupted or interfered with by the sudden death of Leopold Damrosch. Mr. Walter Damrosch, son of the late orchestra leader, will keep up the work of his father and carry out all details of the program, as laid out by the dead leader for the Opera Company. Tickets can be bought in advance, as advertised in special announcements of the Staats-Zeitung.

Leopold Damrosch

NPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

Hardly arrived at the height of his marvelous, artistic career, Leopold Damrosch has been taken away from his family and from all Germans in America by a sudden death. The sad news, flashed to all parts of the United States, struck everywhere like a thunderbolt.

The grief, caused by his death, can be lessened only by the comfort to know that his last days and weeks on earth have been filled with friendly impressions of life, - and that these impressions were not disturbed by any presentiments of fate.

The report of his death came like a crushing blow to those, who not alone know him as a talented artist but also as a friendly, tender-feeling, broad-minded, sympathetic character.

Will the deceased be survived by his great work - which has been to build a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 17, 1885

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

home for German music on American soil?? Will he have a successor, who, by a combination of a profound musical knowledge and an amiable, noble character, can hold together the great enterprise?? For the moment, the program, worked out by Leopold Damrosch, is safeguarded in all its details and arrangements. The continuance of anything, created by Leopold Damrosch, would be the most expressive monument to the memory of his genius.

II A 3 b

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 1, 1885

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30235

SUCCESS OF A YOUNG CHICAGO ARTIST

Miss Fannie Blumenfeld, born and reared in Chicago, received her musical education in our city. While still going to school she was recognized as a genius as a pianist. She soon started to travel, and was applauded everywhere for her perfect playing. At present, she is appearing with a Symphony Concert Troupe conducted by A. Gericke, at Boston (Mass.)

According to the newspapers, which we are receiving regularly from the East, Miss Blumenfeld has developed into one of the most proficient pianists in this country.

II A 3 b

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 31, 1885.

DAMROSCH'S DEUTSCHE OPERA (GERMAN OPERA)

WPA (ILL) PROJ 5/2/85

The German Opera Company, which has played all through this winter in New York under Damrosch's directing genius with great success, will start its Chicago performances, February 23, at the Haverly Theater.

The program for the whole season will consist of the following operas: Tannhäuser, Lohengrin, Fidelio, Der Freischütz, Hugenotten, The Prophet, Dan Juan, Wilhelm Tell, Rigoletto, Faust, and others. Special separate announcements will be made in this newspaper about every evening's performance.

Die Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 9, 1884.

"A TRIP TO AFRICA"

The Nenendorff Opera Company acquired as the new "Miradillo," Mr. Ph. Bronson, an excellent actor and singer. He has a wonderfully strong voice. In his first appearance, the young artist was honored with enthusiastic encores.

Mr. Wolkenstein, whom many Chicagoans remember from the German Theatre, took over, for the first time the role of the "Pascha." It was not a faultless debut, still a very promising one. Mr. Wolkenstein, or, as he calls himself now, Mr. Stone, is very amusing and hopes soon to excell his predecessor.

Die Arbeiter Zeitung, June 2, 1884.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, NENENDORFF'S OPERA COMPANY, A "TRIP TO AFRICA."

If the beautiful Georgina Januschoffsky cast a glance at the throng which filled all the chairs and benches of the Grand, she must have told herself: "See, these Chicago Germans are better people. Give the children what they are crying for," comic operettas, and they will not fail to be on the spot." The audience last night consisted of at least one-half Germans and they laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks, and they applauded as if they had been paid for it (although the privilege cost them \$1.50 each.)

But it was for a good purpose, and according to the proverb, "The crown to the meritorious." The "Trip to Africa" is a piquant opera, and that is what all the papers, both German and English, write about it; and we do not hesitate to endorse their opinion, in spite of the fact that we were only able to see the first act. The first act introduces the main character actors to advantage and is, as we are told, the leading act, because its basic musical ideas are continued and developed in the other parts of the operetta.

Die Arbeiter Zeitung, June 2, 1884.

Miss Von Januschoffsky sings and plays the role of "Titania" with charm and grace; she has, as is well known, a delightful stage appearance (figure) and understands how to increase the effect through elegant costumes. She is a piquant actress, who quite often rises to the heights of artistic productions. She is the best-singing soubrette who has ever appeared on the American stage. The charming role of the "Titania" could not find a better representative than Miss Januschoffsky. W. H. Fessenden was liked as "Maradillo," George W. Travner (Prince Antarfid) was an excellent baritone, Miss Lillie West shone more as a dancer than as a singer.

We reserve the exercise of a more detailed criticism. The choir of the troupe--45 people with as many excellent voices--is well trained and sings with precision. The orchestra, conducted by Adolph Nenendorf personally, has done very well. The scenery, supplied by the Grand Opera House, was beautiful and evoked repeated plaudits. The star and the performance were received by the audience with great cheering. The "Trip to Africa" will be repeated today, and every following evening, also Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 28, 1884.

THE MAY FESTIVAL

About 7000 persons, wrapped in Sealskin coats, ulsters and Furgloves attended yesterday's brilliant opening of the music-Festival. The Thomas Orchestra played Mozarts tuneful G. Moll Symphony with their well known mastership. It is the largest orchestra Thomas ever conducted, and it follows his "baton" with admirable trustiness and delicacy.

The first and second part of Haydn's Creation was also on the program. The choir did its full duty. It proved to be well drilled, strong and very effective. Of the faulty combination in regard to the pitch of the voices, which an English paper criticized yesterday, we did not notice anything. Only the tenor did not seem to be strong enough. Madame Nilsson sang with her wonderfully catching voice, so clear, so full, so beautiful, which was seldom before heard in Chicago. It is impossible to express with words what we heard. Long applause rewarded the artist for the delight she bestowed on the thousands present.

NPA (11) PPSJ 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 28, 1884.

Mr. Remmers sang with good effect, Mr. Toedts' voice was not sufficiently strong for the big hall. Those sitting close to the stage were pleased with his voice. Miss Juch labored also under the same impediment. She has a clear, pretty and well trained voice, which only lacks strength in the middle notes.

To-night's program contains Beethovens Eroica Symphony, and a selection from Wagner's Tannhauser. The soloists are: Mrs. Amalia Friedrich-Materna, Miss Emma Juch, Mr. Toedt, Mr. Renunertz, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. Emil Scaria and Mr. Hermann Winkelmann.

To-morrow afternoon: Big Wagner-Matinee. Soloists: Mrs. Nilsson, Mrs. Materna, Mr. Scaria and Mr. Winkelmann.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 19, 1884.

[THE MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL]

The May Music Festival begins next Tuesday, and we will have the opportunity to hear the following solists: Mrs. Amelia Friedrich, Materna, Miss Emma Juch and Mrs. Christine Nilsson, Sopranos, Miss Emily Winant, alto; Messrs. Hermann Winkelman and Theo Toedt, tenors; Messrs. Frantz Reunnertz and Max Reunnertz and Max Heinrich, baritones and Mr. Emil Scaria, Basso.

Mr. Theodore Thomas conducting.

Die Fackel, Apr. 13, 1884.

(THE DRAMA)

About the last guest appearance of Magda Irschick, in the dramatic piece, which will be given to-night in Mc Vickers, the following has been written: From the emotional life of Gustav Wasa, B. Scholz, the author, has only written a small but deeply felt episode, and with the hand of a real poet, transformed it into the dramatic play: "Mask for Mask".

He chooses a time, when Gustav Wasa, liberated almost the whole of Sweden from the Danes. Only Stockholm withstood the seige. Besides the nobility of Westgothland, which greatly sympathized with the Danes, the work of liberation has been greatly retarded. Therefore Gustav Wasa decided, unknown by them, to appear personally among these stubborn nobles with the intention of not only feeling their tooth, but also to draw them himself. He selects for this purpose, the Castle Grip. Its master Nils Gyllensterna and his pretty sisters, Anna and Friederike, are secretly sympathetic with the Swedes, but afraid to show it to the powerful and treacherous nobles, therefore they wear the Danish Mask. Into this family comes Gustave Wasa,

Die Fackel, Apr. 13, 1884.

in the "mask of a Danish Officer and now begins between them a peculiar act of mutual sounding and personal temptation. The more open Wasa dares to be, the more cautiously is he answered, with Danish sentiments, and soon it comes to an open rupture with the Lord of the Manor, to whom this Danish spy has long become a burden. Anna with whom Wasa has fallen in love, dares to pretend, under the mask of a fable, to relate the life story and bravery of Gustav Wasa. This scene is the pearl of the play, and saturated with such deep poeic and grace, that modern dramatic literature can show very few similar acts.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1884.

[CONCERT AT THE TURNER HALL]

Carl Koellings "Concert Variations for Piano" were produced for the first time in the Turnhalle afternoon Concert yesterday. It was a very promising debut.

Every passage of the tuneful work was enthusiastically acclaimed. Mr. Emil Liebling played brilliantly and the well trained Orchestra, under the baton of the Composer, assisted in a remarkable way. Mr. K. may well be proud of this new success.

Die Fackel, Feb. 3, 1884.

(THE OPERA)

The Repertoire of the Patti-- Gerster Opera for the following week will be as follows:-

Monday - "I Puritani" Madame Gerster,

Tuesday - "Romeo a Giuletto" Madame Patti,

Wednesday - "Rigoletto" Madame Nordica,

Thursday - "Faust" Madame Gerster,

Italian & German Opera

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1884.

A MUSIC RECITAL

On Friday evening in Weber's Music Hall there will be given a piano forte recital offered by Otto Kretschmar Krause, accompanied by the Haydn String Quartette.

Mr. Oscar Cohn, first violinist, Mr. Henry Schoenfeld, second violinist, Martin Frank, viola, and Mr. A. Zotzmann, violincello.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1884.

DIE FLEDERMAUS' AT THE MC VICKERS THEATRE

"Mc Vickers 'Die Fledermaus' (The Bat), The question who is going to sing 'Adele' in the famous operetta has been happily solved. Alwina Heynold, one of the best soubrettes who ever put her dainty feet on American soil and only lately ran away from the Gates Opera Company in order to be true to her German people, is going to appear in that wonderful role. Miss Wassuran sings in the role of Rosalinde, Miss Hagedorn plays Prince Orlofsky, Mr. Esbach plays 'Bonaholder Eisenbach', Mr. Kohler-Schreinzer, the prison warden, Frank, Mr. Kammerer, the vocal teacher Alfred, Mr. Heineman acts as stage manager and his role as a prison servant was one of his best."

MPA (ILL) 1000-0000

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1884.

GERMAN THEATRE IN MC VICKERS'

Georg Isenstein-----Director.

Sunday, January 6, 1884- Upon popular "Margarethl und Faustling"
Burlesque operetta in five scenes by I. Sixtus; Music by Conductor,
I. Hopp.

Dozen ticket books are sold by Phillip Henrici, 177 Madison Street,
Wm Henrici, 117 Randolph Street, Emil Greifenhagen, Cigar Store, 153
Randolph Street and by Messrs. L. Wurlich, 39 N. Clark Streets; Seats
may be reserved from Thursday 10 AM. on to Sunday from 1 PM. and evenings
from 6:30 PM.

Begins 8:30 .

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 29, 1882.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3027

MUSIC

An audience of more than 3000 persons listened with great interest to yesterday's concert of the exquisite Thomas Orchestra at the Fair Building. The request for compositions by Wagner, Beethoven and Liszt deserve special mention. But we are inclined to believe, that it was not the majority of this audience, who appreciated such classical music, but a comparatively few who have the necessary musical education and understanding. The public at large still enjoys compositions by Offenbach, Soupe, etc. most. The program numbers were: The Trilogie from the Flying Dutchman, (The Spinning Song) and the Chorus of the Mariners, the Tannhauser Overture, the introduction and finale from Tristan and Isolde and the Ride of the Valkyries. This rich Wagnerian music was followed by Beethoven's Leonore No. 3, and then in contrast to this heavy and somber music, the orchestra turned to the beautiful Weber composition: Invitation to the Dance, after which we heard the exquisite Liszt Präludium. Next we heard the Lenoren symphony by Raff, Handels Largo with a violin obligato by Hermann Brand, Beethoven's Eight Symphony and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2,

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 29, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is almost needless to say, that this concert like all the rest,
was executed with utmost precision.

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II B 1 a



GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 22nd, 1882.

MUSIC (Chicago's Opera-Society)

A large number of music lovers gathered yesterday afternoon at, Weber's Saloon, to listen to Mr. Will Davis and Prof. Liesegang's proposals, in connection with the establishment of an amateur opera school for Chicago.

A committee of the following persons has been appointed: Fred Root, W. H. Clark, H. F. Starbuck, Samuel Kayser, Joseph M. Goodwillie, John Mc Wade and Adolph Liesegang.

This committee's duty consists of drafting a plan for statutes and instructions.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 6, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is Music in the Air.

The renowned Thomas orchestra is giving a concert, every evening, at the Fair Building. It is meeting with the well deserved support of the music loving public. Last night's concert, consisted of classical, but easily understandable, music, for which the excellent orchestra was enthusiastically applauded. The numbers; "Invitation to the Dance" by Weber; the "Wilhelm Tell Overture"; and the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" deserve special mention. This evening, the first of the symphonic concertos will be played, with the following program: Beethoven's symphony No. 1 in C, 1. Adagio molte allegro, 2. Andante cantabile con moto, 3. Minuetto, allegro, molto c vivace. Schumann's overture "Genoveva" and the third act of Wagner's "Die Nieistersinger von Nurnberg".

Professor F.C. Gillmore of the Women's Music University, Milwaukee, gave an interesting lecture, yesterday afternoon, at the Music Teacher's Congress. He spoke on the classical and the romantic in music. The meetings are attended by the following singing Society quartets: Harmonia, St. Cecilia, The Chicago Women's Quartet, Chickering and the Chicago Quartet, as well as by a large number of singers, pianists, and organists.

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, July 5th, 1882.

The Music Teacher's Congress.

The National Congress of Music Teachers, met at 9 A.M., at Hershey's Halle, under the Chairmanship of Arthur Mees of Cincinnati. Mr. Mees opened the Congress with an address, after which the "Women's Quartet of Chicago" gave a song recital, which was followed by a speech by Dr. Thomas. The subject of the Afternoon session will be, "Modern Church Music."

The discussions are of an entirely religious character.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, November 21st, 1881.

At Brand's Halle,

We heard, yesterday afternoon in the large auditorium an excellent concert given by Prof. Liesegang's Orchestra of expert musicians. The program included compositions carefully selected, to satisfy every listener.

Among the composers, whose work were presented, were Wagner, Offenbach, Suppe, and Straus. The soloists were Messrs. Berth (cornet), and Carl Becker, (Violin) who were greatly acclaimed by lovers of good music.

These concerts have greatly contributed to the education of the average person in music appreciation. Prof. Liesegang, for the good work he has done, is entitled to both the recognition and the support of our community.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1881.

THE MOZART CLUB

The extraordinary success of the last song festival brought good results. Not only was an opportunity provided to hear the singing societies of the larger cities, but the performances proved to be a stimulus to the Americans. The great festival orchestra was purposely restricted to men of western cities in order to prove that a local orchestra could excel even without the aid of talent from remote places, and that Chicago's orchestra could be absolutely independent if a little support were received. Apparently this intention was realized. The splendid orchestral performances as well as the great impression made by the choral groups prompted a number of music lovers to see Mr. Hans Balatka German orchestra leader and organize a musical society. And as a result of the conference the Mozart Club was born.

The Club, at present, consists of an American chorus of sixty to eighty select voices. For concerts a full symphony orchestra will be engaged. The Mozart Club is already incorporated, and at yesterday's session John V. LeMoyné was

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1881.

elected president for one year, and Hans Balatka director.

H. B.

[Translator's note: In all eight names of officers are listed.]

II A 3 b

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1881.

MUSICAL PERFORMANCES IN CHICAGO.

The gala concert, performed yesterday at the Turner Halle by two excellent orchestras, was indeed a musical treat. The two amalgamated orchestras, formerly known as the Rosenbecker and Liesegang respectively, competed against each other all during the past season but demonstrated at yesterday's concert that each member was an accomplished musician. The audience on the other hand, demonstrated its appreciation of an afternoon concert, played by accomplished musicians. Regardless of the oppressive atmospheric conditions, the hall was filled to capacity. The first part of the concert was directed by Mr. Liesegang, who was enthusiastically greeted upon his appearance on the stage.

The opening number on the program was the "Kaiser March," by Wagner. This difficult composition could be referred to as the stepping stone of every musician, nevertheless, the orchestra delivered it with utmost exactness, proving thereby its unquestionable ability of perfect reading.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1881.

The allegro and the andante from the "Unfinished Symphony," by Schubert, was simply a brilliant execution of that composition for which, both the conductor, as well as the orchestra, deserves high praise. The acme of the evening was reached by the rendition of Beethoven's violin concerto. The performing artist was Mr. Rosenbecker. Although, technically a most difficult composition, Mr. Rosenbecker, surpassed himself yesterday. The prolonged acclaim was spontaneous. The concluding number of the first part of the program was the "Leonora Overture No. 3," by Beethoven. It is obvious however, that Mr. Liesegang was unaware of the acoustical shortcomings of the hall, therefore, some of the most beautiful music of that masterpiece was lost to the audience in consequence by taking the pianissimo too softly.

The first number of the second half of the program, directed by Mr. Rosenbecker, was the well known overture "Roman Carnival," introducing the second act of the opera "Benvenuto Cellini" by Berlioz. In this

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1881.

extremely genial tone-picture, the composer depicts the rustle and bustle of a Roman carnival. It is in every sense an instrumental masterpiece, demanding of the artist utmost exactness. For the excellent reading of the composition, the conductor and the orchestra alike, are to be commended. The concert continued with the "Serenade" by Volkmann, followed by the characteristic piece "Nordic Folk Songs" by Soedermann. The originality and the changing color of this composition gave another opportunity for a brilliant exhibition by the highly talented Mr. Rosenbecker, and his musicians.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1881.

THE SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

The proverb: "Competition is the soul of business," can be very well applied to professional musicians also. Chicago's music lovers have become aware of their good fortune in the person of Mr. Liesegang that splendid orchestra leader whose perseverance has created greater understanding and enthusiasm for better music among the concert going public. The capacity audiences attending the concerts at Brand Halle are a splendid testimony that the task has been accomplished. Yesterday's concert was an outstanding one of the present season; a distinguished audience acknowledged a distinguished conductor and his orchestra. With the exception of Liszt's Rhapsody No. 2, it was an all Wagner program.... At the conclusion of the concert the applause was so persistent that the orchestra was compelled to give an encore.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1881.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS

Not many years ago a symphony concert on Sunday afternoons would have seemed quite impossible, although the price of admission may have been within the reach of almost everybody. Compositions of the lightest nature made up our Sunday afternoon concerts until recently. It is also true that orchestra leaders had no confidence in the musical appreciation of their audiences.

However, the Thomas Concerts given in the Fair building during the summer of 1877 are accredited with awakening the public's desire for finer music. . . . Several attempts were made thereafter to establish regular symphony concerts but these proved futile. The musical offerings by such renowned musicians and orchestra leaders as Adolph Liesegang, Rosenbecker, and S. G. Pratt were appreciated, nevertheless none of these orchestras was given the necessary financial support. Consequently, the organizations were forced to disband.

Mr. Liesegang was persistent however, and formulated plans to give Chicago



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1881.

symphony concerts at a moderate admission price, hoping to create a general interest for the higher type of music. In the rendition of the second series of concerts yesterday, he and his musicians deserve the highest praise and encouragement.

The first number on the program was Mendelssohn's symphony in A major, better known as the Italian symphony. This work enjoys the distinction of being the most melodious and pleasing among symphonic compositions. It may be stated that this performance could be favorably compared with the presentation of the work of Thomas's orchestra. We shall not indulge in criticism of the somewhat faulty technique, because we were more than compensated by the enthusiasm of the musicians. Beethoven's brilliant "Septet," opus 20, was undoubtedly the most impressive number on the program, as was attested by the applause of the appreciative audience. "The March of the Riders" by Schubert was the least satisfying rendition of the evening. The rhythmic beauty of this composition was lost by insufficient force of expression. In contrast to this, Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" was in every detail delightfully shaded. The inspiring overture to "Figaro" concluded the concert.



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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG, Jan. 7, 1881.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

Last night's performance of Suppe's "Fatinitza" was produced by the Collner-Isenstein Theatre company at the Mc Vicker Theatre. It was a rare occurrence indeed, that every seat in the house was occupied. It was unanimously agreed that this was the best Fatinitza production ever brought before the Chicago public. And if this includes the exponent of the principal role also, then we join heartily in the praise. Miss Pagay was simply adorable as "Fatinitza." There were unquestionably better singers heard before in the title role, but for her dramatic talent, Miss Pagay cannot be surpassed. She was exquisite throughout the play, but the climax was reached in the third act when she appeared in the smart uniform of a Hussar officer. A thunderous applause interrupted the performance.

The character of "Lydia" was impersonated by Miss Wassmann, and the least we

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1881.

can say about her is that she was one among the best interpreters of the role ever heard in Chicago so far.

Mr. Waldorf, as "General Kantschukoff," could have done more justice to his role. The war correspondent played by Mr. Wassermann, known as that ardent and devoted exponent of dramatic art, surprised us very pleasantly. Never before had Chicagoans the opportunity to see that part characterized so splendidly.

Mr. Heinemann as "Pascha" was rather disappointing. Because this is the most piquant of all the male characters of the opera, much more was expected of him, and rightly so. What he did offer was mediocre indeed!



The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 25, 1880.

GERMAN OPERA

Seldom has such a crowd turned out to witness a German performance as that which filled McVicker's Theater last evening. Long before the curtain rose, standing room was at a premium, and many were unable to gain admission.

The magnet that wielded this powerful attraction was the first performance in this city of Johann Strauss' celebrated operetta, "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat). The fact alone that Johann Strauss, the unrivaled composer of the "Blue Danube" and other matchless dance pieces, composed the music to this operetta, is sufficient guarantee that it is a fine musical production. It is a gem in every sense of the word, and his enchanting waltz melodies permeate the entire work. The text is from the French of Meilbac and Halery, and is very witty and full of sparkling fun.

This operetta, taking everything into consideration, is far above the average of operettas and opera-bouffes performed in this country, and it is surprising that it has never yet been attempted on the English stage. If it was, it would certainly take better than "Pinafore" and "Fatinitza."

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 25, 1880.

But much of the success of the operetta depends upon the performers. It not only needs good signers, but first-class actors, the latter more than the former. Those upon whose shoulders rested the burden of last evening's performance, can not be said to be great singers, with the exception of one or two; but they were all first-class actors. In fact, the acting was so good that the shortcoming in singing could well be overlooked.

The orchestra and chorus did well, considering that they labored under the disadvantages of a first night. Prof. Rosenbecker deserves credit for his good handling of the baton.



Die Fackel(Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 29th, 1880.

"Vorwärts Turnhalle.

This year's season will be inaugurated today with a large concert of the Chicago Orchestra, under the excellent leadership of its conductor, Professor Rosenbecker. Gymnastic and tableaux will be presented and at the close a dance will take place. A very good lunch will be served and everything will be done to make the Festival a success.

Herewith follows the complete program:

Ist part.

1. March Bocaccio--- Suppe; 2. Overture, Roi D Yvetot--Adam; 3. Waltz, Oceana Rewz--Chaubly; 4. Selection, Fatmitza--Suppe; 5. Gymnastic on the parallel Bars---Suppe; executed by the 1st section of the "Turnverein Vorwärts".

IInd Part.

6. Overture, Mignon---Thomas; 7. Cornet quartet (Messrs. Schanz, Muller, Braun, Glass)---Schanz; 8. Turkish Patrol (By request)--Michaelis; 9. Phantasie, Sicilian Vesper---Verdi; 10. Song by "Gesangverein Harmonie."

IIIrd Part.

11. Potpourri, Schauka,-Schubert; 12. Gavotte, Circus Rewz--Fliege; 13. Tableaux (Knight Templars.)



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 3rd, 1879.

" Liesegang's Kammern-Concert"
(Liesegang's Chamber-Concert)

The first of the season's chamber concerts arranged by Mr. Adolf Liesegang, had been played last Monday evening, before a select and appreciative audience, in the dining room of Brand's Halle. Mr. Liesegang has entirely reorganized his string quartet. Replacing Mr. Rosenbecker, who played the first violin last year, is Mr. Carl Becker, who was a pupil of Joachim. Mr. Gustav Pringnitz is playing the second violin, which was in the hands of Mr. Kurth, Jr. last year. The viola is played by Mr. Allen, as last year, and Mr. Liesegang of course, plays the cello. In our opinion, the new artists, who compose the string quartet now are not surpassing the work, of the artists of last year. No doubt that Mr. Becker is a far better violinist than Mr. Rosenbecker, but his Forte lies in his solo and not in the quartet-play. The singing quality of the tunes, lets us detect in him his teacher, Joachim, but it stands out in harsh contrast to the tune-quality of the artists, and naturally interferes with the playing of the quartet to such an extent that either he, or the rest of the artists, have to make an attempt for better understanding, for only then; the rendition of the musical numbers can be

II A 3 b



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 3rd, 1879.

a success.

Mr. Pringnitz can produce a lovely tune through expert handling of the bow, but it seems to remain inferior to Mr. Becker's playing, thus it has not been possible to produce a harmony of the quartet. Mr. Allen is an expert with the viola, for which he is well known, but he does not produce the sweetness of tunes, and furthermore, is not master of his bow sufficiently, to keep in step with the singing violin. Mr. Liesegang as cellist, performs always correctly, but his rendition in contrast to the first violin, was rather harsh and therefore, the tune rhythm could not be obtained. The program has been such, as to test the artist's proficiency.

The melodious G-Dur, quartet by Mozart, with its delightful simplicity, demands more rhythm than any work of its kind, although the correct rendition, could not cover the lack of rhythm in tune quality. This G-- Dur Quartet is a part of Mozart and Vienna life, full of tranquility and lightheartedness, of which these are only a few.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 3rd, 1879.

We could not say, that the rendition of this jewel of compositions² was satisfying. The second number on the program, presented Mr. Becker as soloist, and it was the most enjoyable one of the evening. He was able to demonstrate even to experts, that he is a musician of high accomplishments. Then came, "Grade's" novelettes, sentimental and charming. Schumann's quartet opus 47 demanded a great deal of all the participants.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 24, 1879.

CONCERT IN THE "VORWARTS" TURNHALLE

Big concert at the "Vorwarts" Turnhalle will take place tomorrow (Sunday evening) executed by the complete Orchestra under the direction of A. Rosenbecker. The splendidly chosen program is as follows:-

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. March | "Vorwarts" | Rosenbecker |
| 2. Overture | "Opheus" | Offenbach |
| 3. Selection | "Pinafore" | Sullivan |
| 4. Walz | "On the Beautiful Rhein" | Kelar Bela |
| 5. Overture | "Wilhelm Tell" | Rossini |
| 6. | "Cornet Solo" | Levy |
| 7. Fantasy | "Sicilianische Vesper" | Balatka |
| 8. Potpourri | "Vox Populi" | Conradi |
| 9. | "Gavotte" | Offenbach |
| 10. | "SturmpGalopp" | Bach |

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1879.

LOISCH'S BENEFIT CONCERT

Georg Loesch's concert, arranged by his friends and given at the North Side Turnhalle last evening, was a decided success, regardless of its mixed obstacles. An explanation may be in order: Some of the musicians who appeared at the final rehearsal did not show up for the performance; (much better than not to have been at the final rehearsal and appearing for the performance) and then, there was difficulty in securing the ABT club, because a large number of the club's members belong to church choirs and sang at religious services that evening [Sunday], while a few objected to singing on a Sunday in such a "Godless" place as the North Side Turnhalle.

This explains why the opening was so long delayed and why the orchestra consisted of only twenty-eight men, instead of forty as announced; it also accounts for the small number of singers present.

Whoever might have objected to the late beginning was fully rewarded, however,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1879.

by the truly brilliant performance of the orchestra. When one considers that the musicians of Loesch's orchestra in the main are not of the highest type, and that only a few skilled and talented individuals were present, the orchestra's performance was astounding, and gave proof of what our musicians can accomplish under excellent leadership. If one speaks highly of Thomas' orchestra, particularly of the great control which that conductor has attained, then Mr. Loesch deserves even more credit, because Thomas' orchestra is composed of the best musicians available--many deserve to be called artists.

That the orchestra was not as large as originally announced did not prove too detrimental, as it was more than sufficiently powerful to fill the hall. It is to be regretted that the audience was not as large as it might have been.

The first number, Meyer Beer's "Facketanz in B flat", arranged for military

Illinois Staats-Leitung, May 19, 1879.

band by Mr. Loesch, showed in a well trained orchestra and only in a few passages did one note an insufficiency of string instruments. The presentation showed exceptional exactness, and it almost appeared as if Mr. Loesch desired to show (by his abrupt endings and sudden starts) how well he could control his musicians.

Weber's "Jubel Ouverture" made a great impression; in its rendition the composer's ideas were well interpreted. Mendelssohn's "Nocturno," however, lacked softness, and the musicians showed less confidence than in other numbers played.

The next number was a double quartet, "Ein Frisches Lied im Walde", sung by members of the A.B.T. club. Although the club's best singers were not present, the rendition was excellent, and the gentlemen were given deserved applause

.....

Mr. Loesch deserves public gratitude; he has organized an excellent military

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1879.

band....which....will do much for the furtherance of music in Chicago.

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GERMAN

Die Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1879.

[A CONCERT AT THE TURNHALL]

The Sunday evening Concert, which is to take place next Sunday at the North Side Turnhall promises to be a great entertainment.

The army orchestra, consisting of 50 excellent musicians and the participation of the Abt Society, for the benefit of their conductor, Mr. George Losch has chosen a program which will satisfy every music lover, and amongst the numbers to be played will be several which were arranged by Mr. Losch for the orchestra by the composers Mendelsohn and Wagner, a waltz-Phantasy by Bilse, the Jubilee overture by Lindpainter, etc.

The Abt Song Society will sing besides the Abt and Kreutzer choruses, the Pilgrim chorus song from "Tannhauser," with orchestral accompaniment. It is expected that music lovers will not fail to be present at this great concert.

MS. (115) P. 101. 32. 1879

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

BENEFIT CONCERT FOR ROSENBECKER

A large, select audience attended yesterday's benefit concert for Professor Rosenbecker of the Chicago orchestra, at the Northside Turnhalle. Much was promised for the occasion, and it is gratifying to report that all pledges were fulfilled. A pretentious program was announced, a credit to the audience as well as the musicians; to the latter, because the selections given required solving of considerable difficulties and, in so far as the public is concerned, a proper understanding of the offerings necessitated considerable knowledge of music. The presentation was exemplary, and the beneficiary in particular deserves praise for the extensive rehearsals given under his direction, and for the many new numbers which, due to his efforts, were presented in such a highly satisfying manner.

Of course, one might criticize considerably in so far as Mr. Rosenbecker's conception of several passages is concerned, but one must recognize his

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

courage in presenting his own interpretations, which elicited admiration even from those who did not favor the orchestra leader's rendition.

For the opening number, the Overture to the "Flying Dutchman", one of Richard Wagner's earlier works, was selected. The composition is almost equal to the "Tannhaeuser" Overture.....

The conductor and musicians cooperated exceptionally well, and the performance therefore was one of the best presentations ever given by a Chicago orchestra.

After the Overture, "Rondo with Variations", by Wieniawski, was offered, and Mr. Lewis played the violin part in the true manner of a virtuoso. As an encore, the artist selected a Mazurka by Chopin. Both numbers have been played here by Wilhelm and Remenyi, thus a comparison of these masters with Mr. Lewis is therefore quite possible. As far as technique is concerned, Mr. Lewis,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

of local fame, need not feel any apprehensions, but his tone lacks the loftiness--that dignity of expression and unerring pitch--which *Wilhelmy* attains on his magic instrument.

The next number was the "Andante" from Haydn's "Kaiser Quartet". The entire orchestra's group of violinists and cellists, sixteen members, played the composition in a very acceptable manner. Evenness of tone and gradation may have been lacking at times, but these shortcomings were insufficient to detract seriously from the general impression created by the rendition.

After a short intermission, the Overture to the "Roman Carnival", by *Berlioz*, was given--an entirely new number to Chicago. In this composition the genial Frenchman gives proof of his mastery in instrumentation as well as rythm, providing thereby a true characterization of the jovial carnival spirit of Rome....Under Mr. *Rosenbecker's* leadership, the orchestra played the effective

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

overture in an excellent manner, as was shown by the highly attentive and animated attitude of the audience. The orchestra, in this instance, deserves especial recognition; there are few compositions requiring greater attention on the part of the conductor and the individual musicians than this work.

Beethoven's classic simplicity, as exemplified in the Adagio movement of the "Prometheus Ballet," gave a fitting contrast to the previous number, proving especially interesting, because the daring construction of the French composer's work is actually a development of the musical perceptions which animated the gigantic Beethoven in his characterization of the mythological Prometheus. In the excellent presentation of that even, splendid Adagio, Mr. Eichheim deserves particular commendation; he played the cello part in a manner fully befitting the serenity of the melody.

Then followed Wagner's colorful "Walkueren-Ritt." The orchestra lacked power

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

to do justice to this titanic tone-picture, but maybe it was fortunate that volume was not available; it might have proved catastrophic if the Walkuren-Ritt had been played with genuine Wagnerian intensity. Jarring, not to say hair-raising, are the attributes one must resort to in describing the harmonies --if a succession of dissonances can be called that--which Wagner applies in this instance. But regardless, one may perceive beauties therein, after listening to it often enough, so that one may feel inclined to do homage to the great Wagner eventually, only the good Lord created but few humans with sufficiently resistant ears and adequate nerves to listen to Wagner's music often enough to understand this Babylonian tonal confusion.

The closing number of the highly successful concert--or, impressive up to this point--was Beethoven's so-called "Battle Symphony". Were it not definitely established as a creation of Beethoven, it would have been forgotten long ago, but it shows that even a great man can produce inferior work. The orchestra tried its utmost to save the composer's reputation, and the only

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

reproach one can express involves the mistake in having made such an unfortunate selection in an otherwise excellent concert.

A ball was given after the concert.....The proceeds of the benefit concert were fairly large, and the recipient donated the entire amount to the library fund of the orchestra. The results, due to this gift, will become apparent next winter.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Jan. 26, 1879.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

The first concert given by the teachers of the new conservatory at the Athenaeum Hall was excellent; chamber music was featured. A large and select audience attended.

The opening number was a delightful trio by Mozart, the melodies of which were beautifully effective and served to create a pleasant mood.

Mrs. Koelling then sang an aria from "The Creation" by Haydn. Her excellent training showed to particular advantage in this aria; despite the announcement that she had a bad cold, her indisposition seemed hardly noticeable.

Beethoven's "Trio in D Major" which followed, gave us a profound insight into the character of the great composer; it unfolded an episode in his life, and revealed the virile power with which he combated fate. The adagio movement is a musical drama. The gentlemen, Fuchs, Lewis, and Eichheim, were so thoroughly imbued with

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Jan. 26, 1879.

the seriousness of their performance that one forgot the musicians and listened unreservedly to the themes of the noble composition.

A charming aria by Handel, with flute (Mr. Oesterle) and cello (Mr. Eichheim), concluded the delightful concert. The voice in this selection competes with the flute in trills and presto passages.

We hope that these concerts will answer a popular need in so far as our artistically inclined public is concerned, and we hope that these musical treats will continue.

The program announces a second concert on Friday, at noon (admission is only twenty-five cents), when Mrs. Koelling will sing the great aria from "The Queen of the Night," as well as songs by Brahms and Lohmann.

Messrs. Koelling, Lewis, and Eichheim will present trios by Kiet and Haydn.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1879.

WILHELMI

Yesterday afternoon, January 6, Wilhelmi gave his last Chicago concert for the season. Let us hope that he will return within the near future. It was a splendid idea to induce the great artist to arrange a Sunday program at the North Side Turnhalle as it was thus possible for many people who do not frequent concert halls to enjoy the magic strains of his violin.

Long before the beginning of the concert the entrance hall and stairway were crowded. More than 2,500 people were present, some of whom were forced to stand, and it is not likely that the Turnhalle has ever housed a greater multitude.

Most of the audience was German, but the American elite was also well represented. Many a fashionably dressed lady appeared who, on any other Sunday afternoon, would have scorned the idea of being seen in the Turnhalle, or perhaps anywhere except in her home or at church.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1879.

Smoking and drinking were not permitted last night--the usual convivial character of the Turnhalle concerts had to undergo certain transformations in order that the program might attract as large an audience as possible.

The concert began shortly after 3 P.M. The Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of A. Rosenbecker, played the "Overture from Aladdin," by Hornemann. The orchestra gave a better rendition of this number than ever before and thereby won the complete approval of the largest audience of their experience. Deafening applause then greeted the appearance of Wilhelmi. The orchestra played the stirring introduction to the "Concerto Grosso" by Paganini, and when the master drew his bow across the strings of his violin, deep silence reigned, broken only at the conclusion of each component part by tremendous applause. The cantabile passages were especially enchanting. In response to the thunderous applause an encore was played.....

After a brief intermission, during which the public strolled, socialized, and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1879.

tried in various other ways to make themselves comfortable in the cold hall, the Orchestra presented the second part of the program, the "Iphigenia" Overture.

Wilhelmi....played again and was again enthusiastically acclaimed....He chose the "Hungarian Songs" by Ernst....The enthusiasm was silenced only by the simultaneous appearance of the artist and Emil Dietzsch.

Mr. Dietzsch turned toward Wilhelmi and said, "My dear Mr. Wilhelmi, it is not without a purpose that you are here!"

"Certainly, anyone as capable as you in influencing human emotions, in stimulating mankind to noble thought and deeds, has a genuine claim to universal friendship, irrespective of creed or nationality; in this sense I greet you as a friend.

"You are standing on historic ground. For years Chicago Germans have congregated here whenever it has become necessary to represent and defend their interests.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1879.

Many a movement was planned and brought to life here. In this hall we foster not only the convivial spirit of the Germans, but also German art, and therefore we feel highly indebted to you because you have done so much to enhance our casual Sunday diversions.....At the behest of the Chicago Orchestra I present to you this laurel wreath as a token of their reverence and esteem! When you have returned to your beloved native land across the sea, tell our countrymen that here, also, far from the storied fatherland, one finds Germans enraptured by art."

The artist accepted the gift with evident surprise. He did not respond in words, but in Handel's "Largo" he expressed his gratitude. His violin sang with jubilation, and throughout the auditorium there were manifestations of joy and exaltation.....The number had to be repeated....before the applause would subside.

This marked the end of Wilhelmi's participation in the concert, but the interest of the audience did not waver. Only a few persons left the uncomfortably cold hall. More than four fifths of the audience waited until the "March from Tannhauser" heralded the end of the program.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1879.

Yesterday's concert undoubtedly succeeded in creating a host of friends for the Chicago Orchestra.

Wilhelmi's repeated public appearances must be ascribed not only to his enterprising management but also to his exceptionally brilliant performances which always pave the way for future concerts.

Today Wilhelmi is scheduled to appear in a concert in Milwaukee; tomorrow he intends to return to Chicago where he will stay until Friday, and where, according to his own words, he was accorded the most cordial reception in America.

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GERMAN

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Der Westen, Mar. 18, 1877.

THE ILL-FATED SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Any friend of good music must feel deeply sorry that Mr. A. Liesegang has been unable to put his idea into execution of giving, this winter, a series of symphony concerts. Although we do not wish to take sides in the dispute between him and the musicians, we cannot help believing that the basic cause is professional jealousy. It is possible that it was only instinctive, but the fact is, that the musicians, instead of giving Mr. Liesegang a helping hand, piled up difficulties in his path. A few musicians admit that the newly created musicians' association was found solely for that purpose.

This is a regrettable situation, not only because the public has thus been deprived of the performance of musical masterpieces but also for the sake of the musicians themselves.



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GERMAN



Der Westen, Mar. 18, 1877.

Since Balatka's departure, no conductor has been found as yet, able and willing to train an orchestra for that purpose. Mr. Wolfsohn is spending his activity in another direction and Mr. Clander has not had the courage as yet, to tackle the performance of symphonies. Mr. Liesegang comes, is willing to undertake it and at once jealousy sprouts forth in the hearts of German musicians and the undertaking ends in a fiasco. It seems to us, that it is more pleasant and honorable for an able musician to play to a select and musically trained audience than to have the melodies of his instrument accompanied by the clatter of dishes and the tinkling of glasses. It seems to us that if a talented musician is forced to play in a beer garden in order to make a living, there is something wrong somewhere. It would have been to the best interest of the musicians themselves to support the undertaking of Mr. Liesegang.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1877.

GERMAN



[SUNDAY CONCERT]

The Sunday concert in the North Side Turner Hall attracted a great crowd yesterday. The better class of Germans was well represented and paid a friendly tribute to the efforts of Mr. Clauder. But the audience was not only composed of Germans, as many Americans could also be found there. Seldom has an audience been so captivated by music, when eating and drinking was supposed to be the main entertainment. The potpourri from Weber's Freischutz held the people spellbound. Even an admirer of Wagner must have been forced to revise his opinion, that there was no German music previous to him, when he noticed the silence of this big crowd. There was not the least sound nor the slightest disturbance. The facial expressions betrayed the deep emotion with which people listened to the magic melodies of the German composer. Even the waiters whose steps otherwise were often so disturbing, were leaning motionless against



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1877.

the columns until the last notes had died away. So spellbound was the audience, that almost a full minute elapsed before the applause rang out. Music talks to the German heart and even when he hears it for the first time on distant shores he comes under the spell of the melodies from his old fatherland.

II A 3 b

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 20, 1876.

GERMAN



[SUNDAY CONCERTS IN TURNER HALL]

The Sunday concerts in the North Side Turner Hall are continuously gaining in popularity. Yesterday's concert was very well attended. The band played in a masterful manner. A remarkable accomplishment was Lumbye's "Traumbilder." The band proved its good schooling and Mr. Clauder his great ability in the performance of the "Tell Overture." The public did not spare its applause. The attention was frequently so intense that the tinkling of glasses and conversation stopped completely.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1876.

GERMAN

[FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON]

There is a music loving public among the 20,000 Germans of the Southwest Side, a public numerous enough to support a number of good concerts throughout the winter. The well-known music teacher, Mr. Emil Zott, will give the first concert tonight in the Vorwärts Turner Hall. Admission tickets will be sold at the entrance. The program is as follows:

Part I.

1. Overture to the opera "Martha."
2. "Der Blumen Rache," - V. Nessler.
3. Aria from "La Favorita."
4. "Die Stille Wasserrose," - Abt.
5. Bridal Choir from "Lohengrin."



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1876.

Part II.

6. "When Night Involves the Skies," - Mendelssohn.
7. "The Wanderer." - Fesca
8. "Morgen Wandering" - Hauptmann
9. Quartette for four horns, arranged by Hoffmann.

Part III.

10. "Schneeglockchen." Alexander Dorn.
11. "Liebschen ist da." - August Horn.
12. "Standchen." - Aby.
13. Potponrri from "Il Trovatore," - Verdi.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1876.

GERMAN

[SUNDAY CONCERT IN TURNER HALL]



Yesterday's Sunday concert in the Turner Hall was well attended and the public listened with pleasure to the performance of the band under the direction of Mr. Jos. Clauder. As long as Mr. Clauder offers a selection of pieces similar to the one he chose yesterday he may rely on an attentive audience. The attempt to play classical or heavy concert music would be courting failure, to judge by the type of audience. Even Thomas found it difficult to lift his concerts in Central Park, New York, above the level of ordinary entertainment music. Mr. Clauder seems to be following the example of Thomas. What he produces is popular easily understood music.

To be mentioned especially from yesterday's performance, is the overture to "Stradella." The audience otherwise always so noisy and restless kept perfectly quiet while it was played.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1876.

ABOUT THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

(Mailed In)

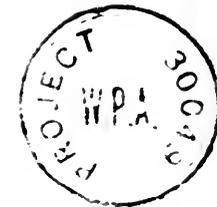
To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

The remarks made recently by a "music and family friend" could only have been inspired by malice, or he would not have attacked the recently resumed concerts. Had his intention been to correct improprieties he could have spoken to those in charge. But no, he speaks instead of rival concerts, to which the better class Germans would go. Who belongs to this better class of Germans, if, like our "music friend," it looks down with such contempt on the visitors to the Turner Hall concerts. It is not the intention of the Turngemeinde to give drawing room concerts but popular concerts as is clearly indicated by the low 10 cents admission fee. The smoking is done by the better class of Germans, who stayed away from concerts as long as smoking was forbidden. The Turngemeinde will always insist on decency in its members and will try to preserve the good name of its halls.

Joe Kaufmann, Member of the Chicago Turngemeinde

II A 3 b
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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1876.

ABOUT THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

(Mailed In)

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

The terrible tobacco smoke which filled the Turner Hall from A to Z, was sufficient to so permeate our clothes that even today they still smell. Such a smoke drives any lady and any gentleman away from the concert. Is it not possible for the Germans to abstain a few hours from smoking for the sake of the ladies? No wonder so few ladies attend these concerts.

The German public does not only want good music but also a decent recreation place - a recreation place where one listens to good music more en famille than en canaille, where one gladly brings one's wife and daughter. As the concerts are conducted now, they certainly will not last.

A Music and Family Friend.



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1876.

CONCERT IN THE NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

When a few months ago, Hans Balatka gave his last concert in the North Side Turner Hall, he expressed hope for a beautiful future for music in Chicago. Formerly concerts were neglected because of circumstances and of an incomprehensible indifference of the public. Only after they had stopped, did people realize what they had lost and express the desire to have them organized anew. Their wish was put into execution. Mr. Clauder, a musician of talent, assembled the old members again and thus once more Sundays will be enlivened. The Turner Hall has thus once more become the center of attraction on the North Side.

Yesterday's concert was well attended. The most pleasing number was Bilse's "Victoria Waltz." Mr. Clauder is anxious to furnish always something new and good. He needs, of course, the support of the public and it is to be hoped that it will not fail him.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1876.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

Yesterday's presentation of the German Opera Company must have satisfied the most severe critics and must be considered as the climax of this year's musical season. The choice of the opera park was a happy one, because it gave Mrs. Mappenheim an opportunity to reveal not only her talent as a singer but her dramatic abilities as well. Her voice can hardly be surpassed and we believe that the majority of the public considers her to be superior to Lucca.

Her main triumph was as Leonore, where she was magnificent as a singer and as a dramatic artist as well.

The attendance was rather small and did not do justice to the artistic representation.

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GERMAN



Der Westen, May 21, 1876.

GERMAN OPERA.

The second act of Weber(s "Freischutz" will be given tonight in Hooley's Opera House, with Mrs. Pappenheim as Agathe. She will also appear as Leonore in the second and fourth acts of "Troubadour". The sale of tickets was very good yesterday. This proves, that the public although still resentful due to the lack of consideration shown last Friday, does not wish nevertheless to miss the wonderful singing of Mrs. Pappenheim. Today's representation promises to be a very excellent one indeed.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 20, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PAPPENHEIM CONCERT.

To call the treatment to which the public was subjected last night in McCormick's Hall inconsiderate or to speak of Mrs. Pappenheim's conduct as artistic temperament, would put it very mildly. The manner in which she expressed her disapproval because her name and recent success did not draw a full house is so revolting that we are unable to find the right word to define such conduct.

The attendance was probably so small on account of the terrific heat. Only 162 seats were occupied when the concert was supposed to begin. The few persons present had to suffer from the lack of ventilation and used their programs as fans. After the audience had waited and perspired for over 40 minutes, Mr. Balatka, the orchestra leader appeared to notify the public that Mrs. Pappenheim was not well and was thus unable to sing.

The idea of wanting to deceive the public with such an excuse is absurd. Of course, Mrs. Pappenheim was not ill at all. She was completely dressed up and when she realized after 20 minutes that the auditorium would not be filled, she lost her temper. The management is not entirely responsible for this event.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19, 1876.

PAPPENHEIM IN MC CORMICK'S HALL.

Mrs. Eugenie Pappenheim will appear tonight in a great concert in McCormick's Hall with the members of the Grand Opera Company. The unusually flattering reception granted to the German prima donna by the Chicago public, is a proof that the artist has made a great impression. Mrs. Pappenheim is superior to all the other prima donnas and is surpassed only by Lucia and even not by her in all the roles.

Hans Balatks will conduct the orchestra. The low prices will enable the poorer classes to attend the concert.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, February 13, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ

MUSIC.

The recent Von Bulow season of concerts has left a bitter taste in the mouths of many of the German musicians of this city, and, as a consequence, the whole German world is in a fret and fume...when even the phlegmatic and philosophical "P. B." gets on the rampage, it may be taken as an indication that Germany is disturbed. He writes as follows:

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Von Bulow not satisfied with the laurels he has legitimately won as a great player, longed for still another distinction, so he made a speech, in which he stated that his countrymen, the "Dutch", demanded of him that he should play "Home Sweet Home", "Yankee Doodle", etc.

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GERMAN

WPA (LIT) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, February 13, 1876.

Since the Germans here pronounce this statement an unmitigated falsehood, Von Bulow should, in justice to himself, give the source whence he derived that information. It seems as if the only kind of criticism which agrees with the Doctor is unbounded admiration and adoration, "exquisite, beautiful, masterly, perfect", and so on. To himself his reading and interpretation are infallible. Those who admire indiscriminately are the connoisseurs, and those who dare to differ, the ignoramuses. If he settles among us, he will find the leveling process of our democracy slightly different from that which he pretends to discover in Bismarck's Empire. The charm of novelty will soon pass, and then he will be judged like an ordinary mortal. He is a magnificent player and yet the rhapsodical style of Liszt and the moderns is his proper sphere. Mr. "P. B." speaks of the abuse which Von Bulow has lavished upon his countrymen, which leads us to inquire what was the motive? Simply this:

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GERMAN

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Chicago Tribune, February 13, 1876.

Von Bulow discharged his orchestral conductor in Boston because the latter guzzled so much beer as to be unfit for his duties, which Von Bulow was wise in doing, and took occasion in his aggressive way to animadvert severely upon the use of beer as an element of musical success, which, perhaps, was injudicious. The German press of this city, with one exception, assailed him in the severest manner, long before he came here, and the clique was formed against him when he arrived.

What the cliques are, "P. B." himself knows in his long experience. Hans Balatka, Otto Lob, Dr. Fuchs, and other numerous German leaders in this city could unfold a very interesting tale of what cliques have done for them. They know that cliques are the bane of German musical effort.

We can only regret finding so old and accomplished a musician as "P. B." entering the lists against an artist who has reflected so much credit upon German art. An artist so modest that he has not even played any of his own compositions.

II A 3 b

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1876.

GERMAN



[HANS VON BUELOW TO GIVE CONCERTS]

The concerts of the famous piano artist, Hans Von Bülow, will begin next Monday in McCormick's Hall. The program of the first concert will be compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Rubinstein, Gomez, and Liszt. The singer, Miss Cronyn, who will appear at the concerts, is an eighteen-year old lady from Buffalo, the daughter of a physician. She has a pleasant voice and is an able artist.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1875.

LINCOLN PARK CONCERTS
To Our German Fellow Citizens

(Editorial)

We are informed that the North Side Railroad Company and various others have refused to contribute money for the Lincoln Park concerts, if any of these performances are given on Sunday. Consequently many have followed this precedent and have also refused [to make contributions].

While we cannot argue with private citizens about the Sunday question as long as they do not interfere with other people's Sunday diversions, we might wish, nevertheless, that they delve into their surplus funds and help....others enjoy this day. But we face a different situation with the North Side Railroad Company. This corporation operates its trains on Sunday, makes a profit thereby, and cannot, therefore, attribute its refusal to piety. Its conduct



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1875.

appears rather incomprehensible, particularly when one considers that a single Sunday concert, combined with fair weather, will bring the company an income three and four times its contribution.

But we do not manage the North Side Railroad Company's business, and it must know what furthers its interests.

However, it would be regrettable if the Sunday concerts failed to materialize because of the actions of this company and of others.

In order to prevent any conflict because of divergent views, the Lincoln Park Commission has decided to accept special contributions for Sunday and Saturday concerts. .

Now it depends only upon a liberal-minded public, the German and American groups which enjoy Sabbath-day music, to realize Sunday concerts--to prove



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1875.

to the other side that its money is not needed.

Summer is a brief period and not more than twelve concerts can be given. One concert costs one hundred and ten dollars, and thirteen to fourteen hundred dollars would defray the total cost.

If all our prosperous Germans take an interest--and we entertain no doubts on that score--if the owners of summer gardens [Translator's note: Summer gardens: by this term the German understands picnic grounds, beer gardens, etc.] and refreshment places in the upper part of the city who derive considerable profit from the park concerts do their fair share, it would be a simple matter to raise the required sum. We believe that even the less prosperous will give contributions commensurate with their income.

Let the Germans show that they desire these public concerts and that a small sacrifice does not matter to them when their views about Sunday amusements are involved.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 18, 1875.

As a start, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung pledges twenty-five dollars.

Who will follow our lead?



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1875.

THE GERMAN MUSICIANS
Benefit Program for Carl Sir

As previously reported, last Sunday's benefit concert for Carl Sir, which was given by our local German musicians at the North Side Turner Hall, proved highly successful, both financially and artistically. The Committee on Arrangements is fully convinced that the net proceeds will exceed five hundred dollars and perhaps even reach six hundred dollars.

In connection with this matter Mr. Sir asked us to publish the following:

"To the Editor and Staff.

"Dear Sirs: The friendly and energetic support which the local German press gave my benefit concert greatly contributed to its eventual success, I hope that you will also find space in your valued publication for this expression of gratitude.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1875.

"Because of an accident I am compelled henceforth to give up my vocation as a musician. I feel eternally grateful to my esteemed and beloved colleagues for their highly successful efforts in my behalf. I therefore express in this manner my thanks to the Arrangements Committee, Messrs. H. Braun, H. Schultz, W. Schumacher and Charles Sehnert; to the music directors, Messrs. Hans Balatka, Loesch, Francis A. Hoffmann, and C. Nietschke; as well as to my colleagues, and I assure them that I shall never forget their genuine friendship.

"To the German public goes much of the credit for the success of the evening, however, for they responded generously and attended the performance in large numbers. This evidence of interest has inspired me with hopes that I may be successful in a new vocation.

"Thanking you sincerely for your kind intercession, I remain very respectfully,

"Carl Sir."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1874.

CONCERTS IN LINCOLN PARK

(Editorial)

The first concert of the season will be given tomorrow at Lincoln Park. It will be an important event in the history of music in the United States, for it will be the first free concert to be held in a public park. All attempts to arrange similar concerts in New York have failed.

Chicago may congratulate itself upon having introduced a custom which neighboring communities will soon follow, and which will later be general throughout the country. It is certain to have very beneficial results. However, tomorrow's concert, and the ones to follow could not be presented if it were not for the Germans of Chicago who on November 4 defended their right to arrange such entertainments on Sunday, successfully opposing the advocates of temperance who sought to have legislation enacted that would make it an offense to provide or listen to any but sacred music on Sunday.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1874.

Our working men, especially those who are not financially able to attend concerts during the week, have looked forward to these Sunday concerts with great pleasure, and perhaps with much patience also. This form of recreation is of much greater importance to a diligent laborer forced to work six days a week to shelter, clothe, and feed himself and his family, than an Italian opera to a wealthy person. And the rich are duty-bound to do what they can to maintain this source of pleasure and education for the benefit of the working class. It is their duty to contribute the money necessary to make these concerts a success. Sufficient funds are on hand to pay the expenses connected with a number of concerts, but more money is needed; and it must be contributed by our Germans. This is an enterprise of the Germans of this city, and the cost must be met by them. Americans as a group are opposed to Sunday concerts and will not contribute for them. They collect funds for their Saturday concerts and give more than is needed for that purpose. Now it is up to the Germans to do their share. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung will gladly accept contributions and acknowledge their receipt in the newspaper columns at regular intervals.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 27, 1871.

[A NEW TEACHER FOR THE ZIEGFELD CONSERVATORY]

Mr. Florenz Ziegfield has partly attained the aim of his journey to Germany by hiring a singing teacher for his conservatory.

We read in the Leipziger Tageblatt of June 4:- "Just as England has found through the Leipzig Conservatory a great number of able performers and teachers, so the fame of the School is also more and more penetrating America... At the newly opened, grandstyle Conservatory in Chicago the singer recently graduated from Leipzig. Mr. James Gill, from Paisley near Glasgow, Scotland, has been engaged to teach singing. This talented and well-trained artist should all the better be able to collaborate fruitfully with Mr. Ziegfield, as Mr. Ziegfield, too, is a former student of the Leipzig Music Academy.

GERMAN



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1871.

THOMAS' ORCHESTRA

Yesterday's fourth concert of the Thomas Orchestra in Farwell Hall was like all former ones attended by an elegant and appreciative public. Miss Mehlig got special applause.

The orchestra numbers were again executed with that precision and verve which have made Mr. Thomas famous.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, February 11th, 1871.

Article On The German Opera.

The Prima Donna, Frau Lichtmay surpasses even Madame Parpa Rosa. Mr. Bernhard, is a vigorous German tenor, no consumptive little tenor(Tenorchen) after American fashion. Beyond all doubt the German Opera is the best Opera that ever visited Chicago.-and yet it is again only the poorer German public that faithfully fills the gallery, while the fashionable German would come perhaps if tickets were selling for \$4.00 as they did for Nilsson. Everytime something great and beautiful has come(from Germany) Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis have paid due homage, only Chicago coldly refuses to do its part. Just because the other Americans keep away the Germans should make it a point of honor to attend. There is no lack of money, because one does not miss other entertainments. If it is lack of interest in art, if it is indifference for everything that does not also fill the stomach, why don't they confess so openly.

(On the same page-a long and enthusiastic review of the opera "The Jewess")

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1871.



GERMAN

[THE GERMAN OPERA]

Article:- ("Bismarck and Moltke are to be blamed for it") Defending the German Opera against bad reviews in Tribune and Evening Post. "Shall the spleen against the German successes in the political field be vented on the German opera?" It almost seems so...Don Juan has been given here several times and has been a horrid failure, but the press gave it favorable reviews. Now comes the German Opera it gives it far better, than it was ever given here before. The Tribune and Evening Post have only to scold, not a word of recognition. One gives Faust-it is the same story. The Italian and English Operas which have been here before never tackled such immense jobs as Tannhauser, Fidelio, Die Zauber Flote(The magic Flute)...Before even a member arrived in Chicago, the opera was being harmed. Peregoine Pickle said in his aesthetic survey last Sunday; we are looking forward toward this opera because it is said to bring good German music and because we can enjoy it without kid gloves and silk gowns, because the German Opera demands no "style." That may have been meant well, but it hurt-thousands of Americans who only go to the Opera on account of the "kid gloves and the silk frocks remained away."

**II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND
ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1934.

GERMAN ART HONORED AT THE ART INSTITUTE

The German Day at the Art Institute, which was celebrated yesterday with an impressive ceremony in the Fullerton Gallery, fully achieved its purpose, to honor German art. As the German Consul General, Dr. R. L. Jaeger, remarked in his short speech, German art was not adequately represented in the great exhibition at the Art Institute, where pictures from all countries of the world were assembled, although the management of the exhibition had tried to obtain a larger collection of German pictures. The situation in the Reich was not favorable for the assembling of a representative collection of German pictures and sculptures for the Worlds Fair; hence only a fraction of German art came to Chicago. Consul General Jaeger expressed the hope that perhaps, at a later time, a more extensive exhibition of German art of all periods might be shown in America, and especially in Chicago. He thanked the Art Institute for the pains it had taken in bringing together the German collection. The secretary of the Art Institute, Carl Buckholder, had already welcomed the guests.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1934.

The principal speaker of the occasion was Professor George L. Scherger, who with the help of photographs, gave a clear survey of German art from its first beginnings up to the present. For his excellent performance, which surely will make for a better understanding of German art, the speaker was rewarded with hearty applause. The music of Harry Koenigsmann and the splendid dances of Erika Thimey also met with the lively approval of the sophisticated audience.

The Art Institute had suggested the festival, but the arrangements were put into the hands of the Deutsche Kunstgesellschaft (German Art Society) by Consul General Jaeger. This society deserves the credit for the success of the German Day at the Art Institute.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 24, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 507758

ANIMAL PAINTER SUCCUMBS TO CANCER IN COUNTY HOSPITAL

At the age of 77 years, the once highly esteemed animal painter Harry Lyman died in the County hospital as a result of Cancer.

Twenty-five years ago Lyman immortalized many famous race horses in his pictures. Prior to his death he lived with friends at 1859 Washington Boulevard in order to be close to Nate Louis, the matchmaker of the Stadium.

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost),
Dec. 18, 1932.

SOCIETY OF GERMAN ARTISTS

A society of German artists has been formed in Chicago with the aim of offering German art and German artists the place to which they are entitled by reason of their importance in public life. The society takes it upon itself to bring to light the best that German artists have produced. This will be accomplished by arranging annual and semiannual exhibitions and by participating in public displays of German works.

At the head of the organization stands a superintending board consisting of the following gentlemen: John Nordinger, H. Bartsch, Otto R. Niebuhr, Dr. Karl Bunge, and Karl Vitzthum. The acting secretary is Otto R. Niebuhr, 812 Barry Avenue.

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 4, 1932.

TYPES OF CHICAGO ARTISTS

Paul Kelpé

by

K. H. K.

Paul Kelpé was born in Minden, and was educated in Hanover. He received his artistic training at the Academy of Arts in Hanover. Emotionally he is of the pensive type, impassive and unhurried in spite of his youth. To him, art is something apart from everyday life. To him the creation of art is comparable to floating through a higher sphere where the inspiration is more profound than any found on the earth below; it is a kind of ecstasy that grips him when he paints. The feeling which enables him to conceive of a picture in its vague outlines is to him a primary motive force. Only while making the first sketch does he apply his mind to arranging and analyzing details.

Kelpé was originally destined for a technical career, but this field could not hold his interest. The urge for art, and the desire to work toward its accomplishment was stronger. And yet, his technical training shows its effects on

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 4, 1932.

all his pictures, even today. One would think on first sight that his pictures had been made on a drawing board, so geometrical are his forms and their combinations. And yet this is not true of his work. His pictures are merely the expression of an artist whose emotions are replete with tension. The colors aid in intensifying the expression.

Kelpe frees himself from all traditions of art when he stands before his easel. He does not wish to limit his forms of expression by objective appearances. He regards form and color, not as the means to an end, but as the representation of things in nature. It is not simplification, which is in his mind, but rather the escape from naturalism.

It is not so easy for the lover of art to familiarize himself with this absolutism in painting, which has its chief representative in Kandinski. If there are any possible interpretations left in abstract painting, these are completely missing in absolute painting. There are no lines of approach which lead from nature or the impression of a natural phenomenon to an absolute picture which will make

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 4, 1932.

the latter understandable. Just as in many instances symphonic music is the rendition of the vibrations of an artist's agitated soul and does not have any relation to anything real or tangible, so also absolute art strives to be absolute expression (sic).

In his earlier pictures Kelpé restricts himself almost exclusively to two dimensions. Only in his later works does he introduce the third dimension--a change which greatly improves his paintings. The figures seem plastic, and the picture as a whole avoids the appearance of crowding.

He is also skilled in other types of painting. Some heads he is exhibiting indicate that as an expressionist he possesses an extraordinary gift of characterization. A number of quick pencil sketches give proof that Kelpé does not always have to lean toward absolutism in painting. He is a good expressionist as well, and he is capable of respectable achievements in this field, any time he decides to cultivate this form of painting.

Kelpé came to America in his early twenties and spent the first years in New

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 4, 1952.

Jersey. Early this year he settled in Chicago. At the great spring exhibition of the Chicago artists at the Art Institute, he was represented with one picture; this was also the case at the No Jury exhibition. In February of this year he had a special exhibition at the Little Gallery. In former years he belonged to the Society of Independent Artists in New Jersey, and regularly contributed to their exhibitions. Also, his pictures have been shown in exhibitions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. He is one of the members of the Gallery on 59th Street where a selection of his pictures is continually on display. It is expected that he will soon come before the public with a new one-man show.

Kelpe is serious and honest in his art, and he also possesses much ability. As long as he applies the necessary will power to his work, he does not have to worry over the future.

Abendpost, June 19, 1932.

CHICAGO TYPES OF ARTISTS



Rudolph Weisenborn was born in Chicago, the son of German parents, and completed his art studies in Denver, Colorado. After five years of painting under Henry Reed and two more under Gene Manheim, he returned to Chicago in 1913, where he became known for his ideas and founded the No-Jury Society, of which he was the president for five years. Even to this day he is represented regularly at the No-Jury Society exhibitions. His paintings can also be found during exhibitions at the Art Institute.

In 1928, at the great American Art show, he exhibited an abstract painting which was supposed to represent the Metropolis of Chicago. This painting does not follow any form or line, but is absolutely abstract in its execution. At that time it caused considerable sensation and Weisenborn was honorably mentioned by the No-Jury.

His first exhibition was held several years ago, at Marshall Field's; the

Abendpost, June 19, 1932.

second two years ago, at Chester Johnson's.

In his teaching at the Academy of Fine Arts, he does not strive to create new Weisenborns; on the contrary, he does his best to develop the individual talents of his pupils and admonishes them to go their own way as early as possible. He himself has been studying all his life, as he smilingly remarked, meaning that he works unceasingly to improve himself. At the present time he spends much time over the several paintings which will represent the expression of the spirit of the ages. This is all he is willing to talk about, as he does not want to commit himself until the idea for the new work is completely ripe. Then brush and pallet will do the rest by themselves. That is the Rudolph Weisenborn way, a way free of all obligations in regard to art creations.



Abendpost, June 1, 1932.

WPA (11/1/32)

ARTIST DIES

According to information from her relatives, Mrs. Amalia Kussner Condert died in Montreux, where she has lived during the past few years. Mrs. Condert achieved great fame as a miniature painter during the Nineties. Born in Greencastle, Indiana, as the daughter of the prominent German musician Lorenz Kussner, she moved with her family to Chicago, where they lived on Cedar Street until the death of her father.

The deceased received her education at the St. Mary of the Woods Academy.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, a society leader, was the first to pose for her in a portrait. She was followed by other leaders of society in the East, as well as by the Czarina of Russia, in 1899. Others to pose for Mrs. Condert were Cecil Rhodes and King George VII, at that time the Prince of Wales.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 1, 1932.

MFR ULD PROJ 30276

In 1960 the artist married Colonel Charles Du Pont Condert, son of a prominent attorney in the firm of Condert Brothers of New York, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 8, 1930.

WPA (U.S.) 1930-1931

FIRST GERMAN ART-EXHIBITION IN AMERICA

The first German art exhibition, since the war, was recently opened in Boston. The exhibition was arranged by the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art. Oil paintings, etchings, lithographic drawings and sculptural works of modern artists for the most part are being exhibited.

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1930.

WPA 111 1760 3016

THREE GERMAN PAINTERS' EXHIBIT AT THE
MIDLAND CLUB

The German painters Otto Reimer Niebuhr, Fritz Becker, and Karl Wagner will arrange an exhibition of their work at the Midland Club on April 21, which will last for two weeks.

All three artists have made themselves a good name already in Chicago. Niebuhr, who appeared before the public with an exhibition at the Kroch's Bookstore about a year ago, has great talent, especially in the field of landscape painting. His self portrait, which is also exhibited at the Midland Club, is considered a work of extraordinary value.

Fritz Becker's principle strength lies in portrait painting. He is more of a temperate realist, who sees objects in the way they are. He knows how to give his portraits life; he knows how to mix colors, so that his portraits appear as reality itself.

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

Becker also exhibited an excellent self portrait. Other portraits represent a number of prominent German-Americans of Chicago; namely, Ernest Kruetgen, Walter W.L. Meyer, Mrs. Bertha Ott, etc.

Karl Wagner of Munich, the third in the union, appears as a universalist. He paints portraits, landscapes, still-life, and others, which place him in the ranks of the best.

Several excellent portraits of women will be exhibited, as well as several landscapes and an extraordinarily modernistic pastel of a violinist, and a number of excellent still-lives and several drawings.

Wagner, who went through the best of schools in Munich, changes his style, and just for that reason is an excellent artist, because no matter how many pictures will be seen side by side, the impression will never prevail as is the case with other painters, that his paintings are too much alike.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1930.

WPA (1930)

Wagner's main strength lies undoubtedly in the detached copy of the real model. His compositions are real works of art, not evenly painted through all over, but entirely penetrating with a thorough impression.

The exhibition, which is beginning Easter Monday, can be looked forward to with the greatest of interest.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1950.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

CURT DREWS THE ARTIST

The group of German artists of Chicago would not be complete, without Curt Drews, who through his character and his creations reminds you of the patricians of the old Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Drews was born in Hamburg, Germany, and began his studies there, continuing them in Munich and Duesseeldorf.

Several exhibitions, which he arranged in his native town and in the Rhineland, were very successful and he was recognized as a creative artist by the German public.

He came to America for the first time in 1927, and went to Madison, Wisconsin. There, besides portraits, he painted a church as well as the Union Memorial Building, which painting now belongs to the State University. His creations received the highest recognition.

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1930.

About a year ago he once more came to America intending to remain in this country permanently. For the last six months he has lived in Chicago and does not intend to leave the city, at least not at present. A sample of his skill in fresco-painting is the "Coffee Dan in the Loop." He had to execute it within ten days, a period actually too short for the work to be done. But Drews by accomplishing it acquired many admirers.

Drews specializes in portrait-painting. His portraits have dignity and a patrician character. The Ladies portrait, which is his contribution to the present exhibition at the Art Institute, breathes charm and dignity. Orders for portraits from prominent German-Americans of Chicago, will keep the artist busy here for a long time.

Drews besides being a painter is also a sculptor. Several of his smaller moldings show that he is also outstanding in this field. It is interesting to know, that he has worked out a plan for a Martin Luther Monument; a monument, which Chicago surprisingly does not possess as yet.

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Drews is a representative of German art, whose further works may be looked forward to, with the greatest interest.

Abendpost Jan. 27, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

GERMAN ARTIST EXHIBITS HIS PICTURES AT KROCH'S

The young German artist, Otto Reimer Niebuhr, who exhibits a collection of pencil sketches, pastels, and oils at Kroch's Book Store is greatly admired by friends of fine arts.

Niebuhr was born in Hamburg and acquired his artistical education in his home town and Munich. He has been in America for the last two years. He has become well known after his extensive travels in America and Mexico. His main productions is landscape paintings. He is not very original, but very true to life in the details of his subjects. The pastel drawing of the chapel of the Graceland Cemetary, an extra-ordinarily impressive picture, has already found a buyer. The drawing of the Navy Pier is also one of his best pictures and both are exhibited at Kroch's. Here he did as well with the colors as the reproduction of the whole picture, an extremely fortunate grasp, it appears to be so realistic that one can imagine of actually standing on the pier while looking at this extraordinary picture. More pictures are those of the Tribune Tower, Sunrise in Chicago, Sunset on Crooked Lake, and many more.

All pictures and sketches reveal a strong talent, which arouses the greatest expectations.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

EXHIBITION BY TWO GERMAN-AMERICAN PAINTERS.

In the Art Institute, there has been an exhibit of 26 paintings, by two Chicago artists, for the last three weeks, - the brothers Martin and George Baer. The Baer brothers are descended from a German-American family and finished their studies five years ago in Chicago. For further perfection, in the high school of European art, they stayed in Munich for one year, where they gained a great knowledge of technique and the views of impressionism, which exercised a great influence upon their development.

From Munich they went to Paris, where at that time a group of art revolutionaries, under the leadership of the talented young Italian Modigliani, dominated. But, as always in the life of the artist, there came an epoch for the two young painters, when the impulse of self-expression, took a sudden categorical form.

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30715

The Baer brothers decided upon a peculiar solution of this problem. Far from all culture, far from all pell-mell of the influences of the artistic and social world cities, they settled in a distant Arab village in the south of Algiers. In this village, named Laghonat, the brothers lived in a primitive hut for one year, their whole time devoted to work, and the study of the peculiar nature of the people. After several months the natives began to have confidence in them, and consented to being used as models and later as studies of posing.

Now these 26 paintings are the fruit of one year's work, under such peculiar conditions. They were first exhibited in the Gallery Durand - Ruel in Paris, and there created a great sensation and general enthusiastic praise of the critics. From Paris the exhibit was brought to Chicago, the native city of the artists, and it is safe to say, that the ripe knowledge of the two painters, will also find recognition and understanding in large circles.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 80270

From the paintings can be seen, that the influence of German impressionist direction, was deeper with the two artists, than they themselves were conscious of. Especially strong is the influence of the methods of one of the most modern of the impressionists, the painter Kokaschka, who came from the Vienna school and direction, and now dominates even Munich. But these impressions are far from hindering the German-American artists, and make them change their course. The works are the results of a willful strong knowledge, and an expression of self-conscious artistry.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1916.

GERMAN ARTISTS ARE HONORED.

The thousands, who walked through the spacious halls of the new addition of the Art Institute, can mention with pride their participation and special enjoyment.

The exhibition of painting and sculpture, are speaking evidences of the fact, that art in America is represented in a dignified manner, and that the public demonstrates extraordinary interest in the achievements of their artistic fellow citizen. As the city of Chicago has a paramount right to be proud of her rising artists so the Germans, with identical right, can be proud to participate in the pleasure of their fellow country-men in the obtained prices for their objects of art.

Emil R. Zettler received for his figure "Job", the Potter Palmer Gold medal, and also a cash prize of \$1,000.00.

The Norman Wait Harris-Silber medal with the addition of \$500.00 cash price, was awarded to Frederic C. Frieseke for the picture "The Hammock".

The Martin B. Cahn prize of \$100.00 cash, was awarded to Walter Ufer for his "The Solemn Pledge, Tass Indianes".

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1916.

Honorable mention was given William H. Singer Jr., and Pauline Palmer.

It is not meant to be inferred, that the objects of art of other artists, especially those of Chicago, are not worthy of admiration. On the contrary, not only are there among the pictures and sculpture, beautiful objects to be found, but especially among the sculpture, which has quite a number of charming works, brought with considerable expense to this exhibition. The Institute placed them in a highly artistic and superb illumination, to the delight of the visitors.



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Abendpost, March 2nd, 1907.

GERMAN



GERMAN PAINTINGS

SPEECH OF PROF. KRAGER AND EXPOSITION IN THE ART INSTITUTE.

The French art is so well represented in the United States of America that one almost can make better studies here than in France, Professor Krager said last night at the beginning of his speech, he made in the Germania Clubhouse about the present German art of paintings. It is regrettable that we cannot say the same of the German art and even the exposition opened yesterday in the institution of art of the works of living German artists can not claim perfection and completion. It must be considered that the promoter notwithstanding his German name Knotz is a real American, who cannot speak German and can only deal with the German artists by the use of an interpreter, which makes matters very difficult, so that several of the artists had to leave him. However the exposition must be considered as a deserving experiment, a good beginning, as a first drink from the fountain, which may lead to further encouragement. Prof. Krager told his listeners that he will meet them next Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the art institute and conduct them through the exhibition. Anybody who wishes to see the exhibition under his guidance is welcome. Prof. Krager



Abendpost, March 2nd, 1907.

represented some lantern slides of the best German artists and their works; among them pictures of members of the Worpsweder Artists Association, mostly sceneries of Mackensen, Moderson, Fogler, Overbeck, etc. Following were some animal sketches of the best living animal painter in Germany, Zuegel. The modern painting in the nude was represented by the works of Ludwig von Hoffmann and a number of paintings by Uhde, the modern, religious painter. The exhibition in the Art Institute consists of 93 paintings and is shown till the 24th of March.

All works are for sale and 71 have been already sold.

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Abendpost, November 17, 1906.

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ART-HISTORY

The Lecture Course of Dr. Heinrich Kraeger.

In the Club House of the Germania Maennerchor the series of lectures about German art of today was opened yesterday by Professor Dr. H. Kraeger of the Duessecdorf Academy of Art.

Dr. Wever, the German Consul, opened the meeting with a short address in which he explained the reasons, that caused him to suggest this lecture tour. In America there is too little known about modern German art. Even in the American Universities there is a deplorable lack of knowledge about this territory, and therefore it is not only in the interest of German Art, but also of the Americans and especially the German elements among them, that here assistance is given. Kraeger's lectures will be valued as a welcome preparation for the travelling exhibition of German Art works, that will come to the United States during the winter and that is prepared at present by Mr. Kurtz, the director of the Art Gallery in Buffalo.

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HAINO ISERMANN PASSES AWAY

Haino Isermann Died. An excellent German artist, a man who obtained a great reputation, an individual endowed with a profound love for creative art, died last night at his home, 18 Starr Street. Whilst the seventy year old sculptor sat at the table, drinking tea, death came suddenly, in the form of heart failure. For nearly a quarter century, the deceased has been intimately connected with art affairs, where he always acted as a leader.

The sculptures of the City Hall and County Building, Board of Trade, and Central Music Hall are his works; there are many others. During his long artistic career in Chicago, he created numerous statues in marble, bronze and granite.

Mr. Isermann was born in the former kingdom of Hanover; he emigrated to the United States, settling in Baltimore. He fought in the Civil War, and after his discharge from the army, moved to Chicago where he not only dedicated himself to the pursuit of his art but also obtained renown as a scientist and excellent lecturer. Three children remain to mourn his demise, Alida, Leon, and Mrs. C. H. Hitt, all of them residents of Chicago.

Abendpost, April 7, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PAINTINGS- EXHIBIT

In the rear rooms of the new Art store of Haerst Brothers, 556 N. Clark Street, an exhibition of European and American masters has been opened some time ago which enjoys a steady increasing stream of visitors. As especially interesting for the German public of this country may prove the paintings of Hermann Michalowski and Robert Schade. Both artists belong to the Milwaukee Artists colony.

The chief attraction consists of a large collection of Aquarelles of the famous German painter Peter Woltze. His pictures are inspected daily by numerous American ladies and everybody enjoys the piquant and pleasing subjects, which are mostly taken of the Rococco period.

The brilliant technique and the highly developed sense for beauty of the artist appear in these pictures at their full value.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 2, 1893.

THE WORK OF ART OF A GERMAN

R. W. Bock's Library Group

One of the German artists of Chicago, Mr. Richard W. Bock, has been honored by the acceptance of his group-design by the new library in Indianapolis. This beautiful work of art, skillfully executed, is now ready to be cast, and stands in the workshop of the sculptor, at 3240 N. Park Ave. The group consists of three figures which represent Science, Art, and Literature. It is distinguished by its symmetry and proportions, by the intelligent expression of the faces, and by the artistically beautiful arrangement of the allegorical figures. The figure in the middle has the form of a young man, about ten feet tall, standing on a stair. The head is well shaped, and the flash of the eyes reveals energy and independence. The uplifted right hand holds a torch and the left hand, a palm-leaf. The garment hangs loosely over the shoulders and is fastened with a belt around the hips. At the feet are a globe, a manuscript, and a laurel-wreath.

At the right and on the left of the young man, literature and the Arts are allegorically represented as two seated women. The first stretches out her

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right hand, holding a pen over a bust of Longfellow, and the left hand holds a few sheets of paper. The garment is laid in artistic folds over her head, and reaches to her feet, leaving the largest part of the body uncovered. The Arts are symbolized on the left side of Science in a similar manner, though in a different position than literature. The left hand holds a drawing board on the knee, and right hand, holds the stylus ready. In the background of the whole group is an owl with outstretched wings -- The symbol of wisdom.

Eminent American sculptors, as, for instance, Mr. McMonnies, have termed this group a rare piece of art. It will undoubtedly, elicit the admiration of all lovers of art, when once completed. The artist, Mr. Bock, is not a stranger to our readers. He is the creator of the splendid sculptural relief, which adorns the arch of the Schiller Building. He also furnished the design of a frieze for the Palace of Electricity, and another design for the Science of Mining Building at the World's Fair.

Chicago Tribune, June 19, 1892.

GERMAN

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Mr. Arthur Feudel has received a commission to paint two large panels for the new German Theater. The subjects, are to be the "Meeting of Marie Stuart, and Elizabeth" according to Schiller, and a scene from Shakespear's "Midsummer Night's Dream." A composition for the latter was seen in the artist's studio. It is cleverly composed and in a pleasing schemes of color and shows Titania and Bottom sleeping in the forest surrounded by fairies, following closely the text in the fourth act. Mr. Feudel's artistic ability and experience in decorative painting warrant the assertion that it would be difficult to have chosen an artist more fit to execute the work.

Mr. Feudel is a native, of Germany, in which country he acquired his art education, but has for some time identified himself with the art interests of Chicago. It is probable that he will have the assistance of Mr. C. F. Van Saltz in the painting of the large canvass.

Die Abendpost, April 6th, 1892.

The Fire of Chicago

A new picture, the wonderful, brilliant Cyclorama. "The Fire of Chicago" can be seen in the Panorama Building between Madison and Monroe Street on Michigan Avenue.

Those who have not been in Chicago during October, 1871, can visualize the immensity of the Fire Drama, by pondering over this descriptive masterpiece of Paul Wichabim, Duesseldorf (Germany).

The total cost of the valuable paint tableau is \$250,000 and belongs to an art Association. The center point of the picture is the place, where Fort Dearborn used to stand. All around the flaming fury can be seen, devouring and spreading. The Southern part of the city is already in ruins, while a sea of fire is rolling towards the North side.

As we know, that fire catastrophe destroyed about 20,000 houses and made about 1,000,000 persons homeless.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 1, 1888.

A WORK OF ART SCULPTURE

A work of art which has been ordered by a well known citizen for the grave of a beloved relative is now nearing completion at the sculptural establishment of Mr. Franz Engelmann. It is a statue of St. Elizabeth, larger than life-size. The clay model which has just been finished, shows the Saint as the regent, a splendid figure of aristocratic bearing, holding a loaf of bread in one hand and with the other gathering the folds of her dress which contains a profusion of roses.. The expression of the lovely face and the mild pious eyes is indeed divine, the figure and the enshrouding drapery with its folds, the work of a master. Mr. Engelmann will become well-known as a result of this achievement, which will be executed in white Massachusetts granite by Mr. E. Burkhardt. It is to be mounted on a nine foot substructure, hewn from grey granite. Beyond doubt, it will be the most beautiful and artistic monument that ever graced a grave in Chicago. Of course, the artist is not a novice, he is a pupil of the well-known German Sculptor, Prof. Karl Kauer, and of Prof. Volz of Karlsruhe. Mr. Engelmann was awarded the first Student prize, in recognition for his plans and sketches of mausoleum for a family at Mannheim. He came to America 1½ years ago, and modelled the statue "The Emigrant" for a New York building, then the "Goddess of Liberty", a 14 ft. Figure for the Capitol of Texas. He is now located in Chicago.... his studio and workshop are at the S. W. Corner of State and Monroe Streets.