

the ex-capital. A number of new publishing houses joined the established firms in the sector like Pomba, Paravia, and Loescher to produce a steadily widening stream of investigative reports, economic texts, historical works, and professional manuals in the first decade of the century. During the same period, the readership of the local press more than doubled and the city's leading daily, *La Stampa*, began to challenge Milan's *Il Corriere della Sera* as the pre-eminent newspaper on the Italian peninsula. Under the direction of Alfredo Frassati, the Turinese paper enjoyed the collaboration of such prominent intellectual luminaries as the economist and post-war prime minister, F. S. Nitti, the renowned criminologist, Cesare Lombroso, Gaetano Mosca, theorist of elites, as well as the young Piedmontese economist, Luigi Einaudi, who would go on to become the first president of the Italian Republic after 1945. Many of the same men also played an active role in the launching of one of Italy's leading journals, *La Riforma Sociale*. With Einaudi as its editor after 1900, the journal provided in-depth analyses of the principal economic and social problems of the country for a larger "intelligent public".

Turin's middle classes had an opportunity to celebrate the impressive achievements of the previous decade and their city's new image as a center of economic and social progress, when the ex-capital played host to an international exposition in 1911, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unification. Dedicated fittingly to the theme of "industry and labor", the exposition showcased the recent industrial progress of the city and offered a preview of the new scientific discoveries and technological advances on the horizon. By most accounts, the exposition was a smashing success. Many other nations took part with their own pavilions and the exposition attracted over seven million visitors to Turin from all over Italy and the rest of Europe between the end of April and mid-November 1911.

Still, not all segments of the local population shared equally in the material benefits of Turin's industrial transformation. The economic gap between the middle and working classes, in particular, actually widened in the years after 1900. While workers found greater opportunities for employment in the expanding manufacturing plants, their wages remained low and were largely absorbed by rising prices for food and rents. To make matters worse, the housing market did not keep pace with the demographic explosion in the city. Between 1901 and 1915, the population rose 43%. Even more dramatic increases took place in the new working-class neighborhoods on the outskirts of Turin, where the population rose by 500% from 1891 to 1911. The inhabitants of these areas had little contact with other social classes and lived under