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THE HISTORY OF
GERMANY





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THE
TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY

WITH

REPORTS

OF

420 BRITISH WORKING MEN

BY

A. L. VOGEL.

BROMLEY, Kent.

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**TO MY FRIENDS THE BRITISH WORKING-MEN
DELEGATES TO GERMANY, 1910.**

Not because the material for this work was gathered in your company during the tours, or that I consider the ten months of our association part of the happiest of my life; not because I am desirous of availing myself of the privilege of inscribing this work to you, my friends, whose character I learned to admire, do I dedicate to you these pages, but because herein you will find many a thought illustrated and many a principle expounded for remedying the great wrong we so often discussed together. Doubtless some of you will encounter several opinions with which you may not agree, but I am certain that all of you will give me the credit for the sincerity of my views, and I hope none of you will find any inaccuracy in my description.

Should I by my work contribute in any way to the alleviation of the lot of our fellowmen—an object I know you all have at heart—I trust I may gain your sympathy, and find my humble efforts seconded by your generous assistance in disseminating the truth among your fellow-workmen.

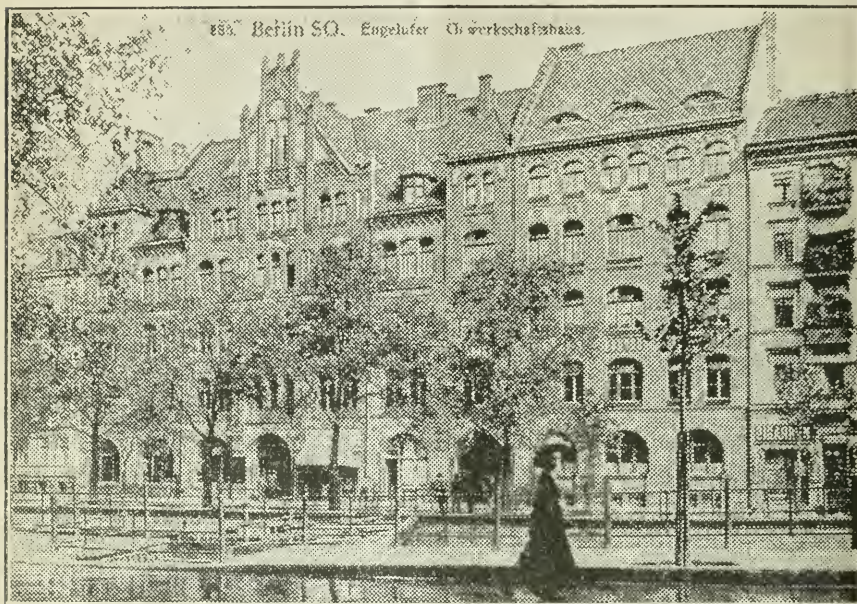
A. I. V.

October, 1912.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY

With Reports of 420 British Working Men.



ONE OF THE MANY OF TRADE UNION BUILDINGS, FREEHOLD PROPERTY OF THE STARVING GERMAN WORKERS.

IN presenting the reports of the nine delegations of British workmen to Germany, I must express my regret for the delay in publishing them. No doubt a large number of my friends (the delegates) expected to see the reports in print long before this. I assure them that I alone was not the cause of the delay.

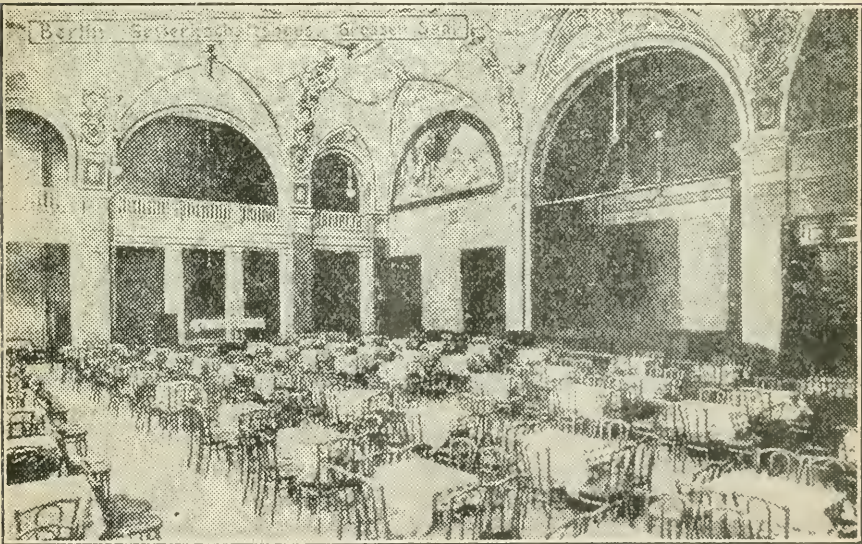
Before I give a brief summary I desire to make my position clear. I am independent of all men and all parties. I have had to work hard since the age of fifteen, and I am not even now a capitalist, therefore my sympathies have ever been with the toiling millions of my countrymen.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. M.P.

When he made his famous pronouncement and gave utterance to his emphatic belief that the time had come when an alteration in our fiscal system was imperative if we were

to maintain our industrial and commercial position among the nations, I, like many others in this country, doubted the wisdom of a change in a system which, as I then believed, had answered well enough for over sixty years. Under this system, moreover, the country had apparently enjoyed a term of prosperity. As I enquired more closely into the question, I became convinced that unemployment and poverty were increasing and were day by day more palpable and more evident. I was thus forced to the conclusion that there was—to use the hackneyed phrase—“something rotten in the state of Denmark.”

Having some spare time I toured the Continent, making a point of studying on the spot various economic questions, and after full investigation, I found that in every “protected” country misery and poverty existed, but not nearly to the same alarming extent (even in Spain) as in this country. In fact, our present pauperism, slumland, disease and physical degeneration, are unparalleled in the history of the world. From statistics which I gathered, it was made clear and conclusive to me that the root of the evil lay in our present antiquated fiscal system, and that Protection of trade had been the means



MEETING AND CONCERT HALL OF THE TRADE UNION OFFICES.

of increasing the prosperity of all countries where a tariff system was in operation. In Germany this was more apparent than elsewhere.

THE RADICAL PARTY.

After Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement, made the fiscal question a political one, for an obvious purpose. They saw in it a very good chance of catching votes, and of returning to power, having spent 20 years in the wilderness. "Sweet office" seemed to them the only thing of importance; the starving thousands were not thought of, the prosperity of the country even was but a secondary consideration.

During past years the workingmen of Great Britain have been repeatedly told by Mr. Lloyd George, and other lesser lights of the Radical party, that the poverty of Germany was so grinding in its nature that horse flesh, dog flesh, carrion and offal, had become the staple food of the people. Black bread, they were informed, would be found to be as effective as rat poison for the disposal of tramps. When we find British cabinet ministers like Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill and others, making such unscrupulous and mendacious assertions, what are the working men of this country to think? They assume that they are being told the truth. Mr. Lloyd George did not tell them that he had only spent a few hours in Germany, when he was lavishly fêted by the parties whose interest lay in a protected Germany and a Free Trade Britain. During the General Elections of 1905, and January, 1910, the Radicals, on platforms and by posters, refrained from no inexactitude, and their untruths were directed towards Germany in particular as a striking example.

TO EXPOSE THE BIGGEST FRAUD

Ever imposed upon an electorate, it occurred to me that nothing could be better than for the working men to go to Germany and to investigate the matter for themselves. It was through the generous assistance—both financial and in the organisation—of two gentlemen who, like myself, cannot possibly derive any benefit either from Protection or Free Trade, I was able to put my scheme into operation. I had not, therefore, as was asserted by some of the Radical papers, any connection whatsoever with the Tariff Reform League or any other political organisation.

The object of these tours was to expose, to convince, and to convert. First: To expose the abominable falsehoods and slanders directed against the most friendly and the most civilised nation in the world; second: To convince the people of this country that Germany and its working classes were in a most prosperous condition; and third: To convert to Tariff Reform.

The tours have already borne good fruit. Every one of the 500 delegates returned home with broader minds, and were convinced that this country had been misled. The conspicuous absence of the famous black bread, horse and dog flesh bogey posters at the

last General Election showed that those insulting libels against a friendly nation had been stopped.

I took out ten parties, consisting of 500 men, and each tour lasted 10 or 12 days, during which time the parties visited different industrial centres in Germany and Belgium. The delegates were drawn from all parts of England and Wales, and so far as political persuasions were concerned, 75 per cent. were Radical and Socialist Free Traders. On their return from each tour, a Committee of the delegates was selected, who drew up a report which was signed in each case practically unanimously.

The first party, consisting of 64 delegates, was not asked to draw up a joint report, but send individual reports, which were published in a separate volume some time ago; therefore the reports now are from 9 delegations.

As readers will gather, the reports below give the lie direct to every statement made against Germany by Mr. Lloyd George (the biggest offender) and his associates.



A GROUP OF ONE OF THE WORKING MEN DELEGATIONS TO GERMANY.

FIRST REPORT.

The Working Men Delegates who visited Germany met at Düsseldorf during the last stage of the journey and adopted unanimously the following Report:—

As members of Mr. Bridge's party, who left London on the 26th May, 1910, for the purpose of investigation into the condition of the labouring classes in Germany, we desire to report that the result of

the Tour has not only been educative, but has served to dispel pre-conceived prejudices regarding the manner and life of a most enterprising and progressive people.

We called at Antwerp and Brussels *en route* to Cologne. After a day in this city we visited Essen, Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz, Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Düsseldorf. We were conducted over factories, Trade Union and Labour Bureaux, and in every instance we met the greatest cordiality from the heads of the factories and from the officials connected with labour. The main object we had in view was to examine into and compare the conditions of the German workman and his family with those similarly circumstanced in our own country. The food generally in consumption by the working classes is nourishing and appetising. The black bread (so much in evidence recently in England) is a wholesome and palatable article of diet and was found on the tables of all the hotels visited by our party.

As a result of our investigations and observations, directed without bias (and, we may add, without the slightest pressure from any quarter) we consider the improved conditions under which the German people work, and the advantage of social reforms obtained, places them in a better condition than English workmen. The trip was a revelation to the majority of our party. On every hand we had ocular demonstration of the great strides being made by this country (Germany), socially and industrially. The people appear happy and prosperous. Germany's trade, judging by new workshops and new buildings on every hand, seems to be expanding on all sides, and throughout our trip the country looked like a well-tilled garden.

London, the 8th day of June, 1910.

HAMMERSMITH DELEGATES.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| D. Tindell, 51, Merthyr Terrace, Barnes, S.W. | Bricklayer. |
| H. G. Titchener, 222, Blyth Rd., Sheph'd's Bh. | Electrician. |
| M. McManna, 78, Claybrook Rd., Hammers'h. | Joiner. |
| E. B. Furnell, 93, Blyth Rd., Hammersmith. | Electrician. |
| A. W. Dick, 24, Verbena Gdns., St. Peter's Sq. | Electrician. |
| R. T. Parish, 43, Batoum Gdns., Hammers'h. | Moulder Turner. |
| G. Newcombe, 31, Mathias Ter., Stoke N'w'gt'n. | Electric Lamp Worker. |
| R. J. Reynolds, 65, Mathias Rd., Barnes, S.W. | Moulder Turner. |
| S. Spratt, 47, Beryl Rd., Hammersmith. | Turner. |
| A. E. Manwaring, 49, Peley Rd., Hammers'h. | Turner. |
| A. J. Johnston, 53, Chancelor Rd, Fulham Rd. | Turner. |
| J. Ray, 23a, Beaumont Rd., Acton Green, W. | Machine Worker. |

HOXTON DELEGATES.

W. Webb, 19, Felstan St., Hide Rd., Hoxton.	Stick Mounter.
W. Phelps, 141, Kingsland Rd., Hoxton.	Silver Chaser.
S. Gower, 46, Haberdasher Street, Hoxton.	Upholsterer.
J. Peet, 18, Fanshawe Street, Hoxton.	Painter.
J. Knight, Provost Dwllgs., East Rd., Hoxton.	French Polisher.
A. Wells, 1a, Buckland Street, Hoxton.	Furrier.
J. Williams, 19, Herbert Street, Hoxton.	Stencil Cutter.
H. Le Coner, 10, Sherbourne St., Hoxton.	'Bus Inspector.
J. E. Appleton, 23, Provost Dwllgs, East Rd.	Optical Instrument Maker.
E. H. Taylor, 8, Wareham Street. Hoxton.	Furrier.
J. Freeman, 55, Rushton Street, Hoxton.	Toy Maker.
H. Fowle, 90, Nicholas Street, Hoxton.	Furrier.
J. C. Petts, 28, Provost Dwllgs., East Rd.	Cigar Maker.
J. Downing, 104, Wenlock Street, Hoxton.	Toy Maker.
W. S. Elliott, 27, Herbert Street, Hoxton.	Draper.
R. A. Smith, 51, Hoxton Street, Hoxton.	Cabinet Maker.
E. H. Mosley, New North Road, Hoxton.	Licensed Victualler.

WEST SOUTHWARK DELEGATES.

H. Leggatt, 32, Garden Row, London Rd., S.E.	Plumber.
A. A. Gibbs, 279, Union St., Borough, S.E.	
H. Tilley, 4, Blackfriars Road, S.E.	Bootmaker.
J. Fay, 10, Masan St., Old Kent Road.	
E. Fish, 25, Dobson Street.	Carman.
H. E. Drewell, 60, Lorimer St., Kennington.	Decoraitor.
J. Harman, 25, Dobson St., Wtmnster Bge. Rd.	Motor Cab Driver.
W. Burton, Jamaica Wharf, Bankside, S.E.	Horsekeeper.
C. Lyes, 2, Ontario Street, Southwark.	Barman.
T. H. Green, 25, Union St., Southwark.	Joiner.
T. Dawe, 8, Ontario Street, Southwark.	Motor Driver.
I. Abrahams, 2, Ontario Street, S.E.	Cabinet Maker.
C. Jackson, 4, White Cross Cottage, White Cross Street, S.E.	Mat Maker.
W. Hibbert, 67, Douglas Buildings, S.E.	Lay Reader, C. of E.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

T. Sinnett, Railway Approach, Burgess Hill.

SECOND REPORT.

The members of the deputation who left London on June 13th, 1910, for the purpose of investigating the conditions of the labouring classes in Germany, desire to make the following Report:—

Our tour has been most interesting and highly educational, and has served to dispel preconceived prejudice as to the manners and life of the German people.

We landed at Flushing, and proceeded through Goch, Wesel, Oberhausen and Hanover to Berlin; afterwards visited Leipsic, Plauen, Nuremberg, and Frankfort; steamed down the Rhine to Cologne, and concluded our tour by visits to Düsseldorf, Essen and Crefeld.

In the course of our investigations we were conducted through Labour Bureaux, Trades Union Offices, factories and workshops; in every instance meeting with a cordial reception from the Labour Officials and the heads of the factories, and on all hands we found a friendly feeling exhibited towards England, an utter absence of hostility, and many manifestations of a desire to establish more cordial relations between the two nations.

The main object of our visit was to investigate the conditions of the German working class life, and to compare the conditions of the German working man and his family with men in similar circumstances in our own country. The food generally in consumption among the working classes in Germany is nourishing and appetising, and if not actually cheaper is certainly not dearer than in England. The black bread, about which there have been so many misleading statements in England, is a wholesome and palatable article of diet, being regarded by the Germans with favour. The statements regarding the wholesale consumption of horseflesh are absurd and without foundation.

Our investigations have led us to believe that the improved conditions under which the German people work, and the advantages of the many social reforms they have obtained, place them in a condition equal to the British working class, and in some respects even better. The figures supplied to us at the Labour Bureaux tend to show that working men in Germany are not often out of employment and certainly do not remain out for long periods. We consider that one of the factors which has contributed towards these social improvements is the way in which the strongly federated trades work in conjunction with the Municipal Authorities. In this respect Germany is far in advance of England.

The housing question is viewed by the German from a different standpoint to that of the Englishman. But we consider that in general the German workers are better and more comfortably housed than the workers in English towns, and the rents in Germany compare very favourably with those in England. The condition of the German children is good; they have a clean and wholesome appearance and are well-fed and clothed. The German housewives keep their homes very clean indeed, so that Germany compares favourably with England in this respect.

The trip was a revelation to all of us. On every hand we had ocular demonstration of the great strides being made by Germany, socially and industrially. The people appear happy and prosperous. Judging by the new works and buildings on every hand Germany's trade seems to be expanding. The country from end to end is like a garden, almost every acre being under cultivation.

London, 24th June, 1910.



CLASS ROOM OF COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOL AT WERTZBURG.

CHESHIRE (HYDE).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| S. Knowles, 69, King Edward Rd., Hyde. | Secretary of Hatters Society. |
| T. Middleton, 8, Manchester Rd., Hyde. | Draper. |
| G. Taylor, 19, Peel Street, Hyde. | Moulder. |
| D. Corsair, Norbury Smithy, Marple. | |
| J. M. Simon, Swain Street, Hyde. | |
| J. Hyde, Hayden Terrace, Church Lane, Marple, near Stockport. | Book-keeper. |
| J. F. Hawkrige, 114, Stockport Rd., East Bredbury, near Stockport. | Iron and Steel. |

CHESHIRE (HYDE)—*continued.*

S. Hellar, 5, Wellington St., Hazel Grove, near Cotton Mill Worker.	Stockport.
H. Lloyd, 27, Brunswick St., Moseley, near Mule Overlooker.	Manchester.
J. Batty, 74, Mottram Rd., Broadbottom, near Cotton Spinner.	Manchester.
W. Heath, Steekport Rd., Romiley, near	Foreman Hatter.
Stockport.	
W. N. Wright, 97, Victoria St., Newton, Hyde.	Hardware Sealer.
G. F. Scott, Woolley Lane, Hollingworth.	Trade Unionist Sec.

CAMBERWELL (NORTH).

W. J. Carpenter, 50, Knatchbull Road.	Master Carpenter.
R. G. Maxwell, 146, Cator Street.	Bookbinder.
T. G. Worley, c/o Dr. Suchard, 243, Camberwell Road.	Instrument Maker.
A. E. Chivral, 44, Glengall Road.	Iron Moulder.
G. Howard, 51, Furley Street, Peckham.	Waiter.
H. R. Grimwade, 50, Knatchbull Road.	Master Carpenter.
L. Tilley, Higham Terrace.	Shoe Hand.
W. Clark, 32, Avondale Square.	Cement Tester.
T. A. Newman, 100, St. George's Road.	Compositor.
D. Wrighton, 51, Coburg Rd., Old Kent Rd.	Skin Shaver.
A. W. Lightfoot, 31, Sandover Road.	Ladies Tailor and Costume Cutter.

NEWINGTON (WALWORTH).

P. McDonnell, 38, Surrey Grove, Walworth.	Labour Leader on the Southwark Borough Council.
S. Albery, 16, St. George's Rd., Southwark.	Clerk.
J. Heath, 224a, Westmoreland Rd, Walworth.	Labourer.
S. Kelsey, 1, Ethel St., Walworth.	Riverside Worker.
C. W. Gunning, 35, Gurney St., Walworth.	Bookseller.
W. A. Allen, 24, Chatham Street, Walworth.	
J. Russell, 59, Union Rd., Borough.	Machine Minder.
W. Douch, 74, Thurlow St., Walworth.	Compositor.
G. W. Stadler, 46, Warner Rd., Camberwell.	Accountant.
G. Kirk, 19, Alvey Street.	
W. Martin, 140, Walworth Road.	Boiler Maker.
R. Fitzgerald, 9, Walcorde Av., Walworth.	Dry Goods Traveller.
E. Pearson, 7, Chatham Place.	

FINSBURY (CENTRAL), ETC.

F. G. Pickering, 7, Holford Square, W.C.	
W. J. Everett, 185, St. John's Street, E.C.	Treasurer. Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners.
E. J. Penny, Jun., 1, St. James's Walk, E.C.	Whitesmith.
G. Dennis, 82, Chapel St., Islington.	
W. T. Pond, c/o Grimshaw and Baxter, Ltd., 29, Goswell Road.	Foreman Clock Maker.
C. S. Beard, 22, Green Terrace.	Chime Maker.
H. Bull, 11, Margaret Street, W.C.	Brush Hand.
H. Usher, 46, Wilmington Square.	Artificial Flower Maker.
A. Lee, 1, St. James's Walk, E.C.	Whitesmith.
W. W. Good, 28, Lowman Rd., Holloway.	Photographer.
J. Nibbs, 28, St. Helen's Street, W.C.	Brush Hand.
W. Ashton, 11, Chapel Pl., Chapel St., N.	Printer.
G. Easterbrook, 64, Abdale Rd, Shephd's Bh.	Tailor.
C. E. Dickinson, Badford Ho, Malden, Essex.	

THIRD REPORT.

Report of the members of the deputation who left London on July 4th, 1910, for the purpose of investigating the conditions of the lives and labours of working classes in Germany:—

To each and all of our party, the tour, though short and necessarily hurried, has been most interesting and educational to a high degree. It has served the purpose of providing experiences which have dispelled a number of preconceived ideas as to the institutions, customs and life of the German people.

Our tour conducted us, *via* Flushing, through Holland to the frontier town, Goch; thence direct to Berlin, passing on the way through many towns manifesting, so far as could be seen from the trains, many signs of great and increasing industrial activity. From Berlin we went to Chemnitz, Leipsic, Frankfort, and from Frankfort to Biebrich, thence per steamer along the Rhine to Cologne. Afterwards to the flourishing industrial centres, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Barmen, finishing at Essen.

For the gathering of information, we were allowed the liberty, by the organisers of the party, either to investigate personally, or under guidance, by visits to Labour Bureaux, Trades Union Offices, factories and workshops, and tours of inspection of various districts, principally working class quarters to see how and where workmen were housed, and business districts to ascertain prices of commodities for purposes of comparison.

In some cases German factory masters showed a reluctance to permit inspection of their factories, and, in other cases, positively refused admission, being apparently suspicious of our objects. This

was particularly remarkable in relation to the textile trades, and, in fact, the Burnley (Lancs.) section of the delegation were quite unable to inspect a single cotton weaving shed. Generally speaking, however, where we were received, it was with cordial friendliness, and a manifest desire to show that the commercial rivalry of nations may be conducted in an amicable manner. Particularly noticeable was the friendliness of the German workmen towards ourselves as members of the same class.

In comparing the conditions of working class life in Germany allowance must be made for the differences in national temperament, customs and needs. We found that, on the whole, the working classes in Germany, with few exceptions, can provide themselves with food which is to them appetising, nourishing, and apparently as cheap as in England. The prices and qualities of boots and clothing are much the same as in England. Prices of all things varied in different towns. Compared with prices in England some things were dearer, some cheaper; the differences, where any, being very small, one way or the other.

The suggestion that German working class people are so poor that horseflesh forms a chief part of their diet is grossly untrue.

The statements made by some, implying the necessity to consume what is called black bread, are also calculated to convey a wrong impression. Rye bread is eaten by all classes in Germany. We found it was appreciated for its nourishing qualities, and not because people are too poor to obtain white bread. The real "black bread" of Germany, "Pumpernickel," is considered by all classes to be a delicacy, and is served at dinner in the best hotels in small, thin portions.

We were impressed with the wonderful organization observable in the industries of the factories we visited. German workmen apparently work less strenuously, perhaps because more methodically, than English workmen. The workmen, too, so far as evidence was obtainable, appear to be well organized. As in England, wages vary in different districts and trades, but, on the whole, according to rates submitted to this deputation, and owing to more regular employment, the income of the German workman appears to be quite equal to that of the English workman, and his hours of labour much the same. Mention must be made of the fact, that in several places which we visited, splendid accommodation is provided for the work-people to change their working clothes and take a bath before leaving the works for home. This adds considerably to the health, comfort and efficiency of the work-people, and, especially so in the case of miners, the provision for whom we examined with great interest at one mine in Essen.

The general impression gained is that the German workman is housed as well as his English fellow workman; in many cases, even better. It would be an exaggeration to say working class housing in

Germany is all that could be desired, but the talk about colonies of German working people living in immense "Rabbit Hutches" is grossly libellous and untrue. The working class men and women are remarkable for cleanliness of persons and in their homes—proud of the appearance of both. Rents vary widely, but again the comparison with rents in England leaves us with the impression that the English workman has no advantage over the German workman. Such slums as abound in London are not discoverable in Berlin and other large German towns.

On the question of employment, while recognising that a comparison with England would be inaccurate and misleading, unless the difference between German and English natural resources were noted, and also allowance made for the immensity of Germany's agricultural activity—after that, the German workman apparently enjoys greater security and permanency of employment than is the case with the English working man, especially where skilled labour or craftsmanship is concerned.

Germany certainly shows signs of great and expanding industrial activity. German working class people seem, generally speaking, well fed, well dressed, and well housed. One certainly does not meet with any evidence of the existence in Germany of squalid poverty to the extent that one finds it in England.

This Report was unanimously adopted by the deputation.

London, 15th July, 1910.

BURNLEY (LANCS.).

Thos. Booth, 42, Thursfield Road.	Librarian at Burnley Co-op.
Councillor Bleasdale, 25, Gannow Lane.	Grocer and Baker.
E. Marklew, "Burwains," Briercliffe, nr. B'nley.	
R. H. Wilkinson, 46, Thursby Road.	
Fred Hargreaves, 41, March Street.	Compositor, Express Printing Co.
Fred Robbins, Heasandford House.	Electrical Engineer, Heasandford Manu- facturing Co.
Charles Edwards, 75, Barden Lane.	Outlooker, Bancroft & Co.
Harry Smith, 14, North Street.	Weaver, Bancroft & Co.
William Greenwood, 2, Netherby Street.	Secretary, Overlookers Association.
Albert Smith, 5, Pembroke Street.	Overlooker, E. Halstead and Co.
Joseph Hargreaves, 6, Lebanon Street.	Secretary, Overlookers Association.
Edwin H. Birtwell, 72, Raglan Road.	Taper, Hartlet, Emmett.
J. R. Strutt, 7, Gresham Place.	Weaver, Sandy Gate Mill Company.

KENSINGTON (NORTH).

J. Day, 103, Chesterton Rd., N. Kensington.	Pianomaker.
F. Vennell, 145, Cornwall Rd., N. Kensington.	Mechanic.
F. W. Dicks, 63, Wornington Rd., N. Ken.	Painter.
T. Hastie, 52, Southam St., N. Kensington.	Joiner.
A. Butcher, 31, Golborne Rd., N. Kensington.	Bootmaker.
W. Middleton, 3, West Rd., N. Kensington.	Stone Mason.
G. Wadsworth, 99, South Rd., N. Kensington.	General Shopkeeper.
H. A. Day, 9, Oxford Gdns, N. Kensington.	Piano Tuner.
A. J. Ramsden, 130, Talbot Rd, N. Kensington.	'Bus Driver.
G. O'Connell, 110, Talbot Rd, N. Kensington.	Unemployed Labourer.
J. Rayner, 11, Mostyn Rd, Kensal Rise.	Blacksmith.
A. Zastrow, 35, Archer St, N. Kensington.	Tobacconist.
B. Rees, 4, St. Dunstan's Rd., W. Kensington.	Builder's Foreman.

ST. PANCRAS (SOUTH).

W. Forrest, 17, Drive Man., Fulham, S.W.	
A. Baylis, 5, Derby St., King's Cross. W.C.	
W. T. Hunter, 49, Roderick Road, N.W.	
T. H. Appleby, 26, Fenwick Road, S.E.	
B. A. Potts, 51, Albert St, Pentonville Rd, N.	
A. Carr, 70, Carlton Vale, N.W.	Painter.
F. E. Smith, 51, Huntley St., W.C.	
E. Burchett, 75, Lothian Road, S.W.	Builder.
C. B. Wells, 31, Hugh Road, N.	
T. F. Howard, 4, Vernon St., King's Cross, N.	
W. E. Loweth, 67, Dowis Park Road, N.E.	
A. S. Wells, 31, Hugh Road, N.	

TOWER HAMLETS (STEPNEY).

G. P. Polan, 62, Beaumont Square, Stepney.	School Teacher. Sec. of League of Young Liberals.
S. Rackow, 7, Beaumont Square, Stepney.	Traveller.
H. V. Dixon, 45, Portland Street, Stepney.	Clerk.
A. A. Church, 30, Grosvenor Street, Stepney.	Postman.
J. Nichols, 52, Portland Street, Stepney.	Verger.
J. Pickett, 80, Portland Street, Stepney.	Ex-Police Inspector
T. Fuller, 182, Old Church Rd, Stepney.	Confectioner.

BEDFORD.

J. Edmunds, Bedford Workhouse.	Porter.
G. H. Ransom, 1, Sandhurst Place, Bedford.	Fitter at Adam M. and G. Company.
J. Carter, 20, Mulbrook Road, Bedford.	Fitter at Grafton's Vulcan Works.
F. Mackenzie, 8, St. Stephen's Av., Shep. Bh.	

FOURTH REPORT.

This party consisting of 51 representatives of the working classes left London on the 25th July, 1910, on a tour through Germany, returning on the 5th of August.

Favoured with excellent weather the trip proved as pleasant as it was instructive, and the following towns were each visited in turn, viz.:—Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Essen, Crefeld and Gelsenkirchen.

On Sunday, July 31st, a most delightful and memorable day was spent on the Rhine between Biebrich and Cologne, and the arrangements for our comfort and entertainment during the voyage left nothing to be desired.

At each place visited the party was divided into sections for the purpose of visiting Labour Bureaux, Statistical and Trade Union Offices, various factories and works and dwellings of the working classes; others being deputed to ascertain the prices of food, clothing and other commodities of life.

At the same time, each person was given perfect liberty of action in making all the enquiries he might desire. At the close of the day or other convenient times the reports of each deputation were read and communicated to all the delegates.

Although difficulty was sometimes experienced in obtaining permission to visit the various works, by those who granted the concession we were treated with courtesy and hospitality, and on several occasions the members of the firm or their representative expressed the hope that these visits might tend to bring the two nations into warmer and closer relationship, both social and commercial.

During the course of our tour we have studied the condition of the working classes as far as circumstances permitted.

They are apparently, on the whole, well clothed and fed, and their habits of cleanliness and order are particularly conspicuous, whilst in the streets the absence of extreme poverty is very noticeable.

The organization for dealing with the unemployed is to be commended, and the treatment meted out to the indolent cannot fail to be otherwise than productive of satisfactory results.

Lack of employment is not perceptible in the streets. There appeared to be a considerable amount of building going on in each town we visited.

The excellent system of education (elementary, secondary and technical) is considerably in advance of that prevailing in our own country, whilst the children appear clean and tidy.

The working man in general appears robust and healthy, and the conditions under which he works, so far as we have seen, are highly favourable and satisfactory, the employer entertaining a high

regard for his comfort and welfare, and in the case of apprentices, by the provision of technical classes within the works, and other means, every facility is given for their advancement and education.

The wages of the working men appear to be sufficient to provide for themselves and families the usual commodities of life, and the women are exceptionally clean, both in person and in dress.

The housing of the working classes is being rapidly improved. The older dwellings visited leave much to be desired, both regarding structure and sanitation. Both the large blocks of new model dwellings visited were found to be fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements and excellent in every way.

Trade Unions have fine buildings, constructed on the most modern lines, and there are Labour Exchanges for males and females, which have worked successfully.

The staple article of diet is rye bread, either pure or mixed in various proportions with wheat, and this is eaten by all classes.

In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Vogel has studied our comforts. He has been most kind, courteous, considerate and impartial in the highest degree. By his tact and never failing courtesy he has kept the party well in hand, and brought into closer social relationship representatives of diverse opinions. We shall always cherish pleasant recollections of the many little acts of kindness he showed to each one of us individually.

ANGLESEY.

O. Roberts, Holyhead.	School Master, Park School.
P. Weekes, Holyhead.	Insurance Agent.
R. Gordon Roberts, Boston Street, Holyhead.	Solicitor.
O. R. Williams, c/o Joseph Jones, Superintendent, Holyhead.	Farrier.
E. S. Evans, P.O. New Monaugh, Anglesey.	Grocer.
D. C. Griffiths, Falmer, Brynsieneyn, Ang'sey.	Farmer.
W. Bradshaw, c/o Joseph Jones, Holyhead.	Goods Department.
R. Roberts, c/o Capt. M. Kiersley, Holyhead.	Blacksmith.
T. Williams, c/o Capt. M. Kiersley, Holyhead.	Carpenter.
E. D. Williams, The Empire, Holyhead.	Clothier.
J. R. Jones, c/o J. Jones, Supt. Holyhead.	Boiler Maker.

DUDLEY.

T. Nutt, Bent St., Brierley Hill.	Steel Worker.
E. Brown, 121, Wallows St, Round Oak, Brookmoore, Brierley Hill.	Steel Labourer.
J. D. Ratcliffe, 20, St. John Rd., Kates Hill.	Brass Worker.
W. Shakespeare, c/o J. F. Pearson, Waverley Street, Dudley.	Miner.

DUDLEY—*continued.*

J. Foxall, 37, Merry Hill, Quarry Bank.	Chain Maker.
H. Gough, 29, Scolls Green, Dudley.	Tender Fitter.
J. F. Pearson, "Kelso," Waverley St., Dudley.	Teacher.

MALDON, ESSEX.

C. J. Last, Bolton Cot., Heybridge, Essex.	Mechanic Turner.
C. Saunders, Stisted-Braintree, Essex.	Carpenter.
A. E. Humphrey, Stisted-Braintree, Essex.	Farm Bailiff.
L. Spurgeon, Head St, Halstead, Essex.	Foundryman.
E. F. Gower, Heybridge, Maldon, Essex.	Grocer.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, CARLISLE AND HUDDERSFIELD.

H. Cocker, Portland St., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Carpenter and Joiner.
F. E. Featherstone, Taunton Bank, Newmarket Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Pattern Maker.
C. H. Temple, 3, Lonsdale St., Carlisle.	Lecturer.
G. F. Lund, Huddersfield.	Journalist.

NORTH PADDINGTON.

H. Graham, 182, Fernhead Rd., Paddington.	Coachbuilder.
J. W. Franklin, 34, Goldney Rd., Chippenham Road, W.	Builder.
J. W. Burrige, 134, Fernhead Rd, Paddington.	Engineer's Storekeeper.
W. Hickmott, 117, Saltram Cres, Paddington.	Printer.
W. J. Mortimore, 67, Saltram Cres, Pad.	School Teacher.
H. Thompson, 57, Saltram Cres, Paddington.	Warehouseman.
T. Hargrave, 1, Cuthbert St., Paddington.	Bootmaker.
C. J. Rogers, 74a, Amberley Rd, Paddington.	Blacksmith and Farrier.
C. G. Otley, 47, Croxley Rd, Paddington.	Plasterer.
D. H. Nash, 163, Ashmore Rd, Paddington.	Journeyman Plasterer.
C. W. Dunkin, 6, Surrendale Pl., Paddington.	House Decorator.
G. Martin, 123, Bravington Rd, Paddington.	Baker.
E. Manners, 74, Amberley Rd, Paddington.	Dairyman.
J. Groves, 75, Elgin Avenue, Paddington.	Plumber.
H. T. Lyne, 14, Pembroke Place, off Granville Place, Kilburn.	Builder's Labourer.

LONDON—VARIOUS.

P. Reed, 40, Queen's Cottage, Popham Street, Islington, N.	Gas Worker.
W. O. Bond, 5, Vanberry Rd., Plumstead.	Small Arms Factory.
S. A. Rackow, 7, Beaumont Sq., Stepney.	Traveller.
H. Brown, 219, Hampstead Road, N.W.	Lead and Glazier Worker
E. Mantz, 7, Dunmoor Rd, N. Stratford, E	Compositor.
J. Kent, 25, Grafton Road, Acton.	



WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND RECREATION GROUNDS, ESSEN-RUHR.

FIFTH REPORT.

The members of Mr. Bridge's 6th deputation who left London on Sunday, August 21st, 1910, for the purpose of investigating the conditions of the labouring classes in Germany, desire to make the following report:—

The tour has been most instructive and highly educational, and the deductions we have drawn have proved to us that, without any doubt, the customs, manners and life of the German people have been entirely misunderstood by the working classes in England.

We landed at Flushing and travelled to Berlin, passing through Goch, Crefeld, Duisburg and Hanover, reaching our destination at 7 p.m. on Monday evening; afterwards proceeding to Leipzig, Furth, Nurnberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Biebrick, thence by steamer down the Rhine to Cologne, and concluded our tour by visiting Solingen, Elberfeld, Essen and Duisburg.

In the course of our investigations we were conducted through Labour Bureaux, Trades Union Offices, factories and workshops, and here it may be as well to state that we were given a free and unrestricted hand to make every and full investigations on our own behalf; in every instance meeting with a cordial reception from the Labour Officials and the heads of the factories, and on all hands we found a friendly feeling exhibited towards England, an utter absence of hostility and many manifestations of a desire to establish more cordial relations between the two nations.

The main object of our visit was to investigate the conditions of the German working class life and to compare the conditions of the German working man and his family with men in similar circumstances in our own country. The food generally in consumption among the working classes in Germany is nourishing and appetising, whilst the cost of living in Germany is higher than in England. This is partly compensated by the fact that the average German workman gets more weeks' work in the year than the English workman.

As to wages, we find, after careful enquiry, that, although the average wages of the German workman is lower and the working hours longer, the line of demarcation existing in England between the skilled and unskilled is less noticeable in Germany.

The bread, concerning which there have been so many gross mis-statements in England, is a mixture of rye and wheat, and is the staple food, not only of the working classes, but the people generally, and whilst there are horseshops in Germany, it is not generally eaten by the working classes. The statements regarding the wholesale consumption of horseshops are absurd, and without foundation. As an instance of this at Nurnberg, a town of 324,000 population, the total cattle killed for food in the year 1909 was 280,000, of which only 739 were horses, and we were given to understand that most of these horses were used for the Zoological Gardens.

In visiting the different workshops we found them comparing favourably with those in England, the conditions of the workrooms and the hygienic arrangements being excellent. There was, however, one exception where we found men working at a higher speed than anywhere we have seen in England, and we also found that the practice of employing female labour is very prevalent, but boy labour is not so noticeable in workshops as in England.

We consider that the factor which has contributed mostly towards social improvement is the co-operation between the strongly federated trades and the Municipal Authorities. In this respect Germany is far in advance of England.

The housing question is viewed by the German from a different standpoint to that of the Englishman, namely, that the system of flat life appears to be more prevalent throughout Germany, and we consider that in the towns visited the German workman appears to be comfortably and cleanly housed. The rents appear to be somewhat similar to those in England.

The general conditions of the German people are very good—they apparently are clean, well-fed and clothed, and have a general wholesome appearance. The German house-wife is generally clean and thrifty.

The tour was a revelation to all of us. On every hand we found great strides had been made by Germany socially and industrially.

The working classes have awakened to a sense of the advantage

of combination through Trade Unionism; as an example of this, we found that in the largest union 88 per cent. of the men employed were Trade Unionists, and taking all the German workpeople employed quite 85 per cent. are organised. The people appear to be happy and prosperous, and judging by the new works and buildings on every hand Germany's trade seems to be expanding. We were particularly struck by the large number of small holdings and the excellent state of the cultivation of the land.

In conclusion, the whole of the delegates were forcibly struck by the vast amount of good accruing from the system of State Insurance prevalent in Germany.

This Report has been adopted by 47 delegates out of a total number of 48, and one delegate does not feel that he is justified in signing owing to his disagreement as to one point, and that delegate is a Tariff Reformer.

London, 2nd September, 1910.

WOOLWICH.

C. H. Langham, 87/88, Beresford St., Woolwich.	Machinist.
F. C. Wolley, 48, Chestnut Rd., Plumstead.	Machinist.
W. G. Shore, 110, Griffen Rd., Plumstead.	Collar Maker.
J. Clatworthy, 74, Heartree Road, Plumstead.	Mechanic.
H. Berry, 7, Paget Ter., Plumstead.	Engineer.
A. J. Murphy, 56, Plum Lane, Plumstead.	Fitter.
V. R. Canham, 114, Orchard Rd., Plumstead.	Engineer.
O. Parsons, 19, Kingshighway, Plumstead.	Examiner of Ammunition.
T. Needham, 41, Raglan Road, Plumstead.	Moulder.
E. Regan, 29, Armstrong St., Plumstead.	Labourer.
G. J. Dennison, 29, Tyam Rd., Plumstead.	Metal Plate Worker.

CHELSEA.

C. T. Bevis, 10, Beethoven St., Queen's Park.	Printer.
A. C. Allam, 25, Cholmondley Av., Harlesden.	Signal Fitter.
F. H. Inall, 102, Edith Grove, Chelsea.	Hosier.
F. G. Birch, 48, Poulton Square.	
H. Carter, 38, Christchurch St., Chelsea.	Bricklayer.
F. Calvert, 6, Ilbert St., Queen's Street.	Railwayman.
T. Crompton, 22, West Row, Kensal Road.	Laundryman.
W. Stevens, 85, Fifth Avenue.	Painter.
H. Smith, 5, Great Western Ter., Kensal Rd.	

LAMBETH (NORTH).

H. Cocks, 21, Sutton Street, York Road.	Composer.
A. Lambert, 211, Westminster Bge. Rd., S.E.	Jeweller.
H. M. Potts, 172, Waterloo Road.	Basket Maker.

LAMBETH (NORTH)—*continued.*

E. Worsfold, 60, Wincott St., Kennington Rd.	Paper Hanger.
R. Bartlett, 1a, Curtis Hatch, Roupell St., S.E.	Shopkeeper.
T. J. Clark, 8, Crozier St., North Lambeth.	Warehouseman.
R. T. Annison, 11, Windmill Street, New Cut.	
J. F. Payne, 35, Doon St., Stamford St., S.E.	Caretaker.
A. E. Colvin, 61, Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth.	Decorator.
E. Lefevre, 61, Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth.	
C. Bathmaker, 27, High Street, S.E.	Pottery Foreman.
A. Hopkins, 208, Lambeth Road, S.E.	Pottery Foreman.

BETHNAL GREEN (SOUTH WEST).

T. W. Taylor, 4 and 5, Rapley Place.	Cabinet Maker.
J. Mendoza, 11, Louisa Gardens, Stepney.	Cab Driver.
J. Walker, 16, Satchwell Rents.	Furniture japanner.
J. C. Davey, 101, Pereira Street.	Working Confectioner.
J. Miller, 62, Leabridge Road.	Tool Repairer.
M. H. Daltrey, 86, Cheshire Street.	Ivory Cutter.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Saml. Tonge Goggins, Old Street.
 W. Ashton, 124, Old Street, Newton.
 Oliver Gren, 12, George Street, Hurst.



WORKING MEN'S CANTEN AND DINING ROOM AT MESSRS. KÖRTUNG'S FACTORY,
 LUNDEN.

VARIOUS.

- W. J. Carpenter, 50, Knatchbull Rd, Camberwell. Carpenter.
 R. L. Fielder, 4, Ruskin Ter, Herne Hill Rd.
 R. O. Roberts, Anglesey.
 E. Rolfe, 1, Barrington Rd., Brixton.
 B. J. Smith, 98, Langthorne St., Fulham.
 D. W. Cunningham, 19, Garden St., S. Belgravia.

SIXTH REPORT.

The party left London on September 11th, and were conducted *via* Flushing to Hamburg.

En route the party were struck with the fact that as soon as German Territory was entered there were evidences of agricultural activity. The land is cultivated, not in large areas as in England, but in the main in small portions of land worked apparently by "small holders."

Another feature which appeared to be very remarkable was that the land was cultivated by whole families and groups of families. We were surprised to see women and children performing agricultural operations all along the route.

Besides agriculture and gardening, the party noticed great forests at frequent intervals, not only upon the first German soil, but also wherever they have travelled, whether by railway or river. They also noticed loads of timber being gathered from these forests, and also that in the place of the trees cut down, new forests of young trees were springing up. These forests must produce an enormous amount of timber for various industries and provide labour for the German villager.

The actual work of investigation commenced at Hamburg and was continued at the following towns and cities:—Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfurt, Cologne, Soligen, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf and Essen.

In each of the towns named visits were made to various industrial establishments, and information respecting wages, hours of labour and general conditions were obtained.

Each town showed a different wage list. Generally, skilled men would receive a wage slightly lower than that paid to similar skilled men in England. Men engaged in the building trades, particularly carpenters, are paid a wage which is much less than that paid to men engaged in the same trade in England. When we consider the general wages of the skilled men to be somewhat lower than that paid to skilled men in England, we must record the fact that we were assured that work was regular, which enabled the workmen to receive yearly a wage correspondingly higher than the actual weekly wage would appear to warrant.

We must also record the fact which we learnt respecting the wages received by labourers and the men partly skilled (in England called handy-men). In all the workshops visited the labourer received a wage but very little lower than that paid to the skilled man. In some instances his wages were equal to those paid to the skilled man. We are agreed that difference between the wages paid to the skilled and the unskilled men is not so marked as in England.

The party were struck, in every place visited, by the deportment of the men while at work. There was a complete absence of rush and "speeding up." Every workman was working quite easily and without bustle.

In the larger factories and workshops visited, there was provided splendid accommodation for the men engaged as regards cleanliness and accommodation for meals. Each man wore a complete set of overalls. A locker was provided for his ordinary clothes. Ample washing accommodation with baths and shower-baths was, where necessary, the rule. As the result, the men go to and return from their work looking cleaner and better dressed than men engaged in the dirtier and rougher industries in England. Mess rooms were also found where the workmen could get their meals hotted up or cooked for them. Light beer, aerated waters and milk was provided at a very cheap rate. That the employers consider the general welfare of their workmen is beyond doubt. The evidence in proof of this was apparent on every hand.

Enquiry discovered that in Germany there is no industrial trouble between the various Trades Unions. The "demarcation" difficulty is there quite unknown. We learned that there were few sectional Trade Unions, all the sections of the various trades being amalgamated into one Federation.

The German Unions concern themselves mainly with wages and conditions of labour. Higher wages and shorter hours are their main objects, and to secure these the lesser objects, familiar to the English Unionist, are subordinated. But their efforts are not by any means confined to Trade Unionism. They are most active politically. We were told at every Trade Union Establishment visited that practically every Trade Unionist was a contributing member of the Social Democratic Party.

We found the organization of the workmen to be remarkably complete. Also that the relations between all the respective Unions were most friendly, so friendly, indeed, that in every town visited we found a complete Federation of the Trade Unions. The outstanding feature of the Trade Union movement in Germany is the "Volkshaus" or "Gewerkschaftshaus," a building found in almost every town visited. This is really the "Folks House," the Workman's Home, built by Trade Union funds, managed by Trade Union officials. These Halls are a splendid tribute to the organising and administrative abilities of the German workman. Managed by a

general secretary and clerical staff, they are the home and headquarters of the Trade Unions in their respective localities.

In them each Union has its own office and meeting room. For general meetings rooms are provided for meetings varying in attendance from 50 to 2,000 men. Each Folk House has its own restaurant. It is a Workman's Club of high order. There the traveller in search of work finds a home. For sixpence he gets a good bath, bed and a wholesome breakfast with Reading Room and Recreation Room thrown in.

Every member of the party, the Trade Unionists in particular, were not only surprised, but delighted, to discover the progress made by their German fellow-workers. At the same time, they were keenly disappointed that they had not yet (in spite of their being so much older of the two) attained to so advanced and complete an industrial organisation in their own country.

In every town visited investigations were made respecting the cost of living and housing accommodation. As to prices of food, it is difficult, if not impossible, to express a definite opinion. Fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs and other commodities, were cheaper than in England; others, perhaps, dearer. With the exception of men's clothing (which we consider to be much higher than in England) it appeared to us that the cost of living (due consideration being given to the difficulties of custom and temperament) is little, if any, higher than in England. We feel some difference respecting expressing a definite opinion as to cost of living and clothing, as we consider it quite impossible to judge on a superficial investigation conducted at shop windows, or even by personal communication with a few persons. To judge reliably and accurately we should desire to have the commodities of both countries at hand, so as to be able accurately to judge respecting quantity and quality.

As to the housing, we found the German lives in flats. He seems very happy in them. They are excellently kept, most of those visited being clean and wholesome. Rents varied according to town and position, but, on the whole, rents are higher than in England. While the average Englishman prefers a house to himself, we are agreed that (the flat aside) Germany has not such an extensive housing problem as has England. Bad housing conditions were found in the older parts of the towns visited, but it was left for our last day in Germany to discover in the district of Essen, streets in which the houses, the people and the children, were in a deplorable condition, to all appearances due to dire poverty. At the same time we wish to place on record our recognition of the work of the Authorities, who are evidently grappling very seriously with the housing difficulties we saw in the houses visited.

As to horseflesh consumption, our investigation compels us most emphatically to repudiate the insinuation that horseflesh is extensively consumed by the German workmen. Horses are killed for

human consumption, but the number of horses killed in Germany is so insignificant that the fact itself repudiates the suggestion that horseflesh is consumed to any considerable extent. We have interviewed many workmen and several representatives of the Trades Unions, and all strongly deny that horseflesh figures regularly in their dietary.

As the result of our investigation we cannot do other than say that the German workman lives as well (though differently) as the Englishman, and that the horseflesh statement, again and again repeated in England, is a malicious libel on the German workman and a discredit to those in England who have made it.

Owing to the rigorous inspection of the Authorities it would be almost impossible for any flesh or other food injurious to the health of the people to be sold. Killed only at public slaughter-houses every animal slaughtered has to receive the Inspector's (Municipal) approval as to its fitness for human food. When he is satisfied he stamps it. Without his stamp no part of any animal can be sold.

We consider the German meat inspection to be more thorough than it is in England, and that the German Authorities are far more alive to the need of inspection than are the responsible authorities in our own country.

As to the black bread (Schwarzbrot), we have made enquiry, particularly of workmen. We find that the so-called black bread regularly on the table of the German workman is really a brown bread made of rye, and, although unpalatable to the English taste, is thoroughly enjoyed by the German. It is not quite so "tasty" as is the English white bread, but it is of greater nutritive quality. The actual black bread in Germany, known as "Pumpernickel," is really a luxury. It cannot be purchased under 3d. a lb. "Pumpernickel" is to the German workman what first class cake is to the English workman. Our remarks respecting the maliciously false misinterpretation by the Press and certain persons in England respecting the German workmen and horseflesh apply also to the equally false misinterpretations respecting the German workmen and black bread.

We have been conducted to factories, works of all kinds, Labour Bureaux, Statistical Departments, Trade Unions Offices, houses, offices for the relief of the poor, hospitals, &c., &c.

We find Municipal and Governmental Organization to be more detailed, comprehensive and complete than at home.

Provision is made for well nigh every contingency that may befall the worker, and of such a character that it cannot debase or demoralise. State Aid is given for unemployment, sickness, accident and old age that tends to compensate for any lower income the German workman may have as compared with his brother in England.

On every hand we saw signs of strength and prosperity. The signs of the depraved poverty so common in England—the beggar, the newsboy, the match and flower sellers, the hawker, the singer in the streets—are rarely to be seen. Some of them are to be seen at intervals, but never to anything approaching the extent to which they abound in our own country.

We saw scarcely any buildings to let, while in every town we saw great buildings of enormous magnitude in course of construction.

The people were a revelation to us. Excellently clothed, well fed, they appeared to be physically equipped to meet the strain of life easily. Educationally, we learned, they are by far ahead of England; consequently science directs Germany's many interests in an orderly manner and with success. We expected to see repression and authority—we found liberty and freedom on every hand which would not be allowed at home. We expected to be shadowed by an army of armed policemen. We scarcely saw any, nor did we see any drunkenness or quarrelling. We saw evidences all around us that the German workman has plenty of self respect; his enjoyment is different from ours, but none the less complete.

We could not fail to notice the behaviour of the people. Every day we were struck with the order of the crowds of people and their great courtesy to each other. In the workshops, also, we were astounded to see the foreman and other principals raise their hats to their workmen.

Whatever the reason, we feel we have a great deal to learn from Germany regarding courtesy and politeness.

We have learned a great deal from our visit to Germany. Many preconceived notions, many prejudices, have been removed. We return to England with broader minds, and certainly with a more reliable and accurate knowledge of the powers and possibilities of the great German Nation, and we are sure as far as we are concerned, that our visit will fulfil the hope expressed by the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital at Essen that our visit will further the Entente Cordiale, and that we may return to England assured that his countrymen are not barbarians.

London, 23rd September, 1910

LEICESTER.

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| W. E. Hinks, 8, High Cross St., Leicester. | Sec. Charity Organisation Society. |
| J. Wheeler, 68, Balfour St., Leicester. | |
| G. H. Broadbent, 63, Paget St., Loughboro. | Engineer. |
| G. J. Tebbutt, Gate House, Freeman's Com., Ayleston. | Coach Builder. |
| W. B. Wardle, 110, Welford Rd., Leicester. | Engineer. |
| F. Morley, Clarence St., Loughborough. | Journeyman Engineer. |

LEICESTER—*continued*

J. Lineham, 24, Slaughton St., Leicester.	Joiner.
A. Barron, 52, Lower Hastings St., Leicester.	Engineer.
F. Tippetts, 164, Evington Rd., Leicester.	Agent.
E. L. Whiting, The Old School House, Whitchurch, Aylesbury.	Tailor.
A. Eld, 34, Boundary Road, Aylestone.	Elastic Web Weaver.

CARLISLE.

C. W. Hill, 19, Fisher Street, Carlisle.	Sanitary Inspector.
A. Forbes, 11, Berlin Terrace, Carlisle.	Fitter.
C. E. Humble, 6, Lowther St., Carlisle.	Foreman.
C. J. Turner, 15, Grasmere St., Carlisle.	Insurance Agent.
R. Dixon, 24, Portland Place, Carlisle.	Fitter.
R. Hunter, 12, Caldew Street, Carlisle.	Foreman Dyer.
J. Wigston, 46, Broad Street, Carlisle.	Plumber.
J. Lightfoot, 22, Boundary Ter., Carlisle.	Boilersmith.
O. Burton, 30, Melbourne Road, Carlisle.	Engineer's Chief Clerk.
T. Rogerson, 36, Westmoreland Street.	Dairyman.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

G. Wright, 98, Kelvin St., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Blacksmith.
J. Martin, 5, Ducie St., Bardsley, Oldham.	Chemist.
W. Dixon, 8, Queen St, Hurst, Ashton-u.-Lyne.	Postman.

MALDON (ESSEX).

J. Humphreys, 22, Woodfield Rd., Braintree.	Brushmaker.
C. P. Crossley, Grosvenor Villa, Braintree Rd, Witham.	Commission Agent.
G. H. Wombwell, Tollesbury.	Brickmaker.

LONDON.

E. Ringler, 37, Secretan Rd., Camberwell.	Hairdresser.
A. T. Shadwick, 91, Barnsbury Rd, Islington.	Printer.
W. Carpenter, 78, Richmond Rd, Th'nton H'th, Croydon.	Joiner.
W. Smith, 1. Barrington Rd., Brixton.	
W. Small, Santley St, Ferndale Rd, Brixton.	Joiner.
W. F. Mathews, Charlwood St, Belgravia.	Clerk.

SEVENTH REPORT.

The Committee appointed from among the delegates to draft a General Report upon the visit of Mr. Bridge's Stb Party to Germany to enquire as to the conditions of employment and living of the German workers, met at the Grand Hotel Royal, Essen, on Thursday, October 13th, 1910.

The Committee consisted of nine delegates, viz.:—Messrs. Owen Owen, Draper, Bangor; H. E. Davison, Motor Engineer, Islington; G. Ritson, Draper, Stockport; R. Martin, Hydraulic Packer, Manchester; C. A. Squire, Pianoforte Manufacturer, East St. Pancras; Peter Angel, Composer, Carnarvon; H. G. Carpenter, Joiner, Croydon; J. E. Roberts, Railway Man, East St. Pancras; and R. Mon. Williams, Boot Trade, Holyhead. Mr. G. A. Squire, East St. Pancras, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Peter Angel, Secretary of the Committee.

Your Committee have given the several matters careful consideration, and they respectfully beg to submit for your adoption the following resolutions unanimously agreed upon by them, viz.:—

(1.) That the wages of the skilled German workers are slightly lower than those existing in England.

(2.) That the wages of the unskilled workmen in Germany are slightly higher than in England.

(NOTE.—The German basis is a piece one, as against day basis in England).

(3.) That the hours of work are somewhat higher in Germany than in England.

(4.) That unemployment is far less prevalent in Germany than in England.

(5.) That the rents paid by the German workers, on an average, are less than those paid by English working men, apart from rates.

(6.) That the average cost of provisions in Germany are about about the same as existing in England, with the exception of meat, which is slightly dearer.

(7.) That we find no evidence of general consumption of horse-flesh by the German workers; but there is evidence that such meat is consumed by the very poorest.

(8.) That there is no evidence of children being ill-clad and neglected, but, to the contrary, there is every evidence that the children are well cared for and kept remarkably clean.

(9.) That it is not apparent that men and women are in a state of poverty.

(10.) That beggary in the streets is very rare, this being due to the provision made by the Municipalities to meet such cases, and also to the fact that beggary is prohibited by law and punishable.

(11.) That slum life exists only to a very small extent, especially in old dilapidated property, where the sanitary arrangements are bad, but even in such places the children look remarkably clean and well clad.

(12.) That, generally speaking, the German worker is well treated by his employer, special arrangements being made for his hygienic requirements.

(13.) That the workmen in the cities visited are sober, thrifty and regular in their attention to duties.

(14.) That in many respects the conditions of living of the German workers are more favourable than those of the British workers, to which fact we attribute the excellent organization of the workers through the Trades Unions, with especial reference to the splendid People's Palaces in existence in the various cities visited; the elaborate arrangements made by the Municipalities in providing work for the unemployment, and that the workers are looked upon and considered as a valuable asset to the nation.

(15.) That from observations whilst travelling and also in the cities visited, there is every evidence of prosperity in Germany, and particularly we emphasise the fact that every inch of land is under cultivation, mostly in small plots.

In conclusion, we desire to state that the foregoing resolutions refer only to the cities visited, viz., Berlin, Chemnitz, Leipzig, Frankfort, Cologne, M. Gladbach, Düsseldorf, and Essen, and that the delegates present expressed the opinion that every opportunity was given them to make private investigation.

The foregoing report, having been submitted to the whole delegates at meeting assembled, was adopted unanimously.

London, 14th October, 1910.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Owen Owen, Castle Hill, Bangor.	Draper.
W. Owen, 6, The Square, Criccieth.	Joiner.
William Owen Bangor.	Book-keeper.
David Rowlands, 47, Hill Street, Bangor.	Writing Slate Maker.
John Richards, Penderf, Bangor Street.	Pattern Maker.
Owen Jones, Friars Road, Bangor.	Tailor.
J. H. Lloyd, 36, Poole Rd, Carnarvon House.	Painter.
T. Parry, Minerva Printing Works, Penygroes.	Printer.
P. Angel, 5, Victoria Street, Carnarvon.	Compositor.

HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY.

R. Men Williams, 73, Market Street.	Boot Trade.
Joseph L. Kleiser, 34, Stanley Street.	Jeweller.
John Wild, Victoria Road.	Cycle Maker.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

G. Ritson, 9, Leamington Rd, Redditch.	Sec., Lanes-Midland Labour Association.
G. Harrop, Prospect Pl, Hurst, Ashton-u.-Lyne.	Wheelwright.
S. Dobb, Aven Ho, Hathersham, Oldham.	Mule Overlooker.
W. Gibson, Store St, Waterloo, Ashton-u.-Lyne.	
T. Featherstone, 197, Newmarket Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Pattern Maker.

NORTH WEST MANCHESTER.

- R. Martin, 8, Augustine St., Brook's Bar, Warehouse Packer.
Manchester.
- A. W. Halpin, 137, Hyde Rl., West Garten, Packer.
Manchester.
- L. W. Stursaker, 10, Grey St., Higher Open- Packer.
shaw, Manchester.
- G. Lowther, 110, Barmouth St., Bradford. Warehouseman.
- W. J. Pratten, 2, Portugal St., East Chapel St., Telephone Wireworker.
Great Ancoats St.
- H. Hicks, 7, Park Pl., S.W. Manchester. Tin Case Maker.
- H. Young, 18, Band St., Chapel St., Great Wood Case Maker.
Ancoats St., Manchester.
- T. Clarke, 20, Long St., Great Ancoats St., Textile Fitter.
Manchester.
- J. D. Ogden, 27, Highfield St., Cheetham, Manchester.

EAST ST. PANCRAS.

- C. Squire, 36 and 8, Gt College St., N.W. Piano Maker.
- J. Roberts, 29d, Polygon, N.W. Railway Clerk.
- G. H. Monk, 10, High Street, N.W. Railwayman.
- E. Proctor, 25, Flat, Mornington Buildings. Railwayman.
- R. P. Field, 66, Wellesley Buildings, N.W. Railwayman.
- C. N. Stewart, 26, Camden St., N.W. Journalist.
- F. R. Eddy, 147, Hungerford St., N.W. Piano Maker.
- S. Adams, Adams' Hotel, Drummond St, N.W. Hotel Keeper.
- C. R. Mence, 160, Ossulston St., N.W. Carpenter.
- G. J. Read, 168, Ossulston St., N.W. Engineer.
- H. B. Parks, 55, Aldenham St., N.W. Bootmaker.

NORTH ISLINGTON.

- H. E. Davison, 606, Holloway Road, N. Motor Engineer.
- C. Hill, 2, Montern St., Holloway, N. Socialist Leader.
- F. Flanagan, 9, Wedmore St, U. Holloway, N. Butcher.
- V. Babb, 57, Plimsoll Rd, Finsbury Pk., N. Writer and Decorator.
- E. Smith, 89, Marlboro' Rd, U. Holloway, N. Gas Fitter.
- T. Sedding, 110, Corbyn St, Holloway, N. Socialist Leader.
- W. Thomas, 21, Corbyn St., Holloway, N. Bricklayer.

LONDON—VARIOUS.

- H. Carpenter, Leander Rd, Brixton Hill. Joiner.
- G. Tyrrell, 35, Croxted Rd, Dulwich, S.E. Joiner.



WORKING MEN'S SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES AT DUISBURG.

EIGHT REPORT.

The following is the Report of the Committee of the above:—

The deputation was conducted to the following towns:—Essen, Berlin, Halle, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Cologne, Aachen, Viersen and Crefeld.

Among the places visited in the different towns were engineering works of all branches; boot factories, spinning and cloth weaving works, agricultural implement makers, needle makers; zinc smelting works, gas engine makers, lithographic works, coffee roasting factory, box and biscuit making works, chocolate works, silk dyeing works and hospitals, in addition to which a good deal of information with regard to other trades was obtained from the Municipal Labour Bureaux and from the Officers of the separate Trades Unions; also from the Bureaux of the Federated Trades in the different towns visited. In addition we have received a good deal of printed matter in German, relating to hours of labour, wages and conditions which time has not permitted us to get translated for the Report, but which will be useful for future reference.

The evidence obtained shows that wages, especially for the more skilled workmen were lower than in England, but employment more regular, whilst the labourer is slightly better paid than in England.

A singular fact was that in some trades wages paid to women were very little, if any, lower than those paid to men. We would consider that female labour, in all places visited, was well paid, although in several trades they are cursed with a good deal of home work, with, of course, the usual result of keeping down the general standard of living in those particular trades.

Hours of labour generally are longer than in England. In most of the factories visited we found 57 to 58 hours per week to be the rule, work on Saturday afternoons being common.

Rents vary, according to accommodation, from 16 to 20 marks per month for two rooms, to 20 to 26 for three rooms, rising in proportion as more rooms are taken.

The prices of food, we find, with the exception of meat, rather lower than in England, good meat being higher priced than ours. Beer and tobacco are much cheaper than in England. As far as we could ascertain there is not much evidence to show that the consumption of horseflesh is general, although shops for the sale of the same are to be found in every town visited by us.

Clothing, quality for quality, is dearer than in England.

We were permitted to visit schools for infants and older children, where we were given examples of their methods of teaching and results of same. An example of the excellent way in which the younger children are cared for was shown to us at a public creche, where the younger children seemed to be very happy and contented. With regard to the older children, those we saw, both in and out of school, were in appearance, well clad and apparently healthy.

Beggary, in the various towns mentioned in this Report, was noticeable for its absence generally, this, no doubt, being due to the strict supervision by the Authorities against asking alms. We do not for one moment suggest there is no poverty, because poverty can be found in every town.

As regards the living of the German worker, it is entirely different to that of the British workman, and in consequence comparisons are difficult to make. The flat system does not commend itself to us, and we are of opinion that of the houses visited, while some of them were clean and fairly convenient, others were neither the one nor the other, and in some places the lavatory accommodation was lamentably deficient.

The conditions under which the people work, speaking of most of the trades investigated, were good, and we believe it is true to say that more consideration is shown for the health of the workpeople than we have been accustomed to. Most of the factories we found very hot, and few open windows, but this appears to be what the workers themselves prefer. On the whole, the worker looks smarter in appearance and appear to take a greater pride in themselves than

the Briton. Whether this fact is due to the provision of facilities for washing (in some factories ten minutes being allowed for this) or to some other cause, we venture no opinion, but it is a feature certainly to be commended. While the organisation of the factories was apparently on good business lines, the employees, as we walked through the various rooms, had leisure to view and, in many cases, discuss the visitors, without interference in any shape from the manager or foreman of the department.

The system of State Insurance for sickness and disability is, in our opinion, calculated to free the workman from anxiety for the future, and we believe under the mutual contributory system, detracts nothing from his dignity as a man.

A good deal of the prosperity of Germany may, we think, be attributed to the paternal way in which both the State and Municipality foster and encourage business by wise legislation regarding land and town planning.

We were met everywhere with the greatest civility. Our enquiries were answered readily in most cases, although we found many cases of apparent contradiction regarding unemployment. For example, in conversation with the Chief of the Municipal Labour Bureau at Berlin, he said that, speaking roughly, the total number of unemployed in Berlin, out of a population of 3,800,000, would not exceed 30,000 whilst at Viersen, where the trades are coffee roasting, lithography, box making, chocolate manufacturing and biscuit making, there were no unemployed.

We feel it our duty to state that so far as we could see the country was in a prosperous state.

In conclusion, we wish to state that freedom of action to investigate in their own way was in no way denied the individual delegates.

The above Report must be read in the light of the following facts. First, the language difficulty made it impossible for any member of the deputation to make independent investigation. We were compelled, owing to this circumstance, to visit the various places as arranged, and to accept the answers to questions as they were given to us. This is stated as a fact and is not intended as a reflection on the gentlemen who acted as interpreters.

Again, we visited altogether nine cities, and as our absence from England extended only from Sunday, October 23rd, to November 5th, inclusive, and if from this is deducted the time for travelling, it will be seen that our time for enquiries in each town was very limited. Consequently, we consider it would be impertinence to pretend that the above conclusions are anything but the result of a hurried and superficial examination, conducted by investigators who, although working with the best of intentions, were, in the main, without experience in this sort of work.

London, 5th November, 1910.

ANGLESEY.

J. Lansbury, Holyhead. Builder.

ISLINGTON (WEST).

G. White, 252, York Road, N. Newsagent.
 W. E. Routledge, 19, Gifford St., Islington, N. Sanitary Engineer.
 G. A. Brett, 7, Thornhill Crescent, N. Stonemason.
 A. Robson, 46, St. James' Road, N. Solicitor's Clerk.
 W. Bennett, 82, Frederick Street, N. Piano Maker.

LEICESTER.

H. Woolley, 124, Narborough Rd, Leicester. Secretary.
 C. H. Kean, 166, Howard St., Leicester. Publisher's Traveller.
 F. M. Hickling, 666, Derwent St., Leicester.
 A. Shaw. 236, Belgrave Road, Leicester. Painter.

LEICESTER (MELTON DIVISION).

Joseph Peat, 23, Glen St., Leicester. Tool Maker.
 P. Geeson, Charlotte St., Melton Mowbray. Caretaker.
 J. C. Chambers, 4, Nottingham Rd, Leicester. Baker.
 T. W. Sarson, Main St., Thurmaston. Brick Burner.
 E. Newham, 18, Charlotte St., Melton Mowbray. Weighman.
 A. Walker, 43, Victoria Rd, N. Leicester. Framework Knitter.
 F. D. Orton, Barkby Grange, Leicester. Farm Labourer.
 A. W. Cooper, St. Peter's St., Syston. Iron Moulder.
 F. C. Sharpe, Stathern, Melton Mowbray. Farm Waggoner.
 Joseph White, 75, Coral Street, Leicester. Carman.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

A. Fisk, 4, Gilpin St., Stockton-on-Tees. Shipwright.
 T. Self, 18, Suffolk St., Stockton-on-Tees.
 A. Lawson, 41, Stephenson St., Thornaby. Stone Gate Finisher.
 H. Stokes, 21, St. Peter's Rd, Stockton/Tees. Angle Smith.
 W. Brown, 10, Starkey Street. Tailor.
 J. Kipling, 6, Tennant St, Stockton-on-Tees. Joiner.
 W. Simpson, 38, Edward St, Stockton-on-Tees.
 W. Vickerson, 8, Hanley Ter., Stockton/Tees. Pattern Maker.
 J. Miller, Melrose Ter, Eaglescliffe Rd, Stockton-on-Tees. Boiler Maker.
 R. Love, 8, Beaconsfield St, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees. Blacksmith.
 A. Richardson, 19, Carlisle St, Stockton/Tees. Crane Driver.
 C. Rickaby, 28, Durham St, Stockton-on-Tees. Clerk.

MANCHESTER (NORTH).

G. Vowers, 69, Caresbrook St., Harpurhey. Dyer.
 A. Pearson, 122, Wembury Street. Postman.

MANCHESTER (NORTH)—*continued.*

W. Shaw, 68, Middlewood St., Harpurhey.	Postman.
A. Stearratt, Smeadley Old Hall, Smedley.	Hoist Fitter.
T. E. Toft, 3, Lotherton St., Harpurhey.	Cooper.
J. Mellor, 14, Inkerman St., Harpurhey.	Compositor.
T. H. Fagan, 19, Cheltenham St., Collyhurst.	Labourer.
T. Neill, 67, Southwell St., Harpurhey.	Grocer's Assistant.
W. Froelich, 425, Collyhurst Road.	Cooper.
A. W. Britten, 4, Garnett St., Hightown.	Grocer.
F. Jones, 13, Laburnham St., Cheetham.	Coal Dealer.

LONDON (VARIOUS).

John McCarthy, 13, Warwick Crescent, W.	Clerk.
A. H. Stevens, 96, Fitzalan Street, S.E.	Joiner.
W. J. Soley, 467, High Road, Chiswick.	Laundryman.

NINTH REPORT.

The members of the Deputation who left London on November 19th, 1910, for the purpose of investigating the conditions of the labouring classes of Germany, desire to make the following Report:—

That in presenting this Report two things must be remembered:—

FIRST. That it being the first time any of the party had been in Germany, the change and novelty may, in a measure, influenced our opinions.

SECONDLY. Our inability to speak the language prevented us from making such an exhaustive enquiry as we otherwise might have done.

We visited the following towns in the order given:—Coblenz, Darmstadt, Wurzburg, Dresden, Berlin, Hanover, Dortmund, and Oberhausen.

From our superficial observation we found that the community's responsibility to the unemployed tramps and child life is higher than anything in England.

The average wage of the skilled worker is slightly lower than in England; on the other hand, the condition of the unskilled labourer compares favourably with the unskilled labourer in England. A factor that we think helps to bring this about is that in two municipalities (Dortmund and Hanover) a minimum wage is fixed of 3 to 3.30 Marks per day.

HOURS OF LABOUR. The hours of labour average 54 to 60 hours per week, working 6 days per week.

HOUSING. The question of rents and housing is an open one, but we had ample evidence that the housing reformer was abroad. The prevalent system is one of flats.

FOOD. As regards bread, we find that rye bread seems to be the staple diet. The prices of provisions rule pretty much the same as in England.

BEER. We found to be both cheaper and better.

TOBACCO. Manufactured tobacco and cigarettes are dearer, but cigars are cheaper.

REGARDING HORSEFLESH. We do not find it in general use, although there is evidence that a small quantity is consumed.

BEGGARY IN THE STREETS. There was no evidence of extreme poverty, and no loafers in the streets. We were not accosted by child, match or newspaper sellers, due, no doubt, to the regulations of the State.

SLUM LIFE. Slum life is in evidence, but is confined to small areas.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKMEN AND EMPLOYERS. With few exceptions, the German workman is fairly well treated and works harmoniously with his employer; and in the newer works special provision is made for his comfort and well-being.

SUMMARY.

We found evidences of prosperity; also advanced education; advanced state of land development; splendid organization of the workers (the Trade Unionists having offices in each town of importance); advanced state of social reforms by the State and Municipal Authorities; sobriety of the workers (the national drink being lager and almost non-intoxicating, few cases of drunkenness are to be met with, and to this may be attributed, to some extent, the absence of neglect and squalor); and lastly, the scientific organization of industry, with a human basis, reflected through the employers concerned for the physical welfare of their workmen. The trip was a revelation to us all.

Oberhausen. December 1st, 1910.

SKIPTON.

W. Bellamy, 47, Duckett St., Skipton.	Railway Guard.
R. Mercer, 16, Westmoreland St, Skipton	Warpdresser.
B. Hollings, 2, Wellington St., Skipton.	Overlooker.
W. Wykes, Byron St., Skipton.	Weaver.
J. Anderson, 41, Bright St., Skipton.	Warpdresser.
J. Watson, 4, Garden Street, Earby.	Window Cleaner.
Timothy Rhodes, West Street, Gargrave.	Postman.

O. J. Higson, 9, Ruskin Avenue, Skipton.	Loomer.
A. Shuttleworth, 14, King Street, Silsden.	Warpdresser.
J. Brogdon, 41, Midland Terrace, Hellifield.	Guard.
J. Baldwin, 58, Airview, Silsden.	Manager Cotton Mill.
F. Plews, Sackville Street, Skipton.	Warpdresser.
H. Waterworth, 8, West Avenue, Barnoldswick.	Overlooker.
H. Bentley, 5, Sunset View, Colne Rd., Earby.	Platelayer.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

E. Bickley, Leicester Rd, Anstey, Leicester.	Clicker.
C. Emeric, The Laurels, Hathem, Loughboro.	Draughtsman.
A. Bowler, Brook St, Shapshed, Loughboro.	Framework Knitter.
G. Wood, Forest St, Shepshed, Loughboro.	Hosiery Stand.
J. Spencer, Dorset Rd, Markfield, Leicester.	Quarryman.
H. King, The Biggin, Castle Donington, Derby.	Basket Maker.
A. Marlow, Freestone Sq, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.	Quarryman.
W. Holmes, Rothlay Lane, Mountserrel, Loughborough.	Quarryman.
F. Blow, Hermitage Rd, Coalville, Leicester.	Miner.
J. Cufflin, Talbot St., Whitwick, Leicester.	Miner.
M. Toon, 5a, High Street, Loughborough.	Mechanic.

BOSWORTH.

A. J. Coley, Oxford Street, East Shilton.	Machine Operator
G. J. Brooks, Charnwood Cottage, Bakewell Street, Coalville.	Coal Miner.
W. Coleman, 4, Tamworth Street, Ashby de la Zouch.	Platelayer.

MANCHESTER (EAST).

C. Priestley, 6, Cardigan St., Beswick, Man.	Painter.
W. Moss, 185, Ashton New Rd, Beswick, Man.	Barber.
W. Alcock, 7, Jollin St, Bradford, Manchester.	Wheelwright.
F. Power, 211, Mill St, Bradford, Manchester.	Plumber.
I. Schofield, 2, Ronald Street, Clayton.	
W. A. Routledge, 42, Philips Park Road, Beswick, Manchester.	Overlooker.
R. Jackson, 15, Croston St, Beswick, Man.	Dyer.
J. Bowes, Jun., 288, Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Manchester.	Pawnbroker.
J. H. Morris, 63, Ashton New Road, Beswick, Manchester.	Baker.
H. Eva, 507, Edge Lane, Broyleden, Manchester	Warehouseman
J. McNicholls, 11, Boothe St, Higher Open- shaw, Manchester.	Warehouseman.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

- W. Morris Parry, Mount Pleasant, Carmel, Quarryman.
Groeslon, R.S.O.
- W. H. Williams, Fair View, Talyearn, Peny- Quarryman.
groes, R.S.O.
- R. Hughes, 41, Bangor St, Port Dinorwic. Quarry Clerk.
- O. Williams, Bryneir, Clynnog Rd, Penygroes. Not permanently
employed.
- W. R. Williams, Salem Terrace, Llanllyfin, Quarryman.
Penygroes, R.S.O.
- R. Morris, 103, High Road, Llanllyfin, Peny-
groes, R.S.O.

LONDON.

- H. C. Burton, 35, Romany Rd, W. Nerwood.
- T. F. Scales, 48, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Photographer.

GERMANY 40 YEARS AGO.

I have known Germany since 1873, nearly 40 years. I have visited that country at least 30 times (not like Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. John Burns, for a few hours), and have carefully watched its industrial and commercial development during that time. Previous to the introduction of Protection in Germany in 1879, there were millions of men, as is the case now in this country, bordering on starvation, and parading the streets of the large towns in search of work. Industries and business of every kind were in a state of depression and hundreds of thousands were emigrating to America, England and other countries.

Following the introduction of Protection, there was a steady revival of old industries, and the establishment of new ones; the condition of the people everywhere improved, and emigration was reduced from nearly 500,000 to less than 20,000 per annum. In fact, there is practically no emigration at all at present, as the majority of the 20,000 are clerks and waiters, who go to foreign countries for the purpose of learning languages, and return to their homes after an absence of two or three years. Against this the immigration to Germany averages a million per annum, viz., 600,000 industrial and 400,000 agricultural workers, everyone of whom finds employment.

With the exception of the Social Democratic Party, every German is for Protection, and even the Social Democrats, who were asked what they would say if Germany alone had Free Trade and all other countries Protection, invariably replied, "Oh, no! that would not do. What we want is universal Free Trade, and until all other countries come round to Cobden's doctrine, we must keep Protection in Germany, to protect, not the capitalists, but our

workers." Every manufacturer I came in contact with (and I can assure you they were many) was dreading the time when Great Britain would protect her industries and her workers against foreign competition.

I give as an example one of the many and constantly expressed opinions in the Press:—

"Herr von Rath, a distinguished publicist and economist, has lately been giving utterance in *Der Tag* to the fear which possesses many Germans. He considers that the coming of Tariff Reform is not merely a probability, but an absolute certainty. Herr von Rath cherishes no delusions as to the effect of British Protection on German trade, confessing that it will deal the Fatherland's commerce a vital blow. He sees no escape from 'impending disaster,' except for German manufacturers to erect branch factories on British soil, if they intend to preserve the rich trade built up by years of enterprise and aggressiveness. He foresees that Germany will not only help to pay British workmen, but on such goods as Germany still continues to ship into the protected British markets, she will pay Customs duties which are primarily a contribution to British taxes, and to the British Fleet. 'Thus,' says this frank commentator, 'the sword will cut us both ways, &c., &c.'"

EARNINGS.

The population of Germany is about 64 millions, nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of England. If Protection is a curse, as Mr. Lloyd George and his political associates would have us believe, why do the people stay there and endure it; and why do our people depart in such large numbers to escape from the blessing of Free Trade and go to Protectionist countries, to earn the living denied them here? Last year 130,000 British emigrants went to America, the greatest Protectionist country in the world. Why? Because the wages there are 132 per cent., and the cost of living only 50 per cent., higher than here, therefore the emigrants are 82 per cent. better off than those who stay at home and who are fortunate enough to have work. In Germany—the second Protectionist country in the world—the wages during the last 15 years have risen by at least 30 per cent., and are still steadily rising, whereas the cost of living—slightly cheaper than in Great Britain—has only risen in the same proportion as in Great Britain, viz., about 25 per cent. I shall substantiate my statement by facts. I had the intention of giving the earnings of the British workers with those of his German comrade, but after endeavouring for two months to obtain the required statistics, I had to abandon the task in despair, because the employers in the different industries and the Trade Union officials were unwilling to supply the information. As to the Board of

Trade, I paid several visits to the statistical office. There also I had to give up the task as hopeless: I could learn very little and even that was most unreliable. I am, therefore, reluctantly obliged to publish only the earnings of the German workers. These have been obtained direct from the workshops and the Labour Bureaux and which are as follows:—

METAL TRADES.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

	£	s.	d.
Patternmakers (average) ...	2	4	5
Hand moulder „ ...	2	5	7
Machine moulder „ ...	2	3	6
Press tool maker „ ...			
	£	s.	d.
	1	16	0
Miller (average) ...	2	7	9
Turner „ ...	1	17	8
Grinders „ ...	1	17	5
Smith „ ...	2	3	4
Gunmakers „ ...	1	16	0
Planers „ ...	1	19	9
Grinders „ ...	1	17	5
Joiners „ ...	1	16	1

BOILER MAKERS.	Masters.		Assis- tants.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Blacksmiths ...	3	0 0	1	15 6
Turner ...	2	6 0	1	11 0
Angle ironsmith ...	2	14 0	1	14 0
Platers ...	2	4 9	1	12 0
Riveters ...	2	1 0	1	10 0
Chaulkers ...	2	1 0	1	10 0
Holder-up ...	1	19 0	1	8 0
Labourers from ...	1	4 0	to	1 10 0

STEEL WORKS.	*Masters.		As'tt.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Blacksmith ...	3	8 11	1	13 3
Enamelworker ...	3	4 10	1	14 3
Drawers ...	2	14 9	1	11 0
Electro workers ...	2	6 3	1	14 1
Rollers ...	2	12 6	1	17 0
Block turners ...	2	6 3	1	14 0
Steel turner ...	2	4 11	1	12 1
Locksmith ...	2	2 6	1	13 11
Glower ...	2	1 4	1	11 1
Wire planer ...	2	0 9	1	4 1
Furnaceman ...	2	4 0	1	14 0
Mason ...	2	1 8	1	16 7
Block cleaner ...			1	19 1
Unloaders ...			1	11 3½

ELECTRIC WORKERS.

	From		To.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Fitters, Wiremen,				
Winders, etc.	1	18 0	2	16 0
Semi-skilled				
worker	1	6 0	2	0 0
Day Labourers			1	5 0

ARMS AND AMMUNITION WORKERS.

	£	s.	d.
Polisher ...	2	8	0
Turner ...	2	8	0
Driller ...	1	13	0
Ammunition driller ...	2	2	0
Assistant youth ...	1	6	6
Labourer ...	1	7	6

CUTLERY.	Master		Assis- tant.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Steelcutter ...	4	0 0	2	3 0
Instrumentsmith ...	3	11 0	1	16 6
Scissor hardener ...	3	4 6	1	14 6
Bladesmith ...	3	1 0	1	16 6
Steelsmith ...	2	19 0	1	14 0
Hardener ...	2	15 6	1	13 0
Abzieher ...	2	2 6	1	13 0
Nailscissorsmaker ...	2	0 0	1	14 0
Butcher & bread- knife reider	1	12 9	1	7 0
Polishers & Grinders				
Tableknife ...	3	13 0	2	2 6
Butcher & bread- knife ...	3	10 0	2	12 0
Razors ...	3	13 0	2	8 0
Scissors ...	3	5 0	1	13 0

SHIP & BOAT BUILDING.

	From		To.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Platers ...	2	10 0	3	15 0
Caulkers ...	2	5 0	3	5 0
Riveters ...	2	5 0	3	5 0
Holder-up ...	2	0 0	3	2 0
Joiners ...	1	17 0	2	2 0
Plumbers ...	1	15 0	2	2 0
Painters ...	1	15 0	2	2 0
Day Labourers			1	6 0

Semi *~~Semi~~ skilled workers and youths who have just finished their apprenticeship are called in Germany assistants; the skilled worker is a master.

BUILDING TRADE.

	Max.			Min.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bricklayer ...	2	4	6	1	19	0
Stonemason ...	2	6	8	2	1	0
Plasterer ...	2	4	5	1	19	0
Painter ...	1	18	6	1	13	0
Plumber ...	1	19	6	1	14	0
Slater ...	2	3	6	1	18	0
Joiner & carpenter	1	18	8	1	13	0
Labourers ...	1	12	0	1	5	6

TEXTILE TRADES.

Laceworkers,	From.			To.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Embroidery	2	10	0	3	10	0
branch	2	10	0	3	10	0
Curtain ...	2	0	0	2	10	0
Plain net ...	1	10	0	2	10	0
Women ...	15	0		1	5	0
Lads & boys ...	10	0		18	0	
Woollen Cloth.						
Men ...	1	7	0	1	10	0
Women ...	1	2	0	1	4	0
Girls ...	10	0		18	0	
Cotton.						
Men ...	1	4	0	2	0	0
Women ...	16	0		1	1	0
Boys & lads ...	11	0		16	0	
Girls ...	10	0		14	0	
Silk Industry.						
Men of all						
occupations	1	5	0	1	18	0
Women weavers	15	0		1	1	0
Women winders	10	6		17	6	
Young girls ...	7	6		12	6	

BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING.

	£ s. d.		
Beachers and Crafters (av.)	1	12	0
Beetlers ...	1	12	0
Manglers ...	1	8	0
Dyers ...	1	6	9
Driers and Stovers ...	1	5	6
Lads and Boys from 7/6 to		15	0
Young girls from 7/- to		12	0

PRINTING.

	Max.			Min.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Compositors ...	2	1	6	1	10	7
Litho printer ...	2	2	6	1	12	0
Machine ruler ...	2	0	6	1	12	0
Bookbinder ...	2	0	0	1	12	0

CLOTHING TRADES.**TAILORING**

<i>Bespoken.</i>	Max.			Min.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Journeyman						
tailors ...	2	2	0	1	16	0
Women ...	1	0	0		16	0
Lads & boys ...	1	0	0		8	0
Girls ...	12	0			7	0

Readymade.

	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Journeymen ...	2	1	0	1	15	0
Pressers ...	2	0	0	1	13	0
Women ...	1	0	0		10	0
Lads & boys ...	18	0			10	0
Girls ...	12	0			7	0

Millinery and Dress.

	£ s. d.		
Milliners ... average	1	10	0
Bodice & Skirtmaker ..	1	6	0
Other workers ...	1	1	0
Young girls ...		10	6

Hats, Silk and Felt.

	£ s. d.		
Finishers ...	2	2	0
Plankers & Twisters ...	1	18	0
Proofers & Dyers ...	1	12	0
Women trimmers ...	1	2	6
Lads & Boys from 7/6 to		15	0

BOOT & SHOE TRADE.

	Max.			Min.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Men ...	2	10	0	1	10	0
Women ...	1	10	0	1	0	0
Lads & boys ...	1	5	0		10	0
Girls ...	1	0	0		7	0

FURNISHING TRADE.

	From			To.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carvers ...	2	10	0	3	10	0
Cabinet and						
chairmakers	2	2	0	3	0	0
Upholsterers ...	1	17	0	2	10	0
French Polishers	1	12	0	2	0	0

POTTERY.

	£ s. d.		
Mouldmakers (average)	1	16	0
Hollawan pressers ...	1	14	10
Fireman ...	1	14	0
Dippers ...	1	11	6
Jolliers ...	1	13	0
Printers ...	1	8	7
Saggarmakers ...	1	7	6
Day labourer ...	1	5	0

GLASS TRADE.

	Master.	Assist.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glass polishers	2 10 0	1 8 0
Glass makers	2 5 0	1 12 6
Apprentices 10/- to 15/-		
Packing women...		16 6
Day labourer ...		1 6 0

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

RAILWAY WORKERS.	Min.		Max.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Enginedriver ...	3	4 0	4	19 6
Fireman ...	2	6 0	2	17 9
Passenger head guard ...	2	14 0	3	5 6
Passenger second guard ...	1	19 4	2	5 0
Goods guard ...	1	19 4	2	5 0
Ticket collector	1	12 4	1	18 0
Signalman ...	1	12 6	2	4 0
Goods checkers	1	18 2	2	9 8
Platelay forem'n	1	12 3	2	4 0
Platelay labourers			1	7 7
Carriage cleaners			1	7 7
Luggage porters	1	4 0	2	2 0

Luggage porters are not railway servants, they are a society by themselves, and have the monopoly to deal with passenger luggage only, their minimum pay is 4s. per day, all the receipts are pooled together, and at the end of the year, the net profit is divided and they receive on an average another 3s. per day, therefore total about 7s. per day, or 42s. per week.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.	Min.		Max.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Motorman ...	1	7 5	1	18 6
Conductor ..	1	4 10	1	13 4
Rail mender ...	1	10 0	1	15 0
Platelayer ...			1	4 6
Carriage cleaners			1	4 6
Day labourer ...			1	5 3

There are no inspectors on trams or 'buses in Germany; neither are boys employed.

CARTERS.

	£	s. d.
Drivers 2 horses ...	1	16 0
Drivers 1 horse ...	1	12 0
Overtime 9d. an hour.		
Lads from 17 to 21, ...	1	5 0
Overtime 6d. an hour.		

DOCK LABOURERS

	£	s. d.
Stevedores	1	13 0
Dockworkers	1	11 0
Carters, adults	1	13 0
Carters, juniors	1	6 5
Casual Labourers	1	3 6

A worker taken on in the morning is paid the whole day even if his task only lasts a few hours.

BAKERS.

	£	s. d.
Fore hands average	2	0 0
Single hands	1	15 0
Second hands	1	12 6
Other adults	1	10 0

BUTCHERS.

	£	s. d.
Foreman and killer	2	0 0
Shopman	1	6 6
Roundsman	1	5 0
Lads & Boys from 6/- to	15	0

All the assistants are provided with full board.

COAL MINERS.

	£	s. d.
Hewers average	2	4 0
Assistants	1	10 0
Pit boy	16	6
Labourers on top	1	6 6

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

Without Board and Lodging.

	£	s. d.
Cattlemen (average) ...	1	7 0
Horsemen & Shepherds ...	1	4 0
Ordinary labourers, above the age of 21	1	3 0
Ordinary labourers, under the age of 21	17	6
With Board and Lodging.		
Ordinary labourers, above the age of 21	14	0
Ordinary labourers, under the age of 21	9	0

The cattlemen known as Swiss are also milkmen, are paid so much per head of cattle under their charge, some earn as much as 40s. per week. The majority of workers without board and lodgings are married men, they also receive a certain quantity of corn and a small strip of land to cultivate potatoes and vegetables.

With the exception of the engineering works, which are situated at Berlin, all the other rates of industries as per list, are from the Rhine Province, where the Trade Union pay balances between that of Berlin and district, which is the highest, and that of Saxony, the lowest in Germany.

The above earnings are of workpeople who worked the whole week.

The average weekly hours of work in Britain are 52; in Germany, 56. The difference, however, is not in the daily hours, the four hours longer being worked on Saturdays, when work is stopped in England at twelve o'clock and Germany four o'clock, but the German worker is fully recompensed for the four hours' longer work, as every worker who is in employment for a year receives from one to three weeks' holiday "on pay," not "off pay."

Can anyone from the above figures doubt that the German worker earns a better wage, apart from the fact that he is in constant work. In fact, the earnings in several branches, such as railway, metal, cutlery, glass, boots and shoe trades, and agricultural workers, is so high that some readers will be loth to believe it, and that no one can doubt the accuracy of the figures the facsimile original letters are published herein. The demarcation between skilled and unskilled workers is not so pronounced in this country; in fact, the difference in many industries is very slight. There is no artisan in Germany who works at a less wage than 3/6 per day; 3/- is the minimum wage rate of the Municipalities and Labour Bureaux.

FABRIK-ZEICHEN



eingetragen am 13. Jan. 1871

J. A. Henckels

FABRIK-ZEICHEN



eingetragen am 13. Jan. 1871

Zwillingenwerk

Hochbank Giro-Conto
Eisenbahnanschluss Solingen

Telephon Anschluss N. 3
Telegraphische Zwillingenwerk

Zweiggeschäfte

Barlöv W.
Lagergasse 17/18
Dresden A.
Wilsdruffstrasse 17
Frankfurt A. Main.
Römermarkt 13
Hamburg
St. Johannisstrasse 8
Köln
Königsplatz 14/16
München
Theaterstrasse 8
Wien
1. Döbnerstrasse 24
New York
Broadway 107

Solingen, den 30. Mai 1912.

Herrn A. L. Vogel.

London.

In meinem ergebenen letzten Schreiben teilte ich Ihnen bereits mit, dass die hiesigen Arbeiter im allgemeinen nach vereinbarten Preistarifen bezahlt werden. Derartiger Tarife, die für jede Teilarbeiter einen bestimmten Akkordsatz feststellen, gibt es für den hiesigen Bezirk über 30. Man kann also von einem Wochenlohn gar nicht sprechen. Der Arbeiter hat für mehrere hundert Mark Arbeit in Händen. In einer Woche liefert er vielleicht für 30 Mark und in einer anderen für das Doppelte. Viele Arbeiter erheben auch ihr Guthaben nur in grösseren Beträgen von von einigen hundert oder auch tausend Mark. Ihr Beispiel von der Allgemeinen Electricitätsgesellschaft kann auf hiesige Verhältnisse gar keine Anwendung finden. Bei der genannten Gesellschaft rechnet man nach Stundenlöhnen und daraus ergibt sich ein annähernd gleichmässiger Wochenlohn. Sie wollen aber keine Durchschnittslöhne, wie sie Dr. Braunschweig gibt. In meiner Gusstahlfabrik finden sich Jahresverdienste von Mark 1300 bis Mark 2400. Ein Stahlkürzer verdient M 6453, wovon er aber eine jugendliche Hilfskraft selber bezahlen muss. Klingenschmiede verdienen von 1900 bis 3200 M.

Die grösste Zahl bewegt sich zwischen 2100 und 2200 Mark. Bei Stahlschmieden fängt der Jahresverdienst mit Mark 1750 an und erreicht bei einem grosseren Teil von Arbeitern Mark 3050 Mark. Harter verdienen Mark 1400 - 2900. Einer davon erreicht zusammen mit seinem jungen Sohne Mark 7100. Abzieher verdienen 1700 - 2200 Mark. Scherenhärter Mark 1800 - 3500. Geratschaftschlosser Mark 1800 - 3700. Scherenschmiede Mark 1800 - 2150. Scherennagler M 1500- 3700. Erlänger Mark 1500- 2050. Schlacht- und Brodmesserreider M 1400 - 2000

Die Schleifer haben Miete für ihre Arbeitsstelle zu bezahlen und müssen ihre Werkzeuge und ihr Arbeitsmaterial selber beschaffen. Hierfür sind von ihrem Verdienst bei Messerschleifern 30 $\%$, bei Scheren- und Taschenmesserschleifern, 25 $\%$ und bei Rasiermesserschleifern 20 $\%$ in Abzug zu bringen. Tafelmesserschleifer 2200- 6200. Schlacht- und Brodmesserschleifer M 2700- 4500. Rasiermesserschleifer M 2500- 4000. Scherenschleifer 1700- 4500. Ich weiss, dass Sie mit diesen Zahlen nichts anfangen können. Sie finden aber in derselben Arbeitergruppe kaum zwei Leute die gleichen Verdienst haben. Arbeiter die mit einem Gehülfen arbeiten, kommen fast immer auf einen sehr viel höheren Satz. Von den auswärtigen Schleifern arbeiten die meisten auch noch für mehrere Fabrikanten, sodass es schwer ist, ihren Gesamtverdienst zu bestimmen. Nur die mit der Controlle der Arbeit beschäftigten Leute haben festen Tagelohn, bei dem aber auch grosse Abweichungen in der Höhe stattfinden.

Ich bedaure sehr, Ihnen mit so einfachen, bestimmten Angaben, wie Sie sie wünschen nicht dienen zu können und empfehle mich Ihnen

Hochachtungsvoll:

ppa. J. A. Henckels
A. Henckels

Zeitsprecher.
 No 130 für Stadtverträge
 No 162 für Fernverkehr



Reisbank Euro-Cont.
 Deutsche Kont. No 12
 in Leipzig

Eduard Lingel, Schuhfabrik A. G., Erfurt.

Erfurt, den 18. Aug. 1912

Herr A. L. Vogel,

19, Castellan

Paris

London S. W.

Dear Sir

In reply to your esteemed favor of the 1st inst
 we are giving you hereafter the rates of pay of
 our employees

à Juveniles

14-16 years

boys	10	Mk	} per week
girls	9	Mk	

16 to 21 years

boys	12	25	Mk	} per week
girls	10	20	Mk	

of Adults

men	30	25	Mk	} per week
women	20	30	Mk	

We are, dear Sir

yours truly
 Edward Lingel, Schuhfabrik A. G.

**Rheinische
Glashütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft.**

Fernsprech-Anschlüsse:
No. A6802 und A6803 Amt Köln.

Telegramm-Adresse:
„Glashütte“.

Bank-Conto J. H. Stein, Köln,
A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein, Köln u. Berlin.

Postfachamt Köln, Coche No. 2696

ABC Code 5th Edition.

Goldene Medaille Paris 1900
Goldene Medaille u. Goldene Staatsmedaille Düsseldorf 190
Grand Prix und Expositionsdipl. Brüssel 1910.

Köln-Ehrenfeld, den May 9th 1912

P. / O.

Messr.

A. L. Vogel

London S.W.

19, Castelnau
Barnee

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 3th inst, contents of which has our best attention and are willingly ready to assist you in your task.

At foot of this we beg to give you the desired earnings of the different workmen and willingly hope that this information will satisfy you.

Yours very truly
Rheinische Glashütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft

J. H. Stein

Glassmakers

Master : weekly earning = Mk. 40--50-
I assistant : " " = " 30--35-
II dto. " " = " 22--25-

Class-polishers

Master : weekly earning = Mk. 40--50-
assistant : " " = " 25--30-
apprentice: " " = " 10--15-
Packing_women " " = M. 16,50-

These weekly earnings are understood on an average

Jacques Piedboeuf
 G. m. b. H.
 Dampfmaschinen-Fabrik
 Aachen Dusseldorf, Tuppeler

Düsseldorf-Overbllk. 2. Juli 1912.

Telegraphische Adresse:
 Piedboeuf Dusseldorf
 Telefon Nr. 512 u. 237

Kaufsch.

Vertraulich.

Giro-Konto bei der Reichsbank
 Postfach Nr. 1211, Köln

Herrn

Wohnungsbau-Dusseldorf
 Grand-Prix

A. P. Hartwig,

Düsseldorf-Crafenberg.

Dem uns mit Schreiben vom 27. v. M. vorgetragene Wunsche entsprechend geben wir Ihnen hiermit eine Aufstellung über den Wochenverdienst unserer Arbeiter:

1) Arbeiter unter 16 Jahre :

Kesselschmiedelehrling	}	im 1. Jahre	M 6,-
Dreherlehrling		" 2. "	" 9,-
Schlosserlehrling		" 3. "	" 12,-
Schreinerlehrling			
Arbeitsjunge (15 Jahre)			" 12,90
Nieteneinsteher (14-15 Jahre)			" 8,70
Nietenwärmer (15-16 Jahre)			" 13,85

2) Arbeiter über 16 Jahre

Bohlenarbeiter	M 28,-	Bohrer	M 40,-
Muldarbeiter	" 25,-	Draher	" 40,-
Transporteur	" 30,-	Schlosser	" 36,-
Magazinarbeiter	" 27,-	Hobler	" 36,-
Sattler	" 30,- ✓	Verzeichner	" 33,-
Zuschläger	" 33,- ✓	Autog. Schweißer	36,- ✓
Schmied	" 60,- ✓	Schreiner	" 33,- ✓
Stemmer	" 36,-	Rieter	" 42,- ✓

Wir empfehlen uns Ihnen

hochachtungsvoll

Jacques Piedboeuf

Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung

Edmund W. P. O. Decker

Düsseldorf, den 4. Juli 1912.

H e r r n

A. L. V o g e l ,

19 C a s t e l n a u

B a r n e s

L o n d o n S. W.

Nachstehend überreiche ich Ihnen die gewünschte Aufstellung der Löhne und Gehälter der verschiedenen Eisenbahnangestellten zur gefl. Bedienung:

	Anfangs- gehalt Mark:	Endgehalt Mark:	Endgehalt erreichbar in Jahren steigend v. 3 zu 3 Jah- ren	Stunden geld Mark. p. Monat.	Woh- nungs- geld Mark:
Lokomotivführer:	1800.-	2600.-	18.-	60.-	800.-
Reizer:	1200.-	1800.-	15.-	60.-	480.-
Zugführer	1400.-	2100.-	18.-	50.-	800.-
Zugechaffner:	1200.-	1500.-	18.-	30.	480.-
Stellwerk (Signal)	1200.-	1800.-	18.-	-	480.-
Stationsechaffner(Spez)	1200.-	1500.-	15.-	-	480.-
Portier:	1200.-	1500.-	15.-	-	480.-
Rottenführer:	1200.-	1800.-	18.-	-	480.-
Streckenarbeiter:	Erhalten einen Tagelohn von Mk. 4.60.-				-
Lademeister:	1400.-	2100.-	18.-	-	480.-
Gepäckträger:	Erhalten einen Tagelohn von Mk. 4.-				-

Die angeführten Beamten erhalten jährlich für Mk. 44.60 Kleider nach Belieben, was der Beamte bestellt. Der Beamte hat nur Mk. 14.60 zu zahlen, was ratenweise vierteljährlich abgehalten wird, die Verwaltung gibt mithin Mk. 30.- dazu.

Unter die Gepäckträger werden die gesamten Einnahmen aus dem Handgepäck ratenweise verteilt. Der eigentliche Verdienst stellt sich dadurch bei weitem höher, und bewegt sich zwischen 7 und 8 Mk. pro Tag. Der Tagelohn wird von der Eisenbahn mit Mk. 4.60 garantiert.

Allgemeine Arbeitsnachweistelle

Gänzlich kostenlofe Vermittlung für Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer

(Sämtliche Kosten werden von der Stadt getragen)

Abteilung für gelehrte Berufe
 ungelernete Arbeiter
 Gastwirtsgerbe
 Nachweis der Maler, Anstreicher, Glaser etc.
 Nachweis der Gärtner der Ortsgruppe für
 Düsseldorf und Umgegend
 Nachweis der Hoteldiener

Schul-
 Straße 1a.

DÜSSELDORF, den 23 July 19 ..

Abteilung für Frauen.
 Immermannstraße 59. I. Etage.

Geöffnet:

Für Arbeitgeber vorm. 9-12 1/2 Uhr
 nachm. 5-7 ..
 Für Stellensuchende vorm. 9-12 1/2 ..
 nachm. 5-7 ..
 Für das Gastwirtsgerbe auch Sonntags
 vorm von 10-12 1/2 Uhr vom 1./10-31./5.
 .. 9-12 1/2 .. 1./4-30./4

Fernsprecher Nr. 160/161/162.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Cattlemen called Suissees they are also milkmen are
 paid so much per head of cattle under their charge ~~the~~ earn
 as much as 40/M per week, but the average is 27/M
 Horsemen and Shepherds 24/M
 Ordinary Labourers above the age of 21 23/M
 " " under " " " " 17/M. 50.
 All those above are without Board & Lodging

With Board & Lodging.

Ordinary Labourers above the age of 21. 14/M
 " " under " " " " 10/M
 Women workers per annum 240/M to 320/M
 plus 2 dresses 3 shirts & 4 aprons yearly.

The majority of workers without Board & Lodging, are
 married men, they also receive a certain quantity of corn
 and a small strip of land to cultivate potatoes & vegetables.

Ludw. Loewig & Co.
Actiengesellschaft
Direktion

Berlin NW 87, May 4th. 1912
Hüttenstr 17/20

A. L. Vogel Esq.

London.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your favour of the 1st. inst., and according to your wish beg to hand your herewith a tabular statement of the average earnings of our workmen per hour, the weekly working-hours in our works amounting to 52³/₄ and in our Foundry-Dept. to 53. Weekly

Turners	average per hour	M 0.71	37.63
Grinders	" " "	0.65	37.45
Millers	" " "	0.60	31.80
Planers	" " "	0.75	39.75
Looksmiths	" " "	0.68	36.44
Looksmiths-foreman	" " "	0.90	47.73
in our Erecting Dept			
Hand-Moulders	" " "	0.86	45.58
Machine-Moulders	" " "	0.82	47.46
Core-Makers	average per hour	M 0.69	36.7
Pattern-Makers	" " "	0.80	44.40
Smiths	" " "	0.78	43.34
Carpenters	" " "	0.68	36.04

I hope this will suit your purpose, and am,

dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
W. F. Waldschmidt.

Stahlwerk Becker
 Aktien-Gesellschaft
 Willich (Rhd.)

1377

W o c h e n l ö h n e

Schmelzbau	I.Schmelzer	£ 64.85; ✓	Hilfsarbeiter	£ 34.25 ✓
Blockdraherei	Blockdreher	£ 46.27; ✓	"	£ 34.10 ✓
Laboratorium u. Versuchsanstalt	Dreher	£ 41.40; ✓	"	£ 26.46
Hammerwerk	Hammer Schmied	£ 68.92; ✓	"	£ 33.28 ✓
Walzwerk	Walzer	£ 52.50; ✓	Hebler	£ 37.--- ✓
Drahtzieherei	Drahtzieher	£ 40.75; ✓	Hilfsarbeiter	£ 24.15 ✓
Rohrzieherei	Ziher	£ 54.72; ✓	"	£ 31.10 ✓
Mech.Werkstätte	Dreher	£ 43.55; ✓	"	£ 30.72 ✓
Putzerei	Blockputzer	£ 39.08; ✓	Transportarbeiter	£ 29.87 ✓
Härterei	I.Ofenheizer	£ 44.82; ✓	"	£ 34.71 ✓
Elektr.Werkstätte	I.Elektrotechn.	£ 46.25; ✓	III.Elektrotechnik.	£ 34.47 ✓
Maurer	Maurer	£ 41.65; ✓	Hilfsarbeiter	£ 30.57 ✓
Masch.-Schlosserei	Schlosser	£ 42.47; ✓	Hilfschlosser	£ 33.93 ✓
Lager	Stahlkontroll.	£ 44.91; ✓	Hilfsarbeiter	£ 32.15 ✓
Glüherei	Glüher	£ 41.35; ✓	"	£ 33.07 ✓
Platz	Ablader	£ 31.51; ✓	Hilfsablader	£ 26.60. ✓

COST OF LIVING.

I now give prices of food commodities obtained from two co-operative stores in Germany—one at Leipzig, a very expensive town, and the other at Münden, near Hanover, a town entirely inhabited by the working classes. Compared with these are the prices quoted by the co-operative stores at Bolton, Lancashire, also a purely manufacturing place. So as not to burden the reader with too many figures, only the most necessary articles are given. It must be remembered that the German pound is two ounces more than the English one, viz., 18 ounces instead of 16 ounces, but the prices have been calculated into English weight.

LEIPZIG.		MUNDEN BY HANOVER.		BOLTON.	
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Bread per 4 lb.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bread per 4 lbs.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bread per 4 lbs.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, German ,,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beef, sirloin, per lb.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beef, English, per lb.	10
Mutton ,,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mutton, Leg ,,	10	Mutton, English Leg per lb.	11
Pork ,,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pork ,,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pork ,,	9
Ham ,,	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ham ,,	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ham ,,	11
Lard ,,	11	Lard ,,	10	Lard ,,	8
Butter, best ,,	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Butter, best ,,	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Butter ,,	1 5
Margarine ,,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Margarine, best, per lb.	9	Margarine ,,	8
Eggs per doz.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Eggs, fresh, per doz.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eggs per doz.	1 4
Milk per quart	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Milk per quart	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Milk per quart	3
Cheese, German per lb.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cheese, German per lb.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cheese, English per lb.	9
Tea sold in small packets of 5, 10, 20, 30 pf. and per lb. from	1 7	Tea in packets of 5, 10, 20 and 30 pf. and from per lb.	1 6	Tea ,,	1 6
Coffee from per lb.	1 4	Coffee from per lb.	1 4	Coffee ,,	1 8
Sugar, lump per lb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sugar, lump per lb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sugar, lump per lb.	3
Sugar, moist per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sugar, moist per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sugar, moist per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour per 6 lbs.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flour per 6 lbs.	9	Flour per 6 lbs.	10
Sago per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sago per lb.	4	Sago per lb.	4
Quaker Oats per 2 lbs.	6	Quaker Oats per 2 lbs.	6	Quaker Oats per 2 lbs.	6
Soap, soft per lb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Soap soft per lb.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Soap soft per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunlight (Levers) per packet	6	Sunlight (Levers, per packet	6	Sunlight (Levers) per packet	7
Potatoes per score 20 lbs.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Potatoes per score a 20 lbs.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Potatoes per score 20 lbs.	1 0
Onions per lb.	1	Onions per lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Onions per lb.	1
Tobacco per oz.	1	Tobacco per oz.	1	Tobacco per oz.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cigars, each	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cigars, each	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cigars, each	2
Beer per pint	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beer per pint	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beer per pint	3
	15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		15 4		16 10

Facsimiles of the original price lists received are given herewith.

Konsum-Verein, Leipzig-Plagwitz u
 R. G. mit beschrankter Haftung.

Preis-Verzeichnis

* 100 deutsche Pfunde sind gleich 110 Pfund englisch
 500 Gramm.

Brot	aus reinem Roggenmehl	a Pfund	15 Pfennig
Brot	aus reinem Weizenmehl	"	16 "
Rindfleisch	zum Kochen	"	95 "
do.	zum Braten	"	1.10 "
Stammelfleisch	zum Kochen	"	90 "
do.	zum Braten	"	1.00 "
Kalb fleisch	zum Kochen	"	1.00 "
do.	zum Braten	"	1.50 "
Schweinefleisch	zum Kochen	"	95 "
do.	zum Braten	"	1.10 "
Schinken	/ geräuchert./	"	1.20 "
Speck	/ geräuchert./	"	1.00 "
Butter		"	1.50 "
Margarine		"	70 "
Eier		o Stück	6 1/2 Pfennig
Milch		o Liter	20 "
Käse		o Stück	7 "
Thée englische Mischung		o Pfund vom 1.	50 Pfennig
Kaffee geröstet		" "	1.52 "

Zucker	gemaktes	28	Pfund	p	Pfund
Mehl	aus Weizen	20	"	"	"
Papier		115	"	"	"
Sago		40	"	"	"
Quaker Oats		116	"	"	"
Seife (hart)		36	"	"	"
Schmierseife		26	"	"	"
Sunlight "		50	"	"	Packet
Kartoffeln		11	"	"	"
Apfelschmelze getrocknet		68	"	"	"
Zwiebeln		10	"	"	"
Tobak		57	"	"	"
Zigarren		11	"	"	d Stück

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY STORES AT HANOVER (MUNDEN)

6,500 Members Dividend paid 7% on turnover

The following are the prices given by the Manager on Nov: 29th 1911.

Wheat Flour, - - 16 Pfgs. per lb
 Rye Flour, - - - \$3 0 per 26 lb
 Bread (Ordinary) - "1 0 Per 9 lb. loaf
 Bread (Fancy), - - 30 Pfgs.p.2 lb "
 Butter (First
 quality), - - "1.40 per lb.
 (They sell 6 cwt per week of this
 butter at this Branch)
 Butter (Second
 quality), - - M1 50 per lb
 Butter (Third
 quality), - - "1 20 " "
 (1 1/2 cwt sold per week)
 Margarine, - - - 70, 80, 90 Pf p lb
 (Average 28 lbs per week)
 Sugar (moist), - - 22 Pfgs p lb
 Sugar (lump) - - 25 " " "
 Coffee, - - - M1.20-1 60 Pf p lb
 Tea is sold in
 packets at - 5, 10, 20, 50 Pfg.
 Lard, - - - 80, 90 Pfgs p. lb
 Fat bacon, - - - 90 Pfgs. per lb.
 (Ham not sold)
 Rice, - - - 30, 35 Pfg p. lb.
 Currants, - - - 40 Pfgs per lb
 Sultanas, - - - 80 " " "
 Raisins, - - - 60 " " "
 Prunes, - - - 45 " " "
 Haricot Beans, - 22 " " "
 Green Peas, - - 30 " " "
 Other peas, - - 18, 20 Pf per lb.
 Lentils, - - - 16-20 " " "
 Plum Jam, - - - 35 " " "
 Marmalade, - - - M1.40 " p 5 lb
 Cheese Swiss, - "1 10 " " lb.
 " German, - - 80 " " "
 Soap (Sunlight) 25 " " Pkt

Soap, ~~204~~ - - 28 to 35 Pfgs. p. lb
 Soda, - - - 5 Pfgs per lb.
 Dry Soap, - - - 10 " " "
 Candles, - - - 65 " " "
 Matches, - - - 30 " " doz
 Eggs (Fresh) - 9 " each.
 Milk, - - - 16 " p.1 1/2 pt.
 Onions, - - - 6 " " lb.
 Lemons, - - - 6 " each.
 Potatoes, - - - M 5.50 " p.100 lbs.
 " (2nd
 quality), - - - " 2.80 " " "
 Coal, - - - " 1.20 " " "
 NOTE The lbs. = 18 ozs.
 100 Pfgs = 1 Shilling

MEAT PRICES AT BUTCHER'S SHOP

OPPOSITE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Beef (Sirloin), 90 Pfgs p. lb.
 Beef without
 Bone, - - - M 1.10 " " "
 Ribs, - - - 85 " " "
 Beef Steak, - - M 1.10-1.20 p. "
 Fillet, - - - " 1.20 Pfgs " "
 Mutton (Hind
 Quarter), - - - " 1. 0 per lb.
 Mutton Saddle, - " 1 0 " "
 " Fore-
 Quarter, - - - 90 Pfg. per lb.
 Pork (Hind
 Quarter), - - - 85 " " "
 Port without
 Bone, - - - M 1. 0 " " "
 Pork chops, - - - " 1. 0 " " "
 Veal, - - - " 1.20 " " "
 " Cutlets, - - - " 1.20 " " "

The
Great and Little Bolton Cooperative Society.

LIMITED.

14 & 16, BOW ST.,

BRIDGE ST.,

Registered Office, 22, *St. Andrew's St.*
Bolton.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE SOCIETY AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

28th. August, 1912.

Retail Prices of Commodities.

Bread.	-/5½d. per 4 lbs.	
Beef, English.	-/10d.	Colonial, -/7½d.
Mutton	-/11d.	" -/6½d.
Lamb "	-/11d.	" -/8d.
Hams,	-/11d.	
Lard.	-/8d.	
Butter.	1/4d.	
Margarine.	-/8d.	
Eggs.	9 for 1/-.	
Milk.	-/3d. per quart.	
Cheese.	-/9d.	
Tea.	1/6d.	
Coffee	1/8d.	
Sugar, Lump.	-/3d.	Moist. -/2½d.
Flour.	1/6d. & 1/8d. per dozen.	
Sago.	-/4d.	
Quaker Oats.	-/6d. per 2 lbs.	
Soft Soap.	-/2¼d. 1b.	
Sunlight Soap.	-/3d. per 1b..	
Potatoes.	1/- per Score.	
Onions.	-/1d.	
Tobacco.	-/3½d. per oz.	
Cigars.	-/2d. each.	

From the foregoing it will be noticed that bread, potatoes, milk, butter and eggs, even Levers' Sunlight soap—the most necessary commodities for the workers' families—are cheaper in Germany than in England. Meat is slightly dearer, but taking all the articles together, they are cheaper in Germany by quite 10 per cent.! What comes now of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's and the Free Traders' perversion of the truth, viz., that the cost of living to the workingmen is 25 per cent. higher there than in Great Britain. When our Free

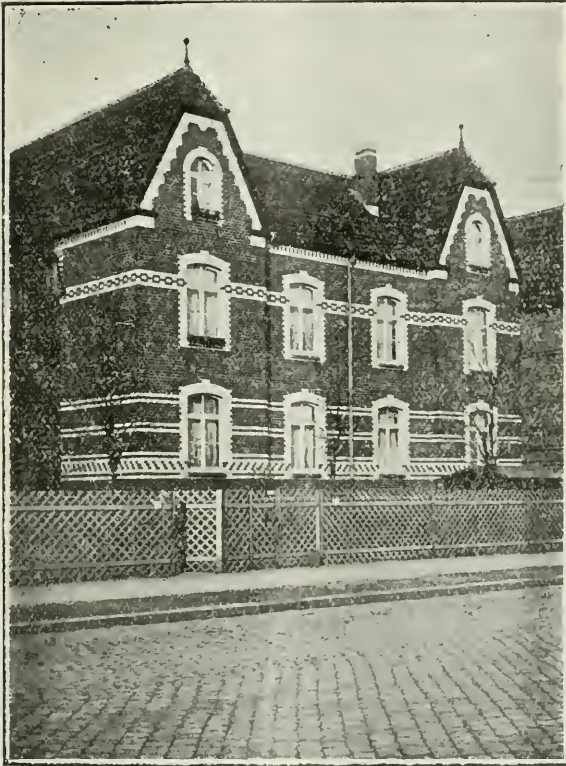
Trade friends quote the German prices they ignore the two ounces more in the Continental pound. Of course, two ounces is of no great importance to our Radical politicians, provided it serves their political objects. Clothing is also undeniably less costly than over here. Several delegates, on nearly each tour, have purchased suits of clothes at 15s. 6d. and 15s. 9d., which cannot be obtained in Great Britain under 25s.

RENT OF WORKINGMEN'S FLATS AND HOUSES IN GERMANY.



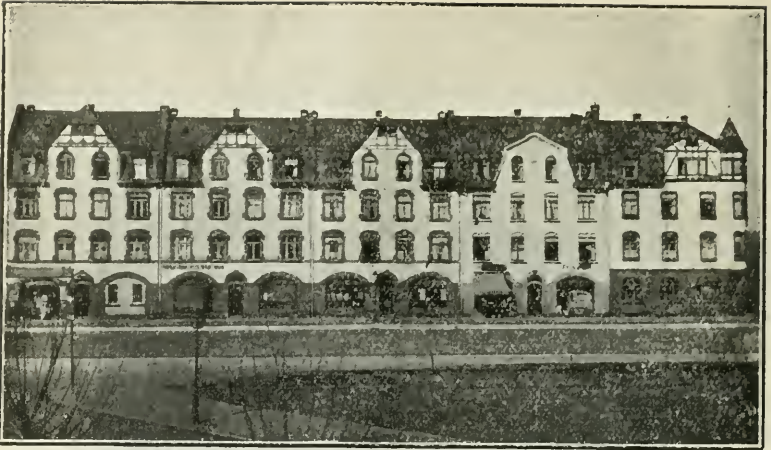
WORKING MEN'S FLATS AT RIXDORFER STRASSE, BERLIN.

The above is a specimen of flats at Rixdorfer Strasse, Berlin, consisting of 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchen and cellar, the rents of which are 28 marks per month, or equal to £16 16s. per annum, in addition to rates and taxes, amounting to about 20s. per annum.



WORKING MEN'S SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES NEAR FRANKFURT-ON-MAINE.

Frankfort-on-Main is one of the most expensive towns in Germany, and the rent of a flat in the building represented on page 60 (3 rooms, kitchen, bath and loft) is 30 marks per month, or equal to £18 per annum, with rates and taxes another 22s. per annum. Smaller flats (2 rooms, kitchen and cellar) are 20 marks per month, or equal to £12 per annum, with rates and taxes about 15s.



WORKING MEN'S FLATS AT FRANKFURT-ON-MAINE.



WORKING MEN'S HOUSES AT LUNDEN, NEAR HANOVER.

The rents of these houses, to which there are good-sized gardens attached to, and which consist of 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, cellar and outhouse for washing, amount to 200 marks per annum, or equal to £10, with rates and taxes about 12s. It must, however, be remembered that a man with less than £45 per annum income is exempt from all rates and taxes.



WORKING MEN'S FREEHOLD HOUSES NEAR WÜRZBURG.

Last but not least, about 20 per cent. of the German artizans live in heir own freehold houses, similar to those shown above and below, which are to be found in all parts of the Fatherland. I only wish that our working man could be as well and cheaply housed as his German comrade.



WORKING MEN'S FREEHOLD HOUSES AT ESSEN-RUHR.

LABOUR MARKET ORGANIZED.

Now I come to the labour markets. The returns from the Trade-Unionist Societies show that the percentage of unemployment at the end of December, 1911, was in Germany 2.4 per cent., or 24 per thousand, while in Great Britain it was 4.6 per cent., or 46 per thousand, whilst at the end of March, 1912, it was in Germany 1.6 per cent., or 16 per thousand, and in Great Britain 11.3 per cent., or 113 per thousand, and this amongst the organised and skilled artizans.

UNORGANIZED.

Referring to the unorganised and mostly unskilled labourers, taken from the official statistics as published in the Board of Trade Labour Gazettes, and the Reichsarbeitsblatt, as to workers registered in Labour Exchanges at the end of March, 1912, there were for every



WORKING MEN'S CHILDREN WITH THEIR TEACHER AT LUNDEN, HANOVER.
RECREATION DURING SCHOOL HOURS.

100 vacancies, applicants as follows. The towns are given as far as possible parallel with towns of a similar size in England.

In Germany.			In England.		
At Berlin, applicants	...	112	At London, applicants	...	315
„ Breslau	„	115	„ Glasgow	„	288
„ Dresden	„	103	„ Edinburgh and Leith		295
„ Leipzig	„	76	„ Birmingham	„	365
„ Hamburg	„	102	„ Liverpool	„	281
„ Stuttgart	„	105	„ Leeds	„	271
„ Munich	„	89	„ Belfast	„	342
„ Frankfurt	„	105	„ Dublin	„	596
„ Cologne	„	103	„ Bristol	„	279
„ Chemnitz	„	109	„ Manchester	„	290
„ Plauen	„	71	„ Nottingham	„	236
„ Barmen	„	103	„ Stoke-on-Trent		419
„ Elberfeld	„	96	„ Wolverhampton		307
„ Essen	„	108	„ Bradford	„	230
„ Crefeld	„	98	„ Coatbridge	„	284
„ Solingen	„	96	„ Sheffield	„	234

It will thus be seen from the foregoing figures that in Germany there were not sufficient workers to fill the vacancies, whereas in Great Britain there were about 315 for each 100 vacancies. Can anyone doubt for a moment in which country the workshops are the busiest?

The average days of unemployment in Germany were 12, the highest 28, while in Great Britain the average was about 50 days, and the highest as much as six months; so that on an average every man in Germany has work for at least 50 weeks in the year against 42 in this country. Here lies the root of the whole evil for our working class—no constant work, so that what the worker has put aside whilst employed he is forced to spend during the first 2 or 3 weeks of idleness, after which he has to resort to the pawnshop and ultimately to his friends. Consequently he and his friends are always in poverty.

I believe I have proved conclusively that the German workers cost of living is cheaper, their housing superior and not dearer, and that they earn a better wage, and are more regularly employed than their British comrades.

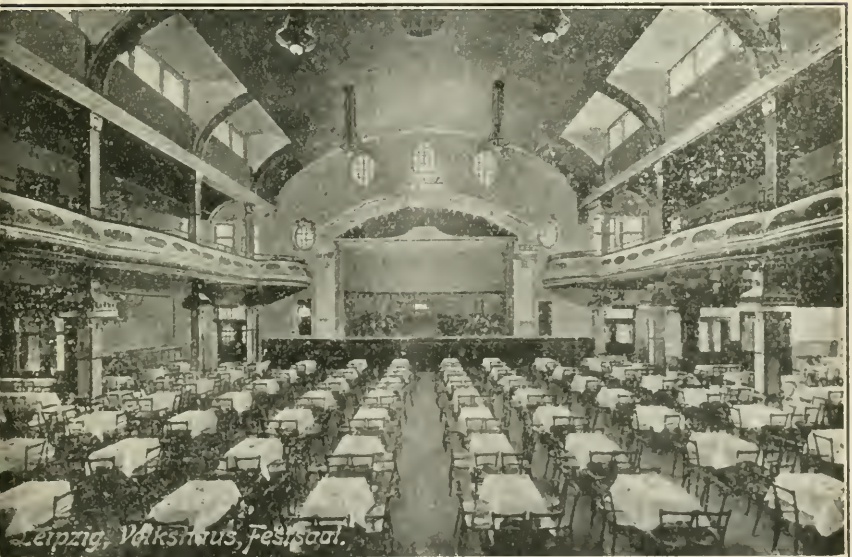
Leipziger Volkshaus.

LEIPZIGER VOLKSHAUS TRADE UNION BUILDING, FREEHOLD PROPERTY
OF THE GERMAN WORKERS.

OLD AGE.

A very important question is that as to how the worker is provided for in his declining years. I did not find a single veteran in the great many dwellings I visited during my travels in Germany, who had less to live on than 15s. per week. Some had as much as 30s., and a great number of them were living rent free. Many of the working men delegates have asked me how it was done, but it is simply as already stated, that the German worker is in constant employment, earns a good wage and, above all, he and his wife are thrifty.

In this Free Trade country of ours a man cannot possibly put aside anything for his declining years, because of the lack of constant work. Through the magnanimity of our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, he has to exist on 5s. a week (sufficient to feed a bird and to starve a cat, even this pittance of 5s. was granted to him for political and vote-catching reasons), or he must end his life in the degrading establishment known as the Workhouse.



MEETING AND CONCERT HALL IN THE LEIPZIGER VOLKSHAUS.

Germany and its artizans are certainly prosperous. The remarkable development in wealth, the growth of agriculture, and all other industries which has taken place during the last thirty years, is unparalleled in the history of the world, and what surprises

one on entering the Fatherland from our poverty-stricken country is the absence from the stations of men snatching one's bag to carry it for a few pence, and the absence from the streets of the beggar, the newsboy, the matchseller, the hawker, the flowerseller, the singer, the organgrinder, men and children in rags and tatters, and lastly, the practically non-existence of the pawnshop. Wherever one goes nothing is to be seen but the erection of new factories, the extension of old ones, and the construction of new railway lines and canals. In each report the workmen delegates to Germany emphasised the fact that it was to them a revelation to find the Fatherland so prosperous, and that prosperity commenced to dawn with the adoption of Protection by the patriotic and conscientious statesmen of Germany.

THE LABOUR LEADERS.

Our Free Traders were somewhat alarmed at these visits to Germany. They feared that a large number of British workmen would discover the truth, and counteract their influence, so a delegation of seven Labour leaders was in haste sent over by cocoa free traders for a trip, and draw up a report in conformity with Free Trade doctrines.

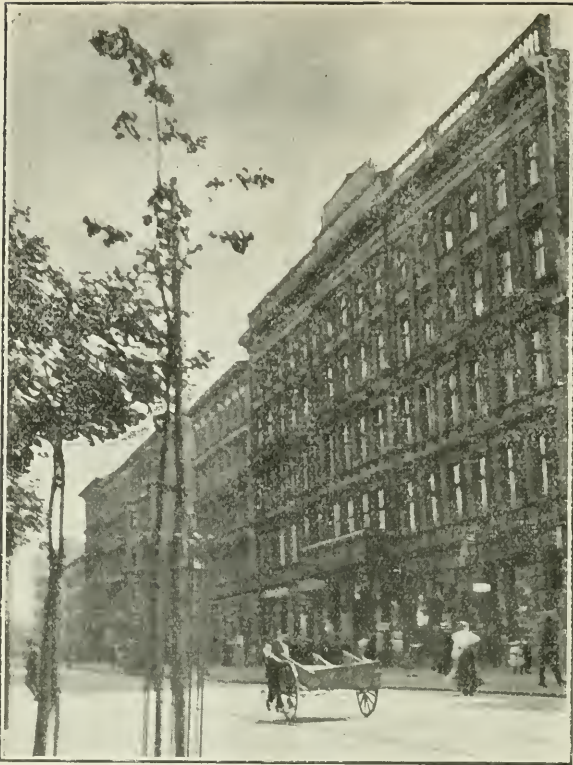
During the sixteen days in which the Labour Leaders accomplished their phenomenal tour, they sought from two sources only information for their lengthy report, viz., *the very best hotels* and the Social Democratic headquarters. On their return a report was published, in which they admitted that Germany was prosperous, but it was their opinion that if it had Free Trade its prosperity would be still greater. The *Daily News* was desirous of participating in the Labour Leaders' most enjoyable pleasure tour, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was therefore sent to join the delegates, and the fact that he and his party stayed at the most expensive and aristocratic hotels, did nothing to raise the poor opinion the German trade unionist had of the British Labour Leaders.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.,

seems to have had a special mandate to pervert the truth. He fulfilled it to perfection, and as a recompence, it appears he was appointed to the chairmanship of the Labour Party in Parliament.

In his pamphlet, "Protection-Ridden Germany," he states (*inter alia*) that he was told by the co-operative stores at Düsseldorf that food commodities were 25 per cent. higher than in Great Britain. I interviewed, in the presence of the delegates, the officials of those stores, and they assured us that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald had not been near that establishment, and was quite unknown to them.

The Honourable Member for Leicester also stated that in the same town he could find only one shop where tea could be bought, and there the lowest price was 3s. per lb. A large number of the delegates who visited Düsseldorf were desirous of verifying this statement, and to their surprise, they found several stores where tea was sold at the rate of 1s. 6d. per German lb., and many of them took home small quantities as samples. Moreover, Mr. Macdonald states that owing to the United States of America raising their tariff on the importation of cutlery in Solingen (the Sheffield of Germany) workers had to pay, by the lowering of their wages, every penny of the augmentation. I purposely took the Leicestershire delegates to that town, to show them what "an apostle of truth" they had in their member. We dined at the Trade Union's establishment, where the Secretary and the other officials assured us that the foregoing statement was a falsehood from beginning to end, and that on the contrary, since the raising of the American tariff, the wages in the cutlery trade had increased by at least 15 per cent. Last, but not least, in his famous pamphlet, Mr. Macdonald gives a deplorable description of the housing of the German working classes, and quotes one particular building in Berlin—the worst he evidently could find—known as Mayer Hof—the flats in which he calls rabbit hutches.



FRONT FACADE OF THE MEYER HOF FLATS,
MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S "RABBIT HUTCHES."

This is the building through which I took about 300 of the 500 delegates. They, at first, thought I was hoaxing them, but ultimately they were satisfied that this was the identical building which the ornament of the Labour Party and the British Parliament had described as rabbit hutches. Had the present chairman of the Labour Party been there at the time, I can assure him he would have had rather a hot ten minutes. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's "Protection-ridden Germany" is nothing less than a fiction.

Germany has its slums like all other countries in Europe, but to a most insignificant extent and the German working man does not live in them. They are generally used as workshops by small tradespeople, who do not occupy them, while in some places they are inhabited by a certain undesirable class which exists in every large city on the Continent. The German artizan generally resides in flats far superior to those which one may find in the West End of London or in Scotland.



A GROUP OF CHILDREN IN MEYERHOF FLATS, (MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S
"RABBIT HUTCHES.")

I will personally trouble you no further with the Hon. Member's pamphlet of perversion of truth, but will only give you a copy of a letter written by an English gentleman residing in Berlin, and who is well acquainted with German labour conditions.



ONE OF THE COURTS OF THE MEYER HOF FLATS, BERLIN
(MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S "RABBIT HUTCHES.")



SPECIMEN OF A ROOM IN THE MEYER HOF FLATS. MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S
"RABBIT HUTCHES."

WILMERSDORF, BERLIN,

27th June, 1910.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's "discovery of Germany" and his revelations in the *Daily News* have created such hilarity among Germans and those acquainted with Germany that he has been nicknamed the English "Dr. Cook" and a "second Louis de Rougement," doubts being expressed as to whether he has ever been in the "Fatherland." The "lightning express" tour he is supposed to have undertaken throughout the whole length and breadth of the German Empire and the marvellous manner in which he gathered his surprising facts about the conditions prevailing at Düsseldorf, Berlin, Munich, Nuremberg, Sonneberg, Strassburg, Stuttgart, Bocholt, Kiel, the agricultural and industrial districts of Thuringia, Saxe-Meiningen, the Rhenish provinces, &c., &c., during the two or three weeks at his command is regarded as a stupendous accomplishment. Nevertheless, so absurd are the statements he makes that it is feared the celerity of the journey interfered with the accuracy of his observations and that no confidence can be placed in the reliability of his statements.

There is, however, a serious objection to the publication of his random, misleading and untrue articles, however amusing they may be, and it is for this reason that I venture to trespass upon your valu-

able time. Firstly, the decrying and belittling of Germany, a matter in which Mr. Macdonald seems extraordinarily expert, tends to aggravate the strained relations already existing between ourselves and a certain portion of the German nation. This is especially the case if the statements made are false. The German, perceiving in such attacks unwarranted, unprovoked and open hostility, resent them keenly. Secondly, the good faith in the sound judgment, quick-wittedness and integrity of Englishmen, as a race, hitherto entertained by the Germans, must suffer. This means much to thousands of Englishmen compelled to reside in Germany, and who are exposed to the justifiable taunts as to the decadence of our nation. The nervous, hysterical fits that convulsed England last year and evinced themselves in the shape of "phantom airships," dread of "German invasion," and "night attacks of German torpedo boats," &c., did much towards dispelling the esteem in which we hitherto have been held abroad. As Lord Northcliffe stated in a cable from Berlin—"Germans are commencing to believe that Englishmen are a race of nervous degenerates." All the falsehoods in connection with this, however, have been regarded as the excrescences of a malady that the English nation was rapidly overcoming. It is different with the responsible but erroneous statements of the hon. member for Leicester, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, which are looked on in some quarters here as almost official utterances. Having been made obviously for the furtherance of party politics, the belief entertained in English fair play has been shattered and our prestige injured.

The errors in the publication are legion, and it would require a whole series of articles to deal with them. Only the chief ones can be confuted here. Suffice it to say that in so doing I am adducing facts based on the experience of many Englishmen who have resided in all parts of Germany for many years, and further that the facts are culled from the annals of the "Imperial Statistical Bureau," the reports of the various Chambers of Commerce, the reports of the Guilds of Merchants, and the Social Democratic Unions. If Mr. Macdonald had taken the trouble to consult these references before he set out on his voyage of discovery, lamentable mistakes would have been avoided. But the cause of Free Trade would not have been furthered thereby, and his arguments in its favour greatly weakened. Apart from party politics, however, I may state that I am voicing the opinion of a great many Englishmen of all political creeds residing in this country who consider that such mis-statements should not pass unchallenged.

Let us "nail" these will-o'-the-wisps.

1. One of the most glaring mistakes of Mr. Macdonald is his statement in reference to unemployment in Germany. He says that whilst at Düsseldorf he was informed by the officials of the Social

Democratic Unions that "during the terrible days of 1908 when German industry was depressed, 10, 20, and even 30 per cent. of their members were unemployed." This is absolutely incorrect. How can Mr. Macdonald reconcile his assertion with the printed reports of the same officials, which are before me (*Statistische Beilage des Correspondenzblatts*, May 28th, 1908, No. 21), in which the following figures regarding unemployment in Germany during 1908 are given. Surely Mr. Macdonald must have been aware of their existence.

1908,	Number of Members Canvassed.	Number of Unemployed.	Percentage of Unemployed.
January	1,297,953	35,058	2·9
February	1,297,953	35,319	2·7
March	1,297,953	31,733	2·5
April	1,269,340	34,871	2·8
May	1,269,340	34,883	2·8
June	1,269,340	36,084	2·9
July	1,272,549	34,624	2·7
August	1,272,549	34,355	2·7
September	1,272,549	34,064	2·7
October	1,261,715	36,295	2·9
November	1,261,715	40,565	3·2
December	1,261,715	55,758	4·4

What becomes of Mr. Macdonald's 10, 20 and 30 per cent. in view of these figures, printed by the very officials who are supposed to have given him the figures quoted in his articles?

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Macdonald states that the German workmen denied that the German tariff steadied employment. If we glance at the figures of unemployment for 1907 we see that, despite the greater activity that took place during that year as compared to 1908, the percentage of unemployed varied but very slightly. Surely a better denial cannot be found to Mr. Macdonald's assertion than the reference to these two lists.

1907.	Number of Members Canvassed.	Numer of Unemployed.	Percentage of Unemployed.
January	1,316,213	21,813	1·7
February	1,316,213	20,674	1·6
March	1,316,213	17,016	1·8
April	1,338,148	17,482	1·3
May	1,338,148	17,939	1·4
June	1,338,148	18,408	1·4
July	1,325,473	18,520	1·4
August	1,325,473	17,718	1·4
September	1,325,473	18,249	1·4
October	1,440,627	22,014	1·5
November	1,440,627	22,748	1·7
December	1,440,627	35,018	2·6

This gross discrepancy between Mr. Macdonald's facts and the figures of the Trade Unions' officials, who have no reason to under-rate the degree of employment, requires explaining.

2. Mr. Macdonald harps on the fact that German Social Democrats are in the main in favour of Free Trade. Of course they are. Free Trade for England is what they most earnestly desire. But Free Trade at home is another matter to them. I will quote here what Herr Georg Gothein, the leader of the Ultra Free Trade wing of the German Radical Party, said in the Reichstag on the question on the 24th May, 1909:—

“Not only as a thorough Free Trader, but as a German, I and my political friends wish the British people to decide in favour of retaining their economic system under which the country has become great. We wish Free Trade to be maintained in Great Britain, not only because we regard it as an asset for the bringing about of more amicable relations between Great Britain and Germany, but because there is no doubt that the introduction would deal a serious blow to our German industry.

“Practically, our whole export to England would be temporarily dislocated and a large portion irretrievably lost. In the presence of these certainties, who can blame us for desiring the evil day to be postponed as long as possible. In a great variety of manufactured articles there can be but little doubt that British Tariffs would bar German imports altogether.”

It is for this reason, and no other, that Germans, be they the Social Democrats to whom Mr. Macdonald talked or be they of other political parties, have an interest in England retaining her system of Free Trade.

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Gothein are shared by the whole Social Democratic Party, and may explain in some degree why Mr. Macdonald found them such warm advocates of Free Trade.

3. In his article on Düsseldorf, Mr. Macdonald says: “The trade in horseflesh is an ordinary part of German commerce,” and refers to horseflesh shops as if they could be seen at every street corner of German towns. This statement is false and misleading. The statistics of the Imperial Statistical Bureau for the whole of Germany show that horseflesh is not an “ordinary” article of German commerce. There is far less horseflesh consumed in Germany than there is in England. During 1908 there were 136,499 horses slaughtered in the whole of Germany, the population being at that time 63,000,000. The number of other animals slaughtered during the same period was 35,934,406 (not including poultry, game and fish). Of the 140,000 horses, thousands were slaughtered as food for animals in the various zoological gardens throughout the empire

as well as thousands for cats' meat, dogs' meat, &c. The true facts are these: The total amount of horseflesh eaten per head in Germany during 1908 was a little below 11 ounces! I challenge anyone to show that less was consumed in the United Kingdom during the same period. Why take Mr. Macdonald's town of Düsseldorf alone; the place that he would make us believe abounds in horseflesh shops. The Oberbürgermeister, or Mayor, of Düsseldorf in the course of a letter on the subject, which I quote *in extenso* further on, says: "There are 432 shops in which they sell oxen, bullocks, calves, pigs and sheep. In addition, there are 22 shops in which meat and sausage are sold. There are only 11 horseflesh shops, all of which have to be specially licensed." It is as difficult to find a horseflesh shop in a German town as it is to find a needle in a haystack. With the exception of two men (compelled in the interests of the journals they represent to hunt all over the town), none of the 80 foreign correspondents in Berlin know of a horseflesh shop. The majority of Germans do not know of such. I am speaking with a three years' experience of the worst parts in the East End of Berlin, where I stayed to study the conditions under which the poor lived, and of fifteen years' experience of Germany in general. I assert without fear of contradiction that any German workman would feel insulted if he were asked if he ate horseflesh. The people who do very occasionally consume it, mostly in the form of sausage, which is clearly branded horseflesh sausage, rank among the lowest of the low. I and my friends living in Germany hold no brief for the German nation. But we resent the imputation that horseflesh "forms an article of ordinary German commerce" as an insult to English intelligence and to Germans. No horseflesh can be sold in Germany by others than licensed horseflesh butchers, and at shops specially licensed for such sale and where no other meat is sold. Nevertheless, Mr. Macdonald says that "horseflesh can be seen in butchers' shops," thereby implying that any butcher can sell it. The purchaser is aware of what he is buying, and no one eats horseflesh in Germany without knowing it. Every joint sold must bear the Government stamp proving that it has been inspected by one of the 50,000 odd meat inspectors in the German Empire. Can this be said of England, where our regulations regarding the sale and inspection of meat are far less stringent? Among the hundreds of German workmen with whom I have associated, I have not met one who has eaten horseflesh. So much for the universal consumption of horseflesh in Germany.

4. Mr. Macdonald states "in grocers' shops you see roasted corn sold as coffee." This, again, is untrue. Roasted corn cannot be sold as coffee in Germany for the simple fact that throughout the whole of the country, coffee is only sold in the unground bean (in distinction to England where it is sold ground), and no person gifted

with intelligence can mistake corn for coffee beans. In Germany coffee is only ground immediately before use. What Mr. Macdonald really refers to without knowing it is a certain kind of roasted malt, which is used principally for medicinal purposes, and which is highly recommended by the medical profession for nervous people to whom caffeine is injurious. The "roasted corn" is sold as malt coffee, but no child could mistake it for real coffee. Why, then, does Mr. Macdonald attempt to make people believe that German working people mistake it for proper coffee? It is impossible to adulterate coffee in Germany like it is adulterated in England, where, proverbially, no good coffee can be obtained. It is not mixed with chicory, surrogates, and other ingredients, but sold in the bean. Then, again, tea. Mr. Macdonald speaks about tea being beyond the reach of the German working class, and says: "Women's eyes glistened with eagerness when he mentioned the magic word 'tea.'" What utter nonsense! Why, the British duty on tea is 5d. and the German duty is 6d. One pound of tea goes four times as far as a pound of coffee as the Germans make it. What, then, is to prevent the working man from using the cheaper article which can be procured in Germany as cheap as 1/3 per pound? It is an argument in favour of the prosperity of the working classes to show that they can drink coffee in preference to tea, for they pay four times as much. Every German housewife will tell you that it's cheaper to buy tea than coffee, but that no one will drink it. It has been tried over and over again. In Berlin there are tea shops and they don't flourish, whereas the cafés do splendid business. In the tea shops a whole teapot of tea (three cups) is supplied for 2½d., but despite the luxuriousness and comfort with which these establishments are fitted up, the German does not take advantage of them. The cafés, however, are full, although the cup of coffee costs 3½d. To deprive a German of his morning and afternoon coffee would be as bad as to deprive him of his dinner beer. Why, then, in the face of these facts does Mr. Macdonald try to make the readers of the *Daily News* believe that the German workman cannot afford to buy tea and that coffee is adulterated throughout Germany? Perhaps he is trying to push the cocoa interests.

5. Mr. Macdonald states that the "ordinary workmen's bread is a forbidding, unpalatable, indigestible and coarse stuff, which is made by bakers, and consumed by workmen because the latter can afford no better." This is Mr. Macdonald's view. I listen to the opinions of over 300 British workmen regarding the so-called "black bread." I had the pleasure of handing samples of this bread to them at a Berlin night refuse, so that presumably it was not of the best quality. "The story of German black bread is absolute humbug"; "good staple food"; "I prefer it to the loaves we get in England"; "we have been fooled regarding German black bread";

“ the bread is excellent ” ; “ very good ” ; “ German bread is more palatable and more satisfying than English bread.” This is evidence of British workmen who ate “ black bread ” all over Germany. I can quote hundreds of similar remarks. And let, in the face of this overwhelming evidence, Mr. Macdonald has the audacity to assert that the German workmen eats inferior bread to that consumed by his English comrade. If Mr. Macdonald only knew it, there is no “ black bread ” in Germany, with the exception of the delicacy called “ Pumpernickel,” which is very expensive, and only eaten as an accompaniment to cheese at hotels. The ordinary bread of Germany is a mixture of wheat and rye. He is absolutely wrong in saying that the bread the English workmen had set before them when in Germany was “ black bread ” or “ Pumpernickel.” The bread that has been exhibited at Tariff Reform lectures is the bread eaten by the working man of Germany, and which was supplied to hundreds of English workmen at different places throughout the Empire. The Germans eat rye bread for preference, as being the most palatable and nutritious. In this they are borne out by scientific experts, and the results of the most extensive investigations made by the army authorities to obtain the best bread for the German soldier have resulted in a bread being introduced that is even browner than the ordinary bread of commerce, but at the same time more expensive. This bread, called “ commis ” bread, is sought for by the German public, and sometimes a “ Tommy ” is induced to barter some of his rations in return for other articles. It is again simply a question of national taste and selection of the healthiest kind of food for the nation. Consequently, the insinuations made that the German working man cannot afford to buy good bread are as libellous as they are unfounded.

6. Wherever does Mr. Macdonald get his information about German clothes? According to him, they are supposed to be 10 per cent. inferior and 20 per cent. dearer than clothes in England. Let me quote from a price list advertised in this morning’s paper :—

Men’s suits cost 8/6 to 38/-.
 Boys’ suits, from 1/11½ to 6/6.
 Trousers, from 1/6 to 5/6.
 Apprentices’ suits, from 6/6 to 25/-.
 Youths’ suits, from 5/- to 12/-.
 Men’s caps, 5½d. to 1/-.
 Miners’ vests, 11½d.
 Coarse woollen jackets, 2/6.
 Ordinary shirts, 11½d.

This is an ordinary sample of price lists for goods obtainable at hundreds of East End clothing shops.

Does Mr. Macdonald seriously mean that the ordinary prices in England are 25 per cent. cheaper? The quality, as in England, differs according to price. Samples of cloth sent from Germany to England a short time ago—I am speaking now of the very finest carriage cloth, or box cloth—elicited the reply from Yorkshire manufacturers that “the cloth was equally as good as anything that could be made in England, and cheaper.” Councillor W. Harris, an English tailor, who visited Germany last March, is of the opinion that “the quality of the material worn by the working classes is superior and cheaper suit by suit.”

7. Mr. Macdonald states in reference to Berlin that “you can now meet on the streets specimens as low as you can see in Whitechapel. You see stunted, pinched, dirty looking men.” An Englishman residing in Berlin writes on this point, and says: “Dear me . . . what eyes he has got. . . How is there and how can there be any comparison? . . . Ask any non-political honest man seeking the truth.” Well, Sir, I am non-political, and am thought honest, and can only say that Mr. Macdonald’s assertion is false. I have never met in any part of Berlin, not even in the lowest quarters of the Ackerstrasse, or Weissensee, anything like the thousands and thousands of people emaciated by poverty and enervated by enforced idleness that can be seen daily in Hoxton, Shore-ditch or Whitechapel. God be praised! the misery that exists there is unknown here! The dirt, filth, squalidness, starvation, foul, fœtid atmosphere, reek destitution that abounds in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other large English towns is unknown, and Mr. Macdonald must be aware of this. I was commissioned by the United States Government three years ago, under Commissioner of Labour, H. Weinstock, to make investigations as to the conditions of the lower classes in Berlin, and I spent several weeks in so doing. I can assure Mr. Macdonald that we found no “stunted, pinched, dirty men,” and we had officials of the workmen’s organisations to guide us to the worst quarters. How is it that Mr. Macdonald is so unfortunate in his experiences? No cases of starvation ever occur in Berlin. Compare that to London, and it must be remembered that the population of the so-called Greater Berlin now numbers 5,000,000 souls. Ask the Salvation Army people here as to the comparative state of poverty, destitution, dirt and misery in Berlin and London. Is it not, to say the least, audacious to maintain that the same horrible conditions prevail in this magnificent city that can be met with in all parts of London? I am speaking with full knowledge of the German night refuges, low lodging houses, &c., and maintain that such a statement is false to the core. Mr. Macdonald states, futher, you see slovenly women, but not so slovenly as you see in English streets. Exactly; slovenly in England, *but not so here*. It is false to say that you can see children in the streets

of Berlin showing signs of neglect. The children, above all, are specially looked after by the authorities, and, if neglected, are removed from the charge of their parents. Perhaps Mr. Macdonald means that he has seen children without shoes and boots, little knowing that in German towns it is customary to allow the children of all classes to run about barefooted for the sake of their health. This habit is also adopted by the rich in watering places, and called the "Kneip" cure. Just as lief say that a "Blue-coat boy" could not afford to buy a cap.

Although I have lived for many years in Berlin, neither I nor my English friends have ever seen a man in ragged or tattered clothes or bare-footed. Can you say the same for London or other large English towns, where abject poverty and riches rub shoulders with each other? The state of affairs in Berlin is well described by Mr. Willie Dyson, who was recently here. He says: "Life in the streets does not yield those sharp contrasts of flaunting wealth and sordid poverty as seen in London. Whatever may be the reason, there are no hobbledehoys fighting to carry your bag, no ragged urchins urging you to buy matches or papers, no dehumanised women begging you to buy laces, and no loafers, cadgers, and other social eyesores at street corners. I nowhere saw a ragged man, ill-clad child, or dishevelled woman." Another Englishman, Mr. Henshall, says: "The difference between our poor at home and those in Berlin is marked: our poor are poorer and more destitute. One misses the haggard face, the corrugated forehead (the result of worry), the high cheek bones and pale faces that speak of long years' struggle against poverty." And yet Mr. Macdonald's magic vision enabled him to discover places as bad as Whitechapel. Further, Mr. Macdonald says: "Given a Whitechapel population and a London atmosphere, and the new Berlin industrial quarters would turn into as magnificent slums as any that our country could boast of." Aye! there's the rub. Given a Whitechapel population. But, fortunately, there are no people in Berlin to compare with the inhabitants of Whitechapel. And why not? Because the general prosperity of the working classes is far greater and the living conditions much better than in England. The well-being and comfort, the cleanliness, healthiness of the working classes in Berlin is due to their prosperity. But this brings me to another of Mr. Macdonald's erratic remarks.

Mr. Macdonald says: "In no single case did we find that wages had increased equal to prices. In every instance we found a lowering of the standard of living." But according to the official returns, just published, of the Department dealing with Accident Insurance, the average wages earned by men, boys and women throughout Germany has risen during the last 10 years from 746 marks to 1,027 marks a year, or by 38 per cent.

Now, the rise in the cost of living during the same period has

been estimated by the most prominent experts and by Mr. Macdonald himself at 25 per cent. Therefore we find that the increase in wages has actually outdone the increase in the cost of living by 13 per cent., which disposes entirely of Mr. Macdonald's statement quoted above.

8. Protection in Germany has kept wages low. Is this so? Striking figures indicating how wages have risen are contained in the returns of the Workmen's Insurance system. The men's contributions towards this system are divided into five classes, those earning the lowest wage being in the first class and those earning the highest wage in the fifth class. In 1900, of every 1,000 contributors there were:—

189 in the first class,
342 in the second class,
238 in the third class,
108 in the fourth class, and
73 in the fifth class.

To-day the figures have undergone a great transition, there being:—

114 in the first class,
263 in the third class, and
201 in the fifth class.

Another gauge of the prosperity of the working classes is the enormous increase in saving banks deposits that has taken place during the last few years. It must be borne in mind that the customers of the German savings banks are almost all working people. According to official figures the deposits have risen from £401,000,000 in 1895 to £682,900,000 in 1907. This increase, it should be noted, must be put almost entirely to the credit of the working population of Germany. As far as the increase in the wages is concerned, during the last few years I find that an average rise of 25 per cent. has taken place. In some cases, such as in Leipsic and Elberfeld, the increase is as much as 30 per cent. The following is a scale of wages paid in the Krupp factories, in which altogether (Essen, Kiel and other places) over 40,000 men are employed. Unskilled labourers, 4/- to 4/6 daily; semi-skilled labourers, 6/- per day; skilled workers from 8/10 upwards. This applies to other large factories throughout the Empire (Loewe's, Allgemeine Electricitäts, Bergmanns, &c.). These rates compare favourably with those paid at Woolwich Arsenal. At Düsseldorf, a town to which Mr. Macdonald paid especial attention during his flash-light trip, the scale of wages (according to the officials of the Labour Exchange) is as follows:—Pianomakers, 35/- per week; locksmiths, 5/6 per day; smiths, 6/6 per day; turners, 6/6 per day; fitters, 5/6 per day; painters, 8d. and 9d. per hour. At Leipsic, the home of printing,

the following wages are paid: Compositors, 26/-, 30/-, 32/- and 38/- weekly; printers, 26/-, 38/- and 40/- weekly; girls employed in light mechanical work, 13/- to 16/- per week. At Nuremberg, in Faber's Pencil Works, wages are paid ranging from 15/- (beginners) to 40/- per week. At Stuttgart, polishers get from 25/- to 35/- a week. The lowest wages for bootmakers at Farnkfort are 22/-; 20 per cent. of the men receive 26/- and clickers 29/2. And so on *ad infinitum*. These are only wages taken at random and without any prejudice from lists in my possession. It must also be taken into consideration that the cost of living for the working classes is cheaper in Germany than in England, and that consequently the purchasing powers of these wages is greater. Still, they can bear comparison with English wages. In conclusion, I refer Mr. Macdonald to the British Consular Report for Berlin for the year 1908, in which Mr. Swabach, Consul-General, says: "The ample rise in wages has more than kept pace with the rise in prices."

Speaking of the working men's homes in Berlin, Mr. Macdonald says: "Underground dwellings abound—the kitchen is quite dark." This does not apply to the majority of working men's homes in Berlin, as Mr. Macdonald would fain lead his readers to believe. In comparison to the number of workmen's homes in the capital the number of "underground" dwellings is very small. As a matter of fact there are no real "underground" dwellings, but simply a few rooms in very isolated street, resembling the basement rooms to be seen in thousands of houses with front areas in the suburbs of London. The building of these area rooms has now been entirely forbidden by the Berlin authorities, and they will soon disappear when the oldest houses in Berlin are pulled down. Nevertheless, these rooms are so well lighted up that they serve for the most part as shops. Kitchens are not dark as a rule in workmen's dwellings. And if in a few exceptional cases they are, what has that got to do with proving that the German workman is worse off than his British *confrère*? Have we no dark underground rooms and kitchens, with only one room, at 5/- to 6/- a week in London, Manchester and Liverpool, not to speak of Glasgow? In Berlin one can obtain with ease quite a well lighted, decent flat of two fair-sized rooms and a light kitchen for 5/- to 6/- per week. Read the reports of the British workmen who visited the hundred scores of workmen's dwellings in Berlin. Read the report of the United States Commissioner of Labour who visited numerous workmen's dwellings selected at random in all parts of Germany: "The housing accommodation for the working classes compares favourably with ours as regards accommodation." Mr. Macdonald talks of rabbit-hutch tenements. The consensus of the opinions of scores of British workmen (Socialists, Unionists, Radicals) who visited German tenements was that: "You may find more overcrowding in England in one house than you can find in a German flat with 60 inmates"; "the housing of the work-

ing classes, mostly on the flat system, is exceptionally good, and rents not so high"; "the artisan classes live in better dwellings"; "palaces compared with the cottages some of our working class occupy"; "three rooms for 25/- a month, 13ft. by 13ft. by 11ft."; "the dwellings are better than the English workmen's dwellings at the same rent." What has Mr. Macdonald to say to this overwhelming evidence of his own country's workmen? Again, take his remarks on the Berlin Labour Exchange, he says: "It seems to have become duller and dirtier and fuller of smells; the people sitting there bear the characteristics of a beaten proletariat." It is ridiculous to take such remarks seriously. I have visited the Labour Exchange scores of times and have had access to all parts of the various buildings. They are all well ventilated, bright, comfortable and cheerful. The men well dressed and in some cases stylishly attired. In an article specially written by Mr. F. W. Wile, the brilliant special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, on the Berlin Labour Exchange, he uses the following expressions: "Splendid and extensive quarters"; "spacious, high ceilinged and well lit"; "imposing"; "to an observer familiar with London unemployed this throng was conspicuous for cleanliness, sobriety and good humour"; "splendid features of this amazing unemployed club." How can Mr. Macdonald forget in his attempts to belittle Germany, the German workman and German institutions, that hundreds of other people gifted with ordinary observation have seen the same scenes and can contradict him flatly. His action is ill-advised, to say the least.

"Every degrading force that troubles the English workman troubles the German." This is not so. Take poor relief. The British workman is, or has been up to the present, dependent in case of illness, destitution, or unemployment on public charity. I ask Mr. Macdonald whether it is not degrading for a self-respecting man to depend on the doles dealt out at pleasure by charitable institutions. The German considers it his privilege and his right in times of sickness, distress or need to fall back on those governmental and parental institutions to which he himself has contributed his quota during the time of his well-being. The German workman can retain his self respect in time of necessity, whilst the British workman is compelled to cringe and beg in order to obtain relief. The degrading influence that bad, filthy, impure drink forced upon the English workman exercises does not trouble the German workman; in Germany the Government strictly enforces regulations whereby only healthy, pure and inexpensive beer is sold which seldom causes serious harm. That is the reason why hardly any drunkenness is seen in Germany among the working classes. I can quote numerous other instances of degrading forces that trouble the English workman and to which the German workman is not exposed, but should have to write a whole series of articles on them so manifold are they.

I find that my letter is assuming such proportions, Sir, that I shall have to run over the next few most glaring errors as rapidly as possible.

At Sonneberg, Mr. Macdonald was shown a man whose income was £90 annually, and who paid an income tax of five guineas. This is impossible. Even in Prussia, one of the most heavily taxed of the Federal States, the income tax on an income of £90 does not amount to one-and-a quarter guineas, or a little less than a quarter of the sum that Mr. Macdonald assures us that the inhabitants of Saxe-Meiningen have to pay. Most extraordinary!!! Below is a list showing the amount of income taxes to be paid on incomes varying from £45 up to £90 in the most heavily taxed districts:—

						Amount of Income Tax.	
£45	to	£52	...	...	...	6/-
£52	..	£60	...	...	...	9/-
£60	..	£67½	...	...	...	12/-
£67½	..	£75	...	...	...	16/-
£75	..	£82	...	...	...	21/-
£82	..	£90	...	...	...	26/-

How does this gross discrepancy arise if not from Mr. Macdonald's incapacity to understand what was told him or to his *nâiveté*. Mr. Macdonald asserts that on Sundays you can see men, women and children hoeing and tilling the fields. Is Mr. Macdonald aware that the law, which is strictly enforced, inflicts severe penalties on all agricultural labour in the fields on Sunday that is performed after ten o'clock in the morning. Woe betide the unlucky farmer caught by the gendarme breaking the law of "Sabbath rest." This is another of those statements that has not the slightest foundation of truth, which is generalised, and produces the falsest impression amongst Mr. Macdonald's readers.

In conclusion—it is not true that German workers are poorer than English workers, as Mr. Macdonald states; not true that they pay higher rents; and, moreover, it is not true that they do not command the same opportunities for living at the same level. It is false to state that the standard of life of the great masses of earners in Germany is being lowered and that the people eat dear bread. We have Mr. Macdonald's assertions as opposed to the testimony of hundreds of upright, honourable and observant Englishmen of all classes and of all political creeds—Free Traders, Fair Traders, Socialists and Unionists, who have visited Germany with the earnest intention of rendering a true, unbiassed report of the conditions prevailing in the Empire. We have the testimony of others than Englishmen who are not vitally interested in the question of Free Trade and protective duties, who are also equally well acquainted with England and Germany. They are unanimous that the well-being.

comfort and prosperity of the German workman by far exceeds that of the Englishman. I can quote both chapter and verse for this and all the facts that I have adduced. There is no argument to be obtained for Free Trade partisans in Germany. Whether the steadiness of work, the rising wages, the increase in the working classes' well-being, comfort and prosperity be due to the system of protective duties or to other causes is not for me to say. But there is one thing I maintain, and that is the following: For facts regarding the great German Empire, the British public would do well to think twice before assimilating those published in the Press by Mr. Macdonald, who has never resided in Germany, who cannot speak the language fluently, who is perfectly unacquainted with the habits and customs of the country, and who is compelled to rely for the bulk of his information on the vagaries of a humorous or unreliable interpreter, or on those of a practical joker.

An Englishman went to Paris for two days and saw a boy with red hair, and another who stuttered. On his return home he wrote a book on Paris, stating—all Frenchmen have red hair and stutter! The moral is obvious.

GEO. E. MABERLY-OPPLER.

Letter from the OBERBURGERMEISTER OF DUSSELDORF referred to above.

I beg to thank you for your communication of the 20th inst., and have noted the inclination manifested in the English Press to disseminate false statements regarding Düsseldorf. I also beg to thank you for drawing my attention to the matter. As far as the details are concerned I take the liberty of saying:—

1. It cannot be admitted that "horseflesh forms an ordinary article of commerce in Germany," and especially in Düsseldorf. The writer of the article in question was probably thinking of Holland, to which the sentence might apply. As far as Düsseldorf is concerned the following details will prove the contrary. In the whole of the town there only 11 horseflesh shops in addition to 432 other butchers' shops, and 22 in which sausages and other meat wares are sold. Horseflesh can only be sold by the 11 horseflesh shops mentioned. As far as the consumption is concerned it might be interesting to note that the following animals were slaughtered for human consumption in Düsseldorf during 1909:—

27,173	cattle.
26,153	calves.
48,374	sheep.
84,409	pigs.
211	sucking pigs.
1,168	horses.

For a population consisting of 350,000 souls this is a very insignificant amount of horseflesh.

2. The black bread referred to is a very popular and general food that is eaten in Düsseldorf and the whole of North Germany in addition to wheaten bread and grey bread (wheat and rye). It is not only eaten by the poor man, but by *the wealthiest people, it being much more nourishing than wheaten bread*. In South Germany this kind of bread is not known.

3. The taxes paid in Düsseldorf are extremely low. A man who earns £50 a year pays about 16 *marks 50 pfennigs* for all his taxes added together (income tax, parish rates and church rates, water rates, &c.).

4. The unskilled workman earns at least 3 *marks 50 pfennigs* in Düsseldorf, but, on an average, *more*. The average wage of the skilled workman exceeds 5 *marks* daily, and those workmen employed in the building and machinery trades earn a great deal more. Over 8 *marks* a day is earned by many men in these latter branches.

5. That the poor people would rather drink tea than coffee is *entirely untrue*. The beverage preferred is coffee. *It must be regretted that dilfully misleading and prejudiced statements of the above nature find their way into the English Press, and I should feel greatly obliged to you if would confute the same.*

The Magistracy,
Düsseldorf.

Yours faithfully,
WUTSCHING.

June 28th. 1910.



ANOTHER ROOM IN THE MEYER HOF FLATS. MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S "RABBIT HUTCH."



CLASS ROOM OF COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOL AT DORTMUND.

Having dealt sufficiently with starving, Tariff-ridden and down-trodden Germany, I will now give a lesser, though more striking example of what Protection is doing for one of the most backward countries in Europe, viz. :—

SPAIN.

Before the Spanish-American War in 1898, that country lived on the plunder of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, but when these two Colonies were lost, the State entered into a condition of bankruptcy, and the people were on the border of starvation. The Spanish Statesmen, although slowly, took in hand the regeneration of their country by erecting a strong Tariff wall, with the result that within 12 years only, factories and industries have sprung up everywhere; its viniculture and agriculture are extending, the conditions of the workers improving, and its finances have been converted from a state of bankruptcy into a yearly surplus of several million pesetas. If Spain is allowed political peace, its educational system improved, and its regeneration permitted to take its natural course, I venture to predict that she will once more become one of the most prosperous countries in Europe, and this will be due solely to Protection.

OTHER NATIONS IN THE WORLD.

According to our Free Trade friends, America, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, Japan, and other nations in the world are all foolish in adopting this Tariff policy, and we are the only wise people. The idea is preposterous. What is the aim of the Tariff Reformers? Its fundamental principles are protection and justice to the British workers, as it is understood by Trade Unionism, that is to say, better pay, increase of employment, and the retention of British work in British hands. Its object is to develop industries at home and to extend them abroad.

America, Germany and other countries, by protecting their home markets, are able to produce in larger quantities for those home markets, and at the same time to deluge the British markets with their surplus production; they thus undersell the British manufacturers and consequently the British working men are far greater losers than the employers.

A FORMER RADICAL PRIME MINISTER.

The Radical and Labour members of Parliament would have you believe that Protection spells ruin and Free Trade prosperity. How comes it then that we have, according to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a former Radical Prime Minister, 12 millions of people bordering on starvation? How is it that we have something like fifty societies actually engaged in assisting the unemployed to emigrate to poor, stricken, tariff-ridden countries; how, also, is it that the cost of living has risen at least 25 per cent., and the wages of skilled labour have remained stationary; and why have the wages of miners and unskilled labourers decreased in our paradise of Free Trade? Oh! foolish emigrants, who heed not the seductive voices of the Labour leaders—especially Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.—and who remain not in glorious Free Trade Britain, to be happy all the days of your life near your families and friends.

Our population is nearly half that of Germany, and we are yearly losing about 300,000 of our best blood, who are forced for want of work to emigrate to Protected countries.

COBDEN'S DOCTRINE.

When England nearly 70 years ago adopted Free Trade, Cobden, its author, thought that all other nations would adopt it also. They did not, but instead they steadily closed their markets on our goods, with the result that we have lost and are still gradually losing our industries one by one. Hence it is that we have in Free Trade Britain, 12 millions of people on the point of starvation. During forty years ten millions of our best blood, our sons and daughters, have been driven out of the country, through lack of employment

caused by foreigners being allowed to dump their surplus goods on our shores, for which they take any price they can get, and in some cases less than the cost price is accepted.

FREE TRADERS FROM A SENTIMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

A large number of Free Traders support that doctrine from a sentimental point of view. They believe in "immutable laws." "Imaginary laws" would be a better title for some of them. Why "immutable law," which every foreign country, without exception, which even our colonials, men of our own blood, trained in our own schools, reared in our own economic doctrine, steadily ignore? I can challenge references, not only to the reasoned judgment, but to the deliberate action of statesmen, amongst the most capable the world has ever produced, keen business men, who are fighting us in our markets and teaching us their capacity. Every country but ours has adopted means for the protection and development of its trade. No, my readers, the Tariff Reformers do not appear before you as doctrinaires; they do not advocate Protection as a shibboleth or a fetish, or for political and vote-catching purposes.

When this country first came under the spell of this "immutable doctrine," one of our greatest expectations was the development of our exports. Our economic doctrine, then brand new, was to awaken enthusiasm among other nations, that they were all to rush to its adoption. But they did not do so, and why? Perhaps because they were nations and intended to remain nations; perhaps because they held that no abstract thesis should require them to sacrifice the control of their markets for the benefit of their own people. For the last 40 years our "immutable doctrines" have been taken advantage of by our competitors in dumping their surplus goods on us and in stopping our trade. They are quite satisfied in leaving us a monopoly of Free Trade, and a monopoly it remains. This kind of wisdom is now dying fast and it behoves every Briton who has the welfare of the country at heart to hasten its interment. I doubt if it will ever "smell sweetly" or "blossom in the dust." I hope to live to be present and to have the privilege of delivering the funeral oration.

RECORD BREAKING YEARS.

Our Free Trade friends, especially Mr. Lloyd George, are constantly asking us what we want more, since British trade is as thriving as ever. They say with pride, loog at our total, loog at our record-breaking year. If I had the material at hand I should like to analyse them in order to discover what profits they have yielded to strictly British industry and to our working classes. I am, however, content to answer, and to ask you to look at the totals

of the various countries of Europe and America, and you will find everywhere record-breaking years of trade, with the difference that there is everywhere less unemployment and better wages earned by the workers than in Great Britain. (Compare again carefully the statistics of the labour market and wages on pages 40, 41 and 42.

Who supplies the money for the Free Trade bogey? The foreign importers who derive the bulk of the profits of the record-breaking years, and who accumulate large fortunes, without any risks whatever, and without employing a single skilled British workman, and in fact employs very few working men at all. Firms like Brunner and Mond, Cadbury, Rowntree, Lever Brothers, Pear's Soap Company, &c., &c. Brunner and Mond, because they have made a large fortune out of their chemical products, heavily protected by patent rights; Cadbury and Rowntree, because chocolate is already protected by an import duty; Lever Brothers and Pear's Soap, because they have unlimited British capital at their disposal, which enables them to go behind the Tariff walls and erect factories abroad. Our artizans have no capital, therefore they must starve at home or emigrate.

CONSTANCY OF OUR FREE TRADERS.

I will give a striking example of some of our Free Traders' inconstancy. Mr. Barratt, the Chairman of Pear's Soap Company, at their last general meeting made the following most interesting statement:—

“The duty on our goods in America is an all-round 50 per cent., yet soapmakers there copy our goods, copy our wrappers, copy our phrases, copy our illustrations, copy our advertising matter generally, and, as I told you, even copied our name, and they can come here into this market entirely free. It is a sort of international race, in which one competitor starts ‘behind the scratch’ (that, of course, the Englishman), the other halfway up the course, and it is to these gentry that we are indebted for the increased duties to which we have been subjected as a result of their combination to exercise pressure for keeping out their European competitors.

“For this purpose, whilst they use a good deal of palm-oil in their factories, some—indeed a very large quantity, probably £100,000 worth of it, as I am most influentially informed—found its way last year to Washington to lubricate the hands of certain other gentlemen there. That is how we stand, but please don't infer from these remarks that I, personally, am a Tariff Reformer, for though Pears' is a big business, old England's is a bigger.

“Talking of export matters, we hear much of ‘Preference’ from the Colonies; we have not discovered it. They do not appear to treat us much more kindly than the foreigner treats us. Their duties are framed, like the foreigners', as nearly as possible to keep

us all out, but they make them just a little tougher for the Continental makers to counterbalance cheaper labour there, so that the so-called preference is not of much benefit to us. Recognising the difficulties with which we have to contend, you must appreciate what an excellent, steady, old business we have in Pears' soap, since it enables us still to continue our customary 10 per cent.

"In America, as I have told you in my previous remarks, we have to pay 50 per cent.; if I send £100 worth of soap to New York I have fifty sovereigns to pay in order to get it into our warehouse there."

A NEW FACTORY IN THE U.S.A. WITH BRITISH CAPITAL.

And for that reason the Company are taking steps to erect works in the United States. The result must inevitably be that a few hundred less British working men will be required at Isleworth. Sir Thomas Dewar rightly said at the same meeting that in due time there would be another derelict factory as a monument to Free Trade. This is but a secondary consideration; the essential is that Mr. Barratt and his shareholders get their pound of flesh, in the shape of 10 per cent. dividend on their capital. Unhappily, we in this country possess no "Portias," and thus it is that some of our Free Traders are Free Traders in Great Britain and Protectionists abroad.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FREE TRADE GOVERNMENT.

Seven years ago the Government of the "cheap loaf" came into power by fraud and falsehood, promising to do all manner of wonderful things for the people of this country. We were to have cheap food and plenty of money with which to buy it. To listen to the average Radical candidate you would have thought that by half-a-dozen Acts of Parliament at most, it would be possible to create a heaven upon earth. Peace, retrenchment, social reform, and cheap food, were added to the bait. Have these pledges been carried out? In the matter of industrial peace the Government cannot claim any striking success, unless it be in "strikes." Then, indeed, they have achieved a record success. As to retrenchment, the Budget and Supplementary Estimate during the seven years has increased by thirty-five millions and the Exchequer issues by nearly thirty millions yearly. The Civil Service Estimates in 1905-6 were £30,336,722, and in 1912-13, £49,859,354. This alone shows how far retrenchment has been practised. And Reform! I should like to know a single act of their reform. No doubt they claim the Workman's Insurance Act. That Act undoubtedly would have been most beneficial, and a boon to the workers at large had not political and party considerations again played an important part and

destroyed the real object in view. How has the "cheap loaf" promise been fulfilled? Instead of becoming cheap, food is steadily rising at the same ratio as it is rising in all other countries, while as to wages, the earning capacity, according to official reports, has certainly decreased with the great majority of artisans. But all the facts do not figure in the Board of Trade documents. In some industries, apart altogether from wage rates, the actual earnings have diminished. A "speeding-up" policy has been adopted, whereby men do more work for the same money than they earned a few years ago. I know of cases where labourers used to be employed regularly at weekly wages of from 22s. to 25s. and had time in which to rest. Now the men are rushed just while a job is on and suspended the moment it is finished. Instead of resting "on pay," they have to rest "off pay," and they are fortunate if, after being in attendance the whole week, at the end they draw 17s. The weekly, daily, hourly wage rates are just the same. No reduction has been recorded in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette, but the men, as a matter of fact, are earning from 15 to 30 per cent. less than they used to earn. Most of the miners, for example, are earning considerably less money than they did only two or three years ago, particularly in the matter of allowance of dead work. In the organised trades, those of which we have official records, wages have gone down more than up during the last few years, real earnings have diminished still more, and in the unorganised branches of industries, the retrogression has been very pronounced. While earnings have thus decreased, the cost of food has increased, and more taxation has been imposed upon beer, spirits and tobacco.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Now let me turn to the question of unemployment. In 1900 we had an average 2.5 per cent. or 25 per thousand of Trade Unionists unemployed. In 1910 we had 4.7 per cent., or 47 per thousand drawing out-of-work pay, while for the last five years it was 5.2 per cent., or 52 per thousand, and at the 31st December, 1911, it stood at 4.6 per cent. or 46 per thousand; a slight decrease. These are what the Free Traders call record-breaking years. But again, it must be pointed out that official figures do not tell the whole story. The percentage of unskilled labourers unemployed has grown far more rapidly than that of the skilled, and as shown on page 63 has reached to an alarming point.

The Trade Unionists do not so readily submit to speeding-up, and to its consequent casualties as do the unorganised and unprotected workers. It is in these branches of labour, of which we have the least official records, that the conditions are the worst, and let it be observed, we have this growth of unemployment in spite of increased emigration.

EMIGRATION.

In 1910 this was quite 60 per cent. more than in 1901, in which year the figures were 137,557, while in 1910 they had reached 320,080 (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, April, 1912). The fact remains that notwithstanding the labour relief thus afforded wages were lower and employment scarcer.

PAUPERISM.

Pauperism is much about the same. Between New Year's Day, 1901, and New Year's Day, 1910, the number of indoor paupers in Great Britain had increased from 198,095 to 296,691, outdoor paupers from 494,430 to 593,858, insane paupers from 96,272 to 118,854, casuals from 85,905 to 121,354, and this in spite of the 950,000 5s. Old-Age Pensioners. These figures reveal a hard struggle for existence.

Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues still ask, "What more do you want where you have record-breaking years?" My answer is that Free Trade policy undoubtedly is the cause of the misery, unemployment, emigration and pauperism. The Radicals, supported by the Labour Party, cling to the "Immutable Laws" of Cobdenism, and only by increased taxation, increased cost of living, and low wages, has the present Government redeemed its pledges.

LORD BEACONSFIELD IN 1845.

warned the country against the adoption of Mr. Cobden's Free Trade doctrine, and in a speech in the House of Commons said: "To fight hostile tariffs with free import, might temporarily benefit a class, but would involve disaster in the end. The dislocation of labour would be trebled, the crowded towns would overflow. Continental competition might arise, and what was above wealth, the morale, the character, the physique of the population would be impaired." Every word he then uttered has become true.

SLUMS OF THE FILTHIEST AND MOST DEGRADING DESCRIPTION.

Every large city in Great Britain has an immense population herded together in slums of the filthiest and most degrading description. Slums, many of which are unfit for human habitation, and where the death rate is something like 40 per thousand per annum. The physical, mental and moral life of the nation is being undermined and demoralised, and police court records show that in many cases twelve to fifteen people have been herded together in these hovels. To what is this due? Anyone who investigates this problem will find that the cause is unemployment. Many respectable people who at one time were in possession of comfortably and

decently furnished houses have through continued want of work, become eventually submerged in these foul-smelling, fever-haunted slums. Their lives shrivel and shrink, and many who at one time were pure become desperately and sexually immoral. Are they to blame? Certainly not. They are what their surroundings make them. The effect on child life particularly is truly appalling, and to contemplate the lives of such children causes one to shudder.

I have travelled nearly all over Europe and nowhere have seen or heard of people living in such deplorable conditions as in this country.

DEMAGOGUES AND CHARLATANS.

Who is the cause of all this misery and degradation? I unhesitatingly say our political demagogues and charlatans. In order to retain at any price the "sweets of office," they delude the electors. Their motto seems to be, "All is fair in political warfare"! What matters the welfare of the country and of those who gave us their votes, as long as we retain the "spoil"? How long will you, oh! simple minded proletariat, starve and endure that fraud and be the dupes of those adventurers?

Although on the Tariff problem depends the life or death of hundreds of thousands of toilers, politicians made it a political and party question. They saw in it, as in the case of the "terminological inexactitude of the Chinese slavery bogey," a chance of obtaining the votes which put them into power. They, of course, succeeded, but I predict that the day of retribution is approaching, and posterity will judge them in their true light.

THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Before starting on their investigation one condition only was imposed on each party of the working men delegates to Germany, and that was, that on their return they should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. You have read the reports of 420 men, your fellow working men, men of your own political creed, and their judgment is emphatic, viz., that all that was told concerned the conditions of workers in Protected countries, especially Germany, was from beginning to end a perversion of the truth. Do you now doubt that you were deceived, and that you gave your votes to these political frauds and demagogues through misrepresentation. Every report states that the prosperity of Germany was a revelation to the delegates. That prosperity, I need hardly say, is solely due to Protection, and the same good result to this country can only be brought about by its adoption.

BISMARCK AND FREE TRADE 33 YEARS AGO.

Bismarck, in introducing his new policy of Protection on May 20th, 1879, said, "We have opened wide the doors of our States to the imports of foreign countries and we have become the dumping ground for over production of all those countries. Germany is being swamped by surplus production of foreign nations, prices have been depressed, and the development of all our industries and our entire economic position have suffered in consequence."

These words exactly represent the position of our country at the present moment.

DUMPED AND COUNTERFEIT GOODS.

We are now keeping an open market for the foreign goods' manufacturers, enabling them to produce their work on a larger and cheaper scale, and dump down all their surplus goods on our market. Not only are articles ready for sale dumped on our shores, but large numbers are manufactured abroad, sent over sold, and re-sold here as British. I will give a few concrete cases. Lace manufactured at Plauen (Saxony) goes to Nottingham in a rough state; it is made up there into dresses, blouses, &c., &c., and sold again as Nottingham goods. Hosiery manufactured at Chemnitz comes over here and is re-sold again as produce of the Nottingham Hosiery Company. Yes! the company and the capital are British, but the works are at Chemnitz (Saxony). Cloth manufactured at Aachen and Muelheim and other parts of Germany comes over here in rough state and after undergoing a process of pressing and glazing, it is re-sold here as British cloth. The Osram and other electric lamps manufactured at Berlin and bought there for about 10d. are re-sold over here as British lamps for 2s. 9d. and 3s. Soft felt hats manufactured in Italy are sent here, bands are put round them and the name of the home firm stamped on them, and they are then re-sold as British made hats. Cutlery manufactured at Solingen are sent to Sheffield and re-sold again as British goods.

As quoted by Dr. Rudolf Braunschweig, author of the "Solingen Steel Goods Industry":—The principal competitors in the world's markets are Germany (Solingen), England, France, and the U.S.A. England always was the chief competitor, and at the beginning of the last century, Solingen was undoubtedly obliged to acknowledge English supremacy, but since the foundation of the German Empire, the Solingen manufacturers have developed into formidable rivals. All Albion's counter measures had no effect, but helped to complete the recognition of the Solingen goods. Since the eighties the exports of England have been surpassed by those of Solingen, and that town is to-day predominant. Solingen manufacturers assure me that England is no longer in a position to exert influence against them or to prejudice them in the world's market.

The Sheffield industry is in a state of retrogression; the Sheffield manufacturers order in Solingen "unsigned goods," which are sent over and re-sold in their firms' names to their clients.

I could state innumerable other cases. I found even swords for the British Army were sharpened and polished at Solingen (the Sheffield of Germany). But our goods are kept out everywhere by strong Tariff walls.

We have lost a good many industries and are losing others one by one, like lace and cutlery and our world-famous textile works will also go; in fact, a breach has already been made in that fortress of the British industry by the importation of German cloth and hosiery.

YOUR GREAT GRANDFATHERS

Who built up this vast Empire thought their commerce worth fighting for with a strong hand? Do you not think it worth protecting by the same means to which every civilised country resorts?

BAFFLED AND BEATEN.

We are baffled and beaten by the foreigner on every side. He and his workmen are growing richer at our expense, while we are getting poorer year by year. Let us close our doors against foreigners in the same manner as they have closed theirs against us. Instead of constantly taxing ourselves, let us tax the foreigner and his dumped goods.

SOCIAL DEGENERATION.

In this country unemployment is the root of our social degeneration. Prosperity can reign only where there is regular employment, and for that British work must be retained in British hands.

THE BEST BLOOD OF ENGLAND.

Men representing the best blood of Great Britain have left and are leaving our shores for Protectionist countries to gain a living denied them in the land of their birth, and so the country is bleeding to death. Could you under Tariff Reform be worse off than you are now? I think not. Give it a trial!

With a full heart and full hope for brighter days for the toilers of this country I bid farewell to my readers, and close with the memorable words used once by His Majesty the King, when Prince of Wales:—"Wake up! Wake up, Britain,"

Before it is too late.

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