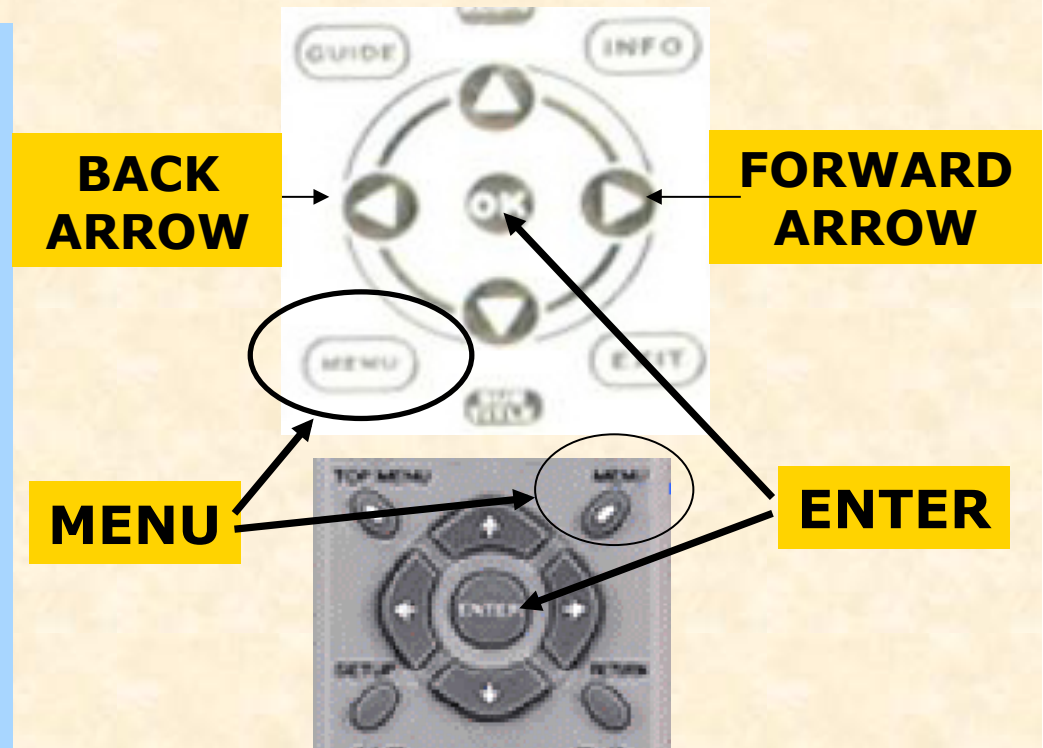


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THE MENU BUTTON MAY BE LOCATED ANYWHERE NEAR THE ARROWS.

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA 1900-1920

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WRITTEN BY

HERSCHEL SARNOFF

ELAINE SARNOFF

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CONTACT INFORMATION:

hsarnoff@gmail.com

VERSION 1.2



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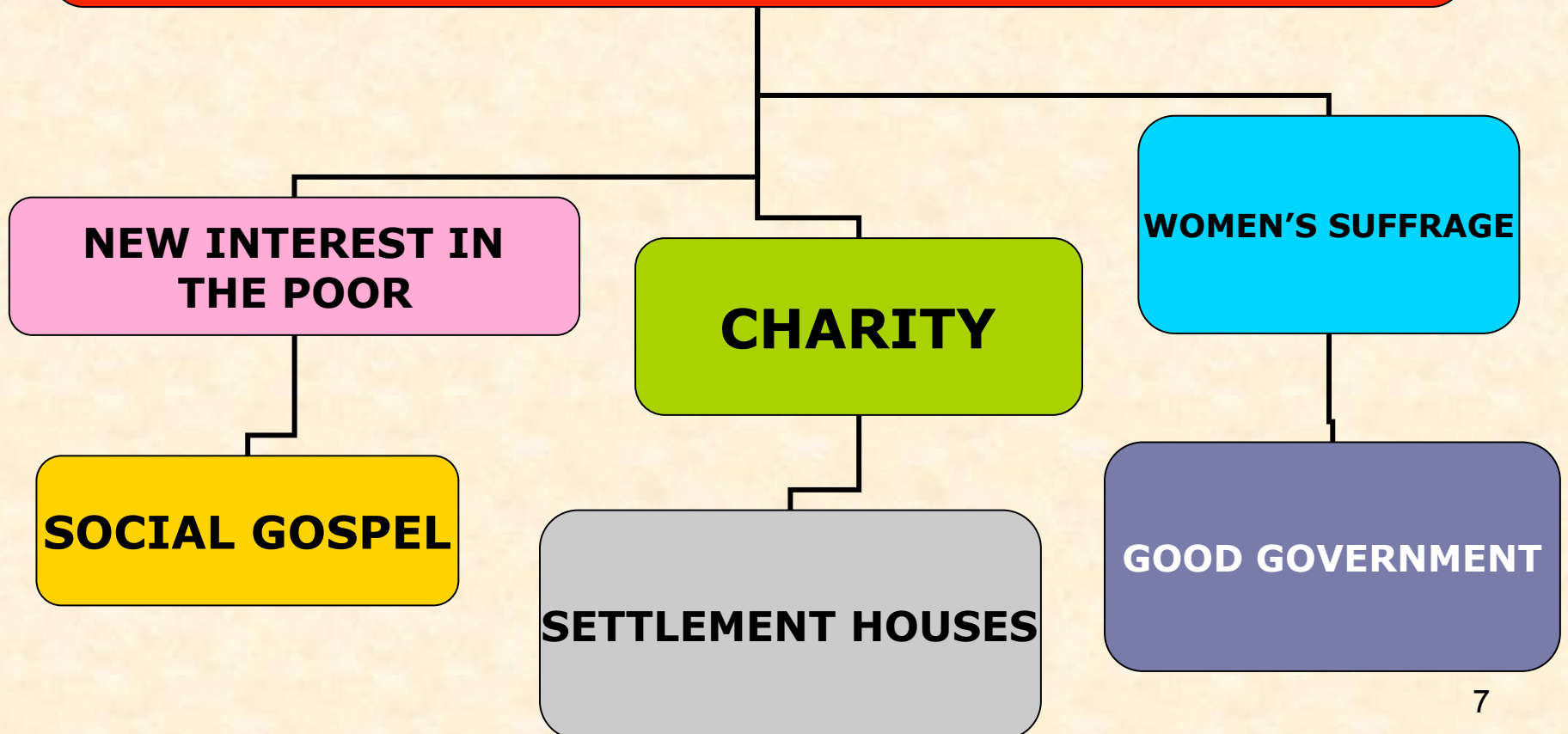
Roots of Progressivism

WHAT WAS PROGRESSIVISM?

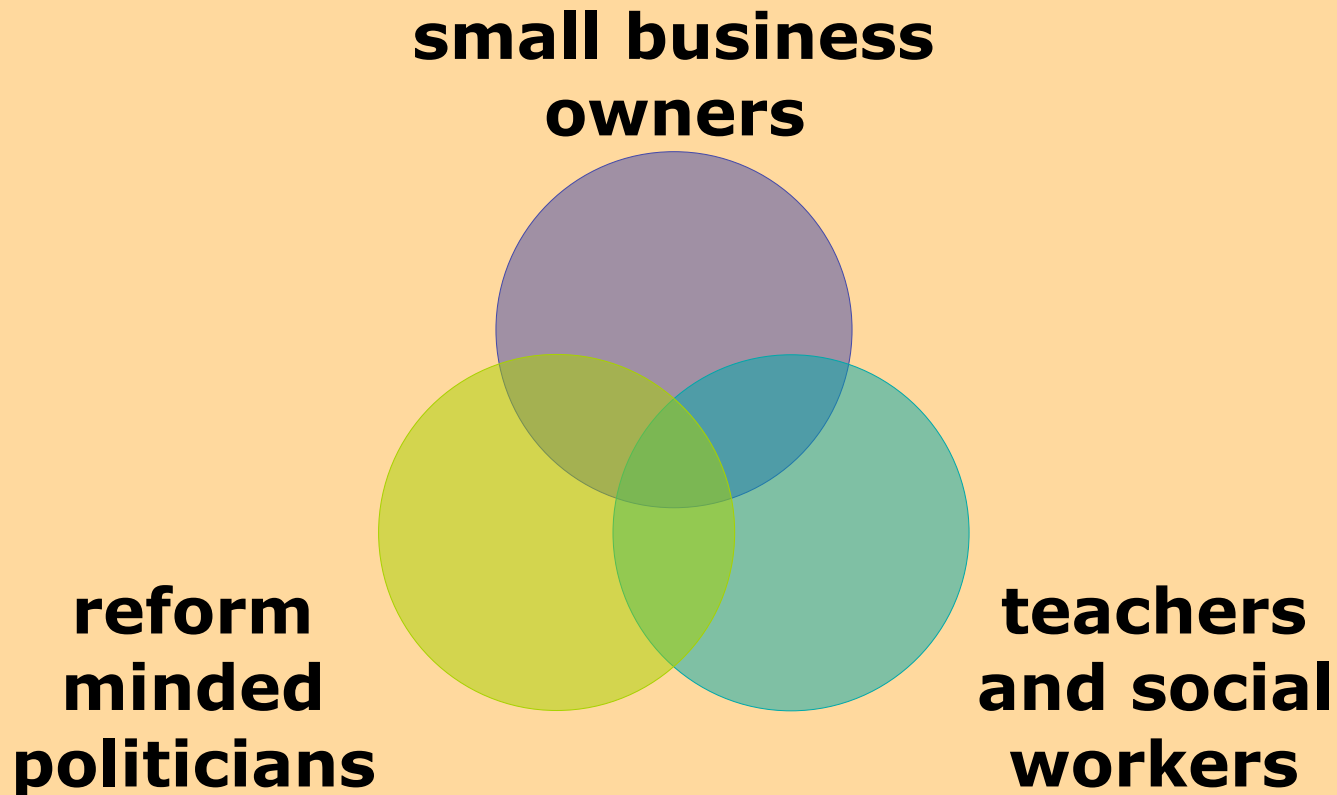
- MANY HISTORIANS BELIEVE IT WAS THE *URBAN* COUNTERPART TO *RURAL* POPULISM**
- IT CAN ALSO BE DEFINED AS THE BEGINNING OF MODERN "LIBERALISM"**
- LIBERALS/PROGRESSIVES BELIEVED:**
 - THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE MORE ACTIVE**
 - SOCIAL PROBLEMS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED THROUGH GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION**
 - PUBLIC FUNDS SHOULD BE USED TO ADDRESS SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

ORIGINS OF THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

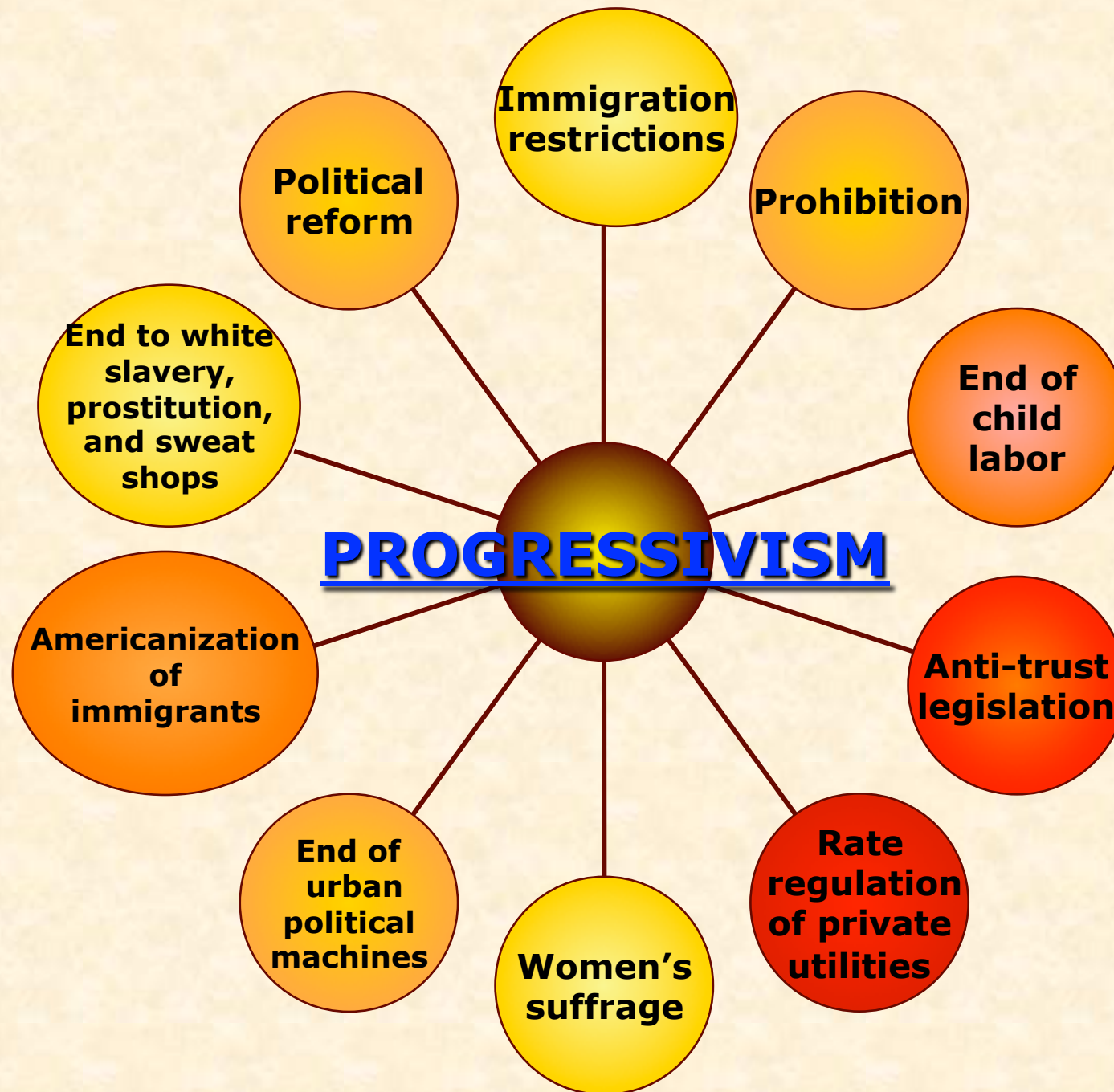
MOVEMENTS THAT LED TO PROGRESSIVISM



WHO WERE THE PROGRESSIVES?



The majority were from the well educated urban middle class



Settlement House Movement



The settlement house movement began in the late 1880's and lasted up through the Great Depression of the 1930's.



Middle-Class educated women and men volunteers lived and worked in settlement houses.



Settlement houses were often converted residential buildings in poor urban neighborhoods. By 1910, there were over 400 settlement houses in the U.S.



The goal was to improve the lives of poor families by providing amenities and services that were not provided by government.



They offered clubs, classes, social gatherings, playgrounds, arts programs, sports and summer camps, clean milk stations, well-baby clinics and other innovative programs.



Settlement workers saw their mission as social reform. The settlement houses became laboratories for developing new techniques and offering training in the new field of social work.



The first settlement house in the United States, University Settlement in New York, was founded in 1886. It served as a school, community center, research institute, and welfare agency. The settlement house pioneered many services, including kindergartens and public baths, which were later supported or assumed by municipal government.

**JANE ADDAMS AND ELLEN GATES STARR
WERE THE CO-FOUNDERS OF HULL-
HOUSE WHICH WAS THE CUTTING EDGE
OF REFORM FOR THE NATIONS
IMMIGRANTS AND POOR.**



ELLEN GATES STARR



JANE ADDAMS

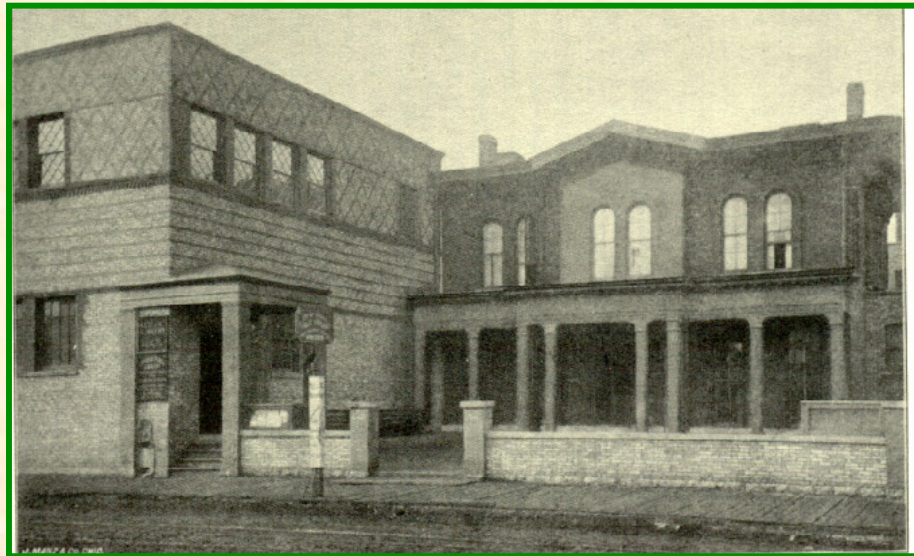
HULL-HOUSE: CHICAGO



Hull-House sought to assimilate individual newcomers into the American way of life.

INSIDE HULL HOUSE





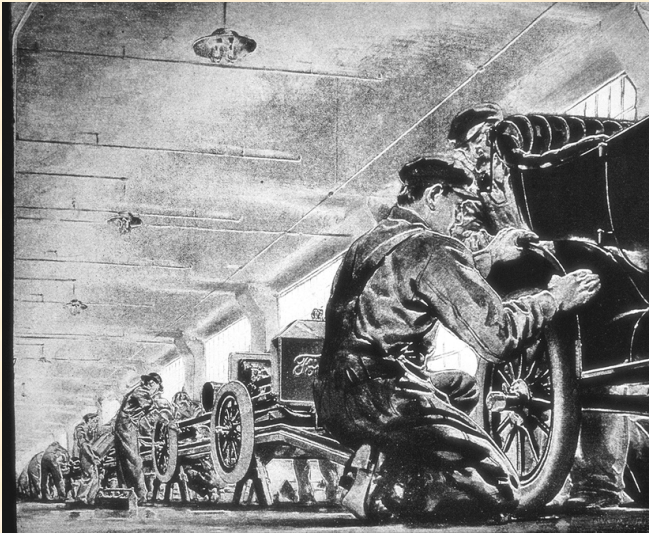
OTHER SETTLEMENT HOUSES

Problems in America

PROBLEMS IN THE RAPIDLY GROWING URBAN AREAS



INCREASED IMMIGRATION AND MASS MOVEMENT TO URBAN AREAS CREATED SERIOUS PROBLEMS

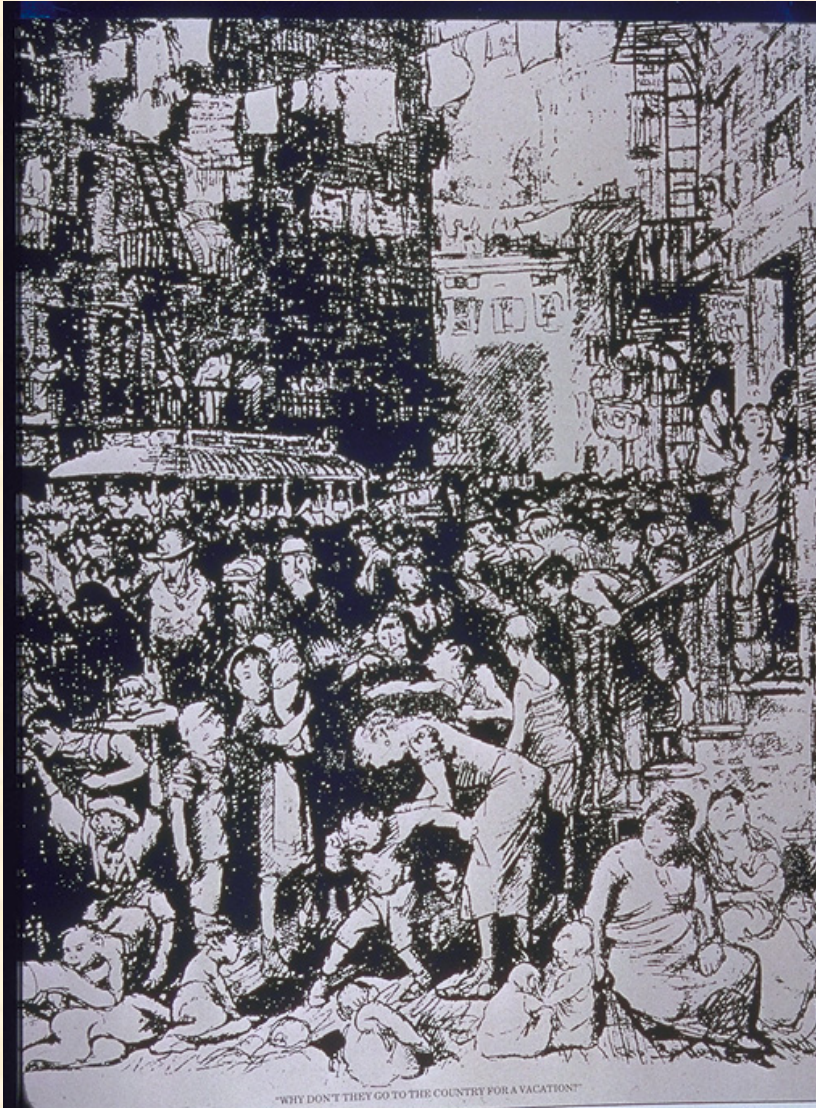


The lure of city jobs attracted Americans from farms and small towns.



Millions of immigrants poured into the U.S, the majority settling in the new urban centers.

PROBLEMS IN THE NEW CITIES #1: SLUMS





TENEMENTS WERE APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH MANY SMALL ROOMS WHERE WHOLE FAMILIES WOULD LIVE, CROWDED TOGETHER WITHOUT ADEQUATE AIR, WATER OR SANITARY FACILITIES.



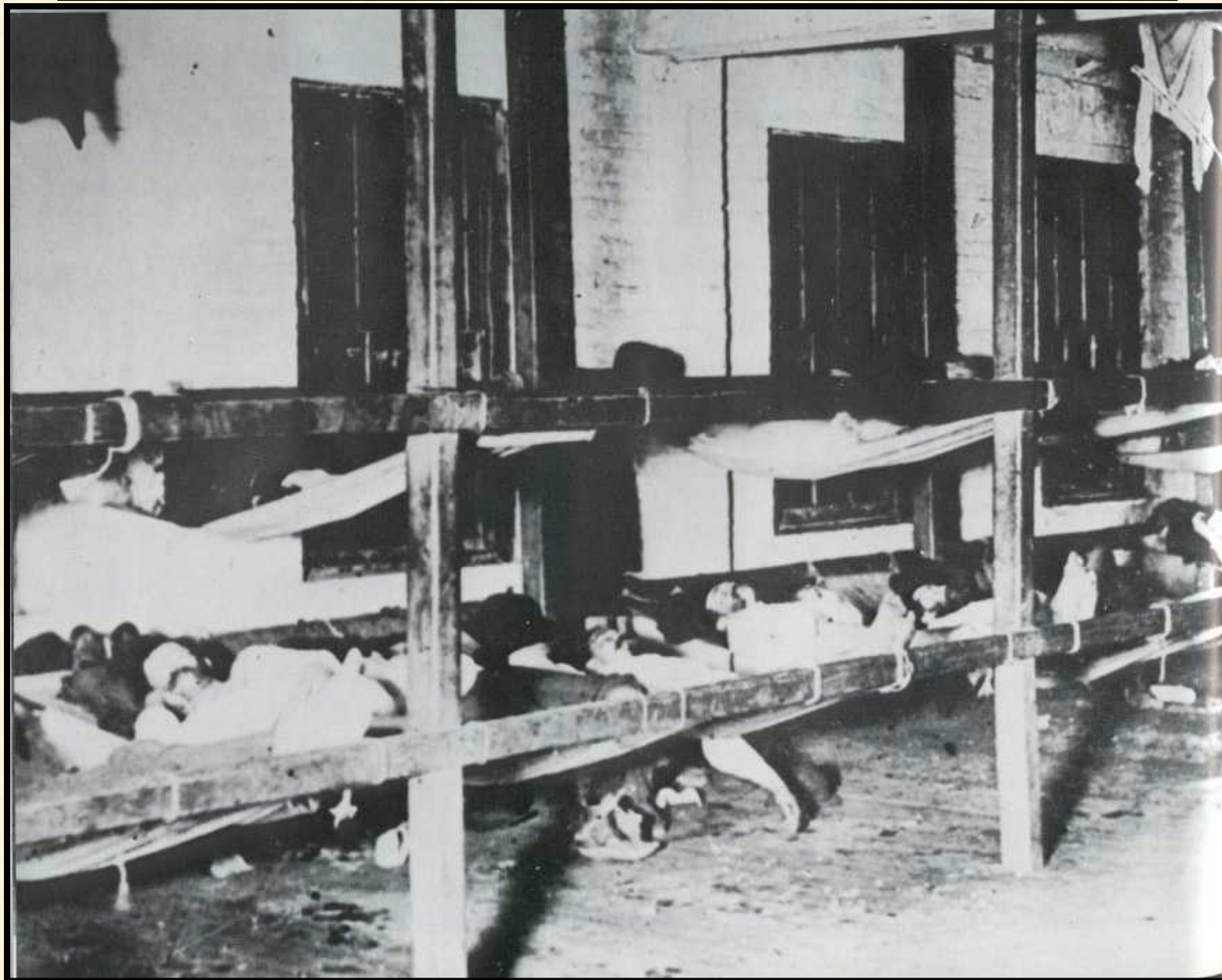
INSIDE A TENEMENT APARTMENT



**“5 CENTS A SPOT” THE PRICE FOR A
BED FOR THE NIGHT**



WHERE THE POOR SLEPT



PROBLEMS IN THE NEW CITIES #2 DISEASE



Poor sanitation, backed up sewers, crowded poorly ventilated apartments led to the rapid spread of disease.

CHOLERA.

THE

DUDLEY BOARD OF HEALTH,

RESOLVE ON THE 10TH INSTANT, THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

Church-yards at Dudley

Being so full, no one who has died of the **CHOLERA** will be permitted to be buried after **SUNDAY** next, (To-morrow) in either of the Burial Grounds of *St. Thomas's*, or *St. Edmund's*, in this Town.

All Persons who die from **CHOLERA**, must for the future be buried in the Church-yard at Nethercot

BOARD OF HEALTH, DUDLEY



CHOLERA DISTRICTS.

LOOSENESS of the BOWELS is the Beginning of CHOLERA.

Thousands of Lives may be saved by attending in Time to this Complaint, which should on no account be *neglected* by either Young or Old, in Places where the Disease prevails.

When CRAMPS IN THE LEGS, ARMS, or BELLY are felt, with LOOSENESS or SICKNESS AT STOMACH, when Medical Assistance is not at hand, *Three Tea-spoonsfull of MUSTARD POWDER in Half a Pint of warm Water*, or the same Quantity of warm Water with as much COMMON SALT as it will melt, should be taken as a Vomit; and after the Stomach has been cleared out with more warm Water, TWENTY-FIVE DROPS OF LAUDANUM should be taken in a small Glass of any agreeable Drink.

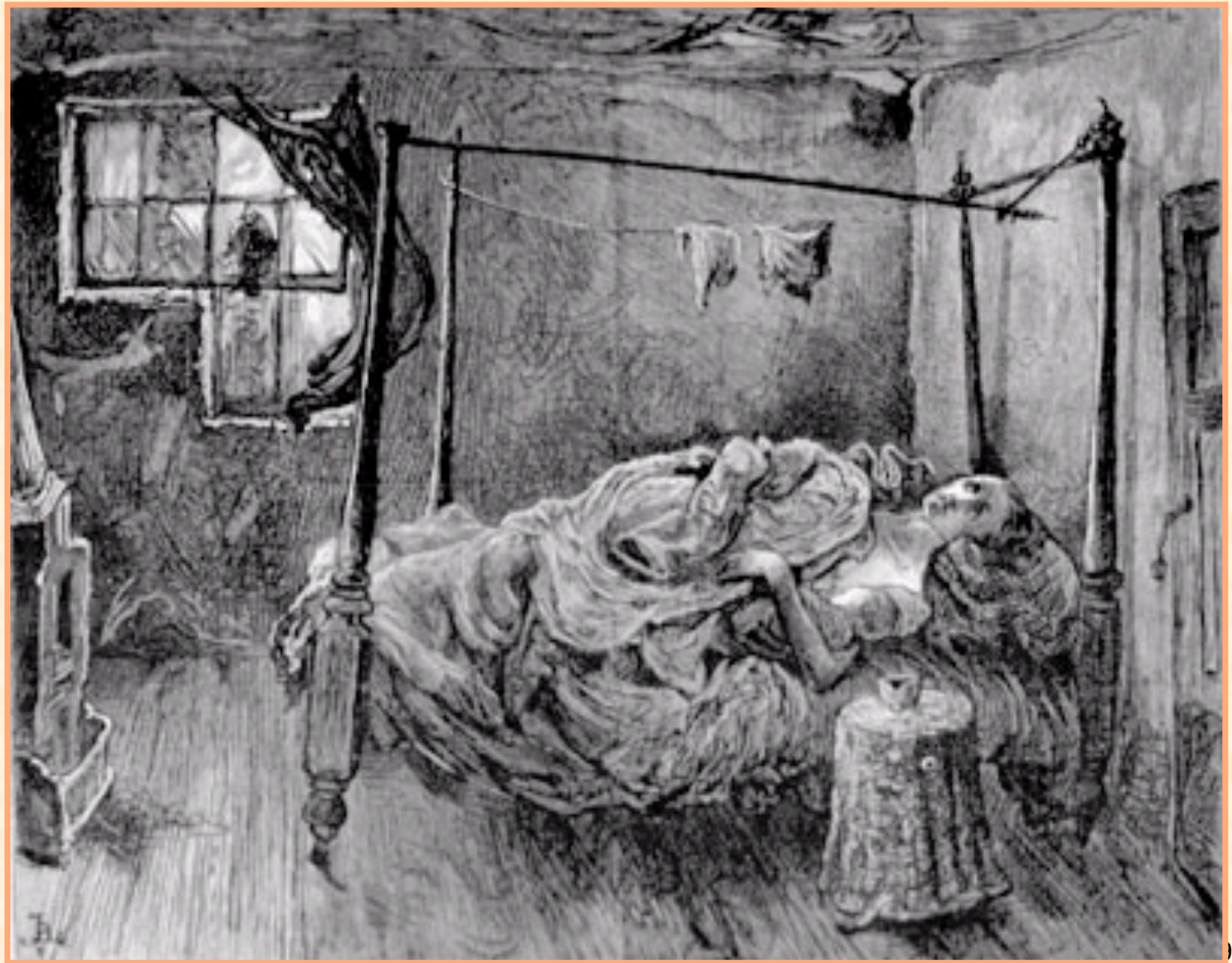
HEATED PLATES or PLATTERS to be applied to the BELLY and PIT of the STOMACH.

As Persons run considerable Risk of being infected by visiting those suffering from this Disease in crowded Rooms, it is most earnestly recommended that only such a Number of Persons as are sufficient to take care of the Sick be admitted into the Room.

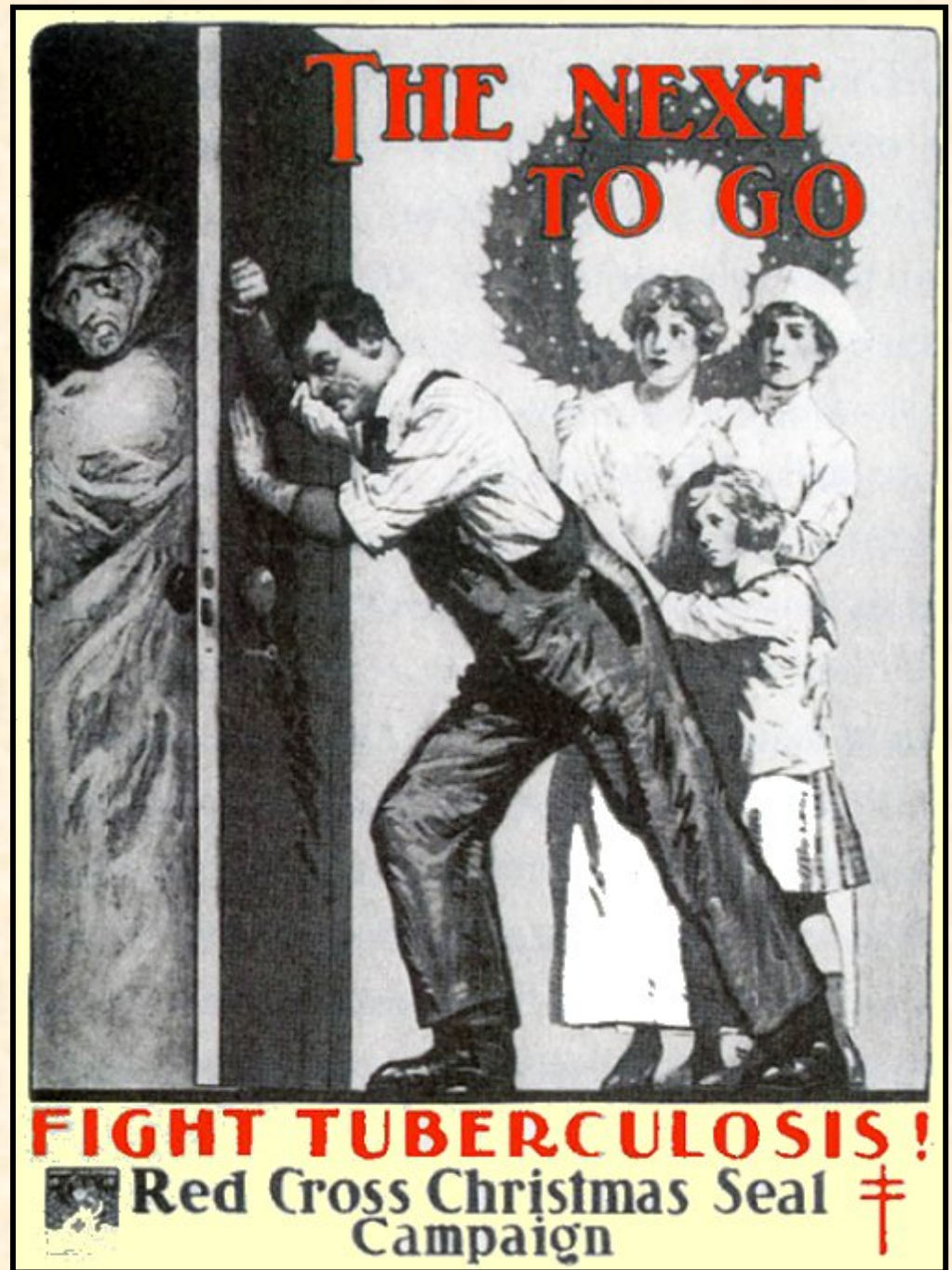
*Central Board of Health,
Council Office, Whitehall, 15th Feb. 1832.*

W. MACLEAN, Sec^r.





By the end of the 19th century a bacterial disease called tuberculosis was the most dreaded illness known to mankind. It was also known as "TB" or the "White Plague." As the disease worsened, its victims became pale in skin color, hence the term. It spread from person to person by the inhalation of airborne germs from coughs or sneezes. At the time, there was no cure and its victims often died.



INFLUENZA!

ALL PERSONS

Excepting Physicians and Nurses, are Forbidden,
Under Penalty of Law, of Entering or Leaving
This House, Without Written Permission
from the BOARD of HEALTH.



“DON'T TALK TO US ABOUT DISEASE, IT'S BREAD WE'RE AFTER!”

The Media Exposes America's Problems

Role of the media in exposing problems in America

- **Magazines and newspapers**
- **Muckrakers**
- **Upton Sinclair**
- **Ida Tarbell**
- **Jacob Riis**
- **Ray Stanndard Baker**
- **Lincoln Steffens**
- **Frank Norris**

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES EXPOSED THE PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Collier's
JANUARY 23, 1904



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THE COSMOPOLITAN
September, 1904
By JOHN BRISBEN WALKER

The cover features a central illustration of a boat on water, framed by a decorative border. To the left of the boat is a small globe. The text is arranged in a structured layout, with the title 'THE COSMOPOLITAN' in large, bold letters at the bottom. The overall design is classic and informative.

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The Crime of the Brigadier ^{BY} CONAN DOYLE.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1899

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EDITED BY
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MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE

AUGUST 1910

MIDSUMMER NUMBER

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R. Austin Freeman

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PITTSBURG: A CITY ASHAMED

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

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LINCOLN STEFFENS'S exposure of another type of municipal grafting; how Pittsburg differs from St. Louis and Minneapolis.

THE END OF THE WORLD, by Professor Newcomb. A powerful story, yet a scientific prediction; pictures by the famous French artist, Henri Luce.

IDA M. TARBELL on the Standard tactics which brought on the famous oil crisis of 1879.

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Adeste Fideles

The Honey of Romance

The Admonition of Cain

A College Woman's Experiences as a Servant

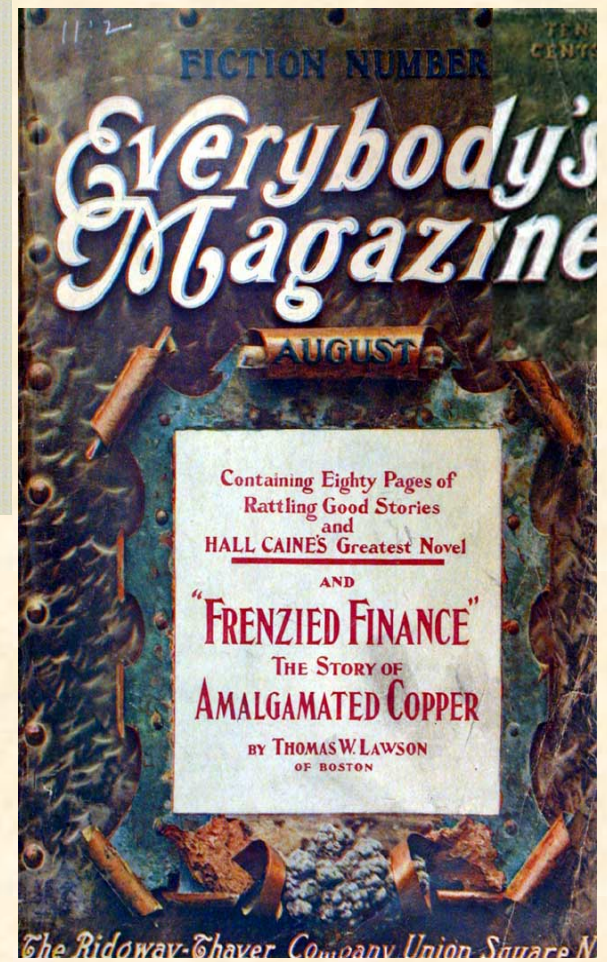
A Character Study of Joseph Chamberlain

Confessions of a Life Assurance Agent

The Elephant Catchers
 With photographs from life

Work With the Hands
 By Booker T. Washington

John Wanamaker Publisher



VOL XXXVI No. 2.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE



CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK
LONDON

THE MUCKRAKERS



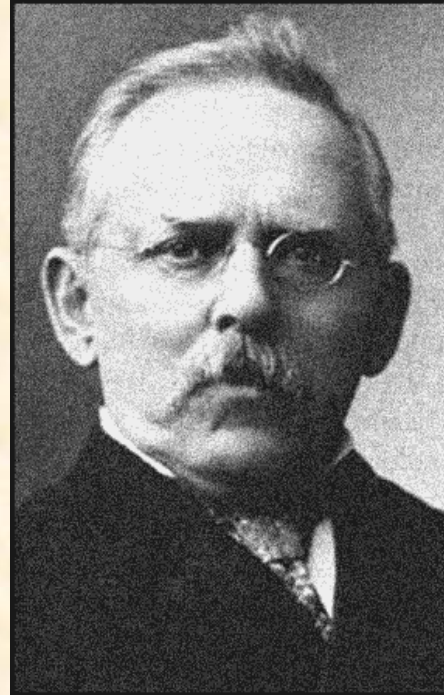
Lincoln Steffens



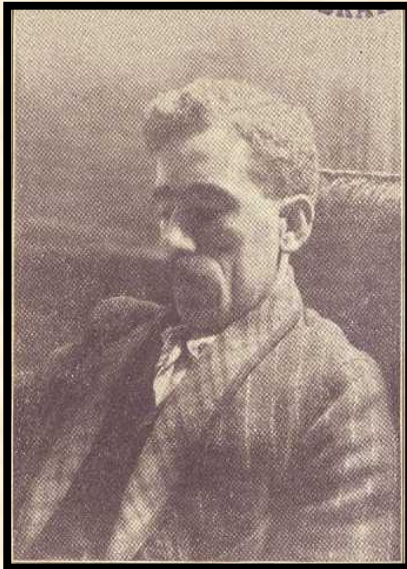
Upton Sinclair



Ida Tarbell



Jacob Riis



John Spargo

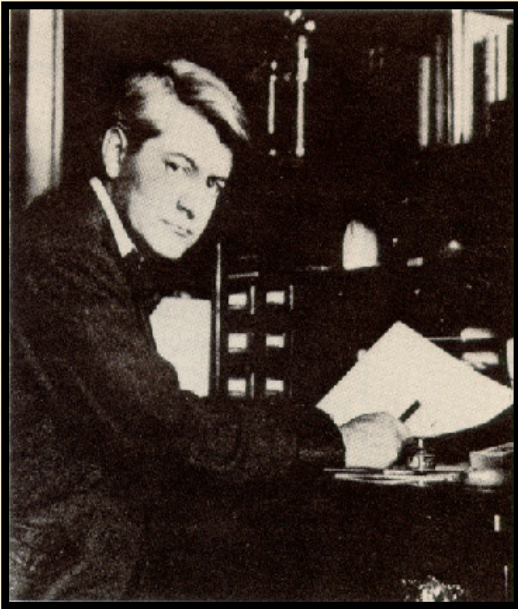


Ray Standard Baker

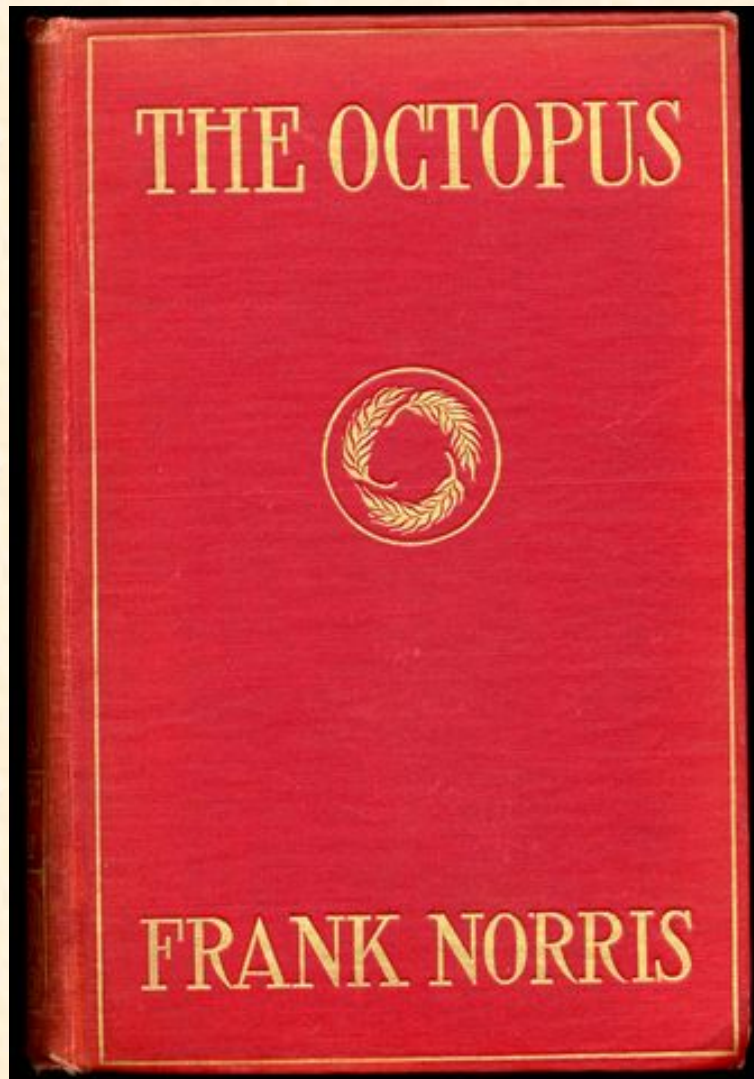
Frank Norris

"Men with the muckrake are often indispensable to the well-being of society, but only if they know when to stop raking the muck." TR 1905

Lewis Hine



FRANK NORRIS



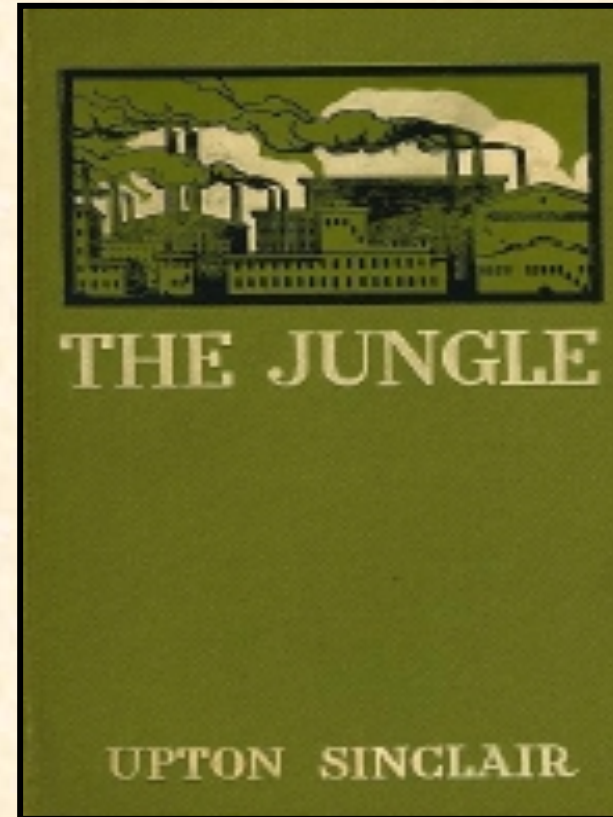
This literary novel exposed the stranglehold railroads had over wheat and other farmers. It called for regulation of railroad corporations.



UPTON SINCLAIR



**MOVIE MADE
FROM THE
BOOK IN
THE EARLY
1900'S**



**HIS BOOK, *THE JUNGLE* DESCRIBED THE
FILTHY CONDITIONS IN THE MEAT
PACKING INDUSTRY AND LED TO THE
PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL MEAT
INSPECTION ACT OF 1906**



EXCERPT FROM *THE JUNGLE*

“...old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white – it would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. There would be meat that had tumbled out on the floor, in the dirt and sawdust, where the workers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of consumption germs. There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it. It was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and then rats, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers together... the meat would be shoveled into carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one – there were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was a tidbit.”

**Cattle Driven to
Slaughter**

©July 31, 1897

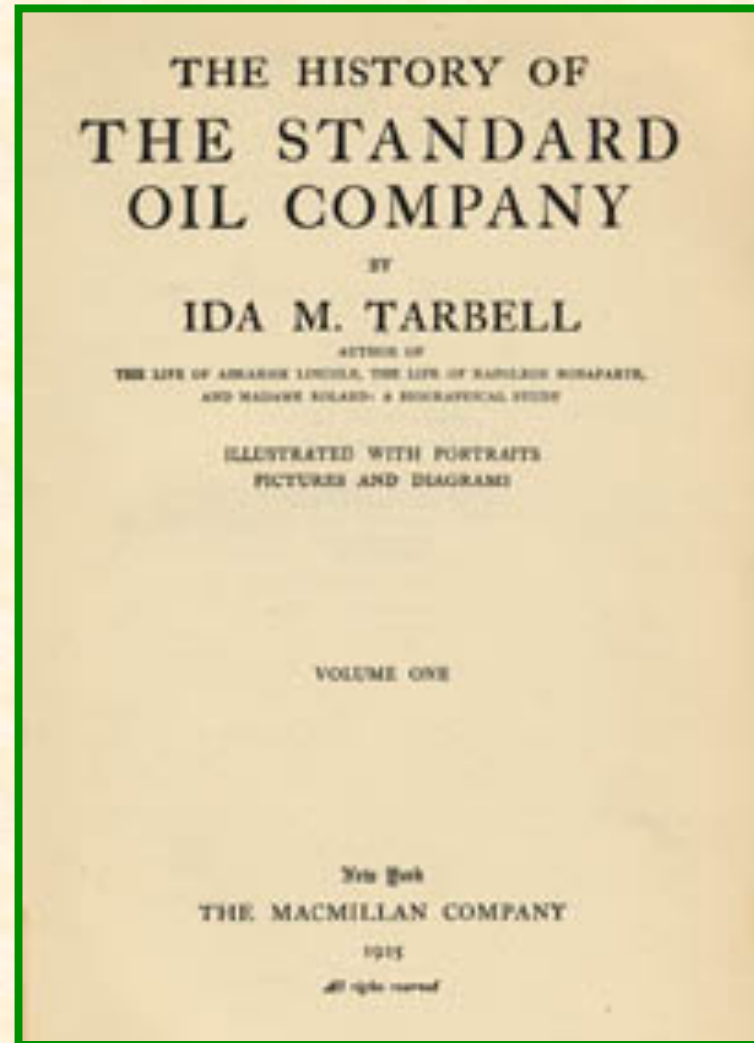
Thomas A. Edison

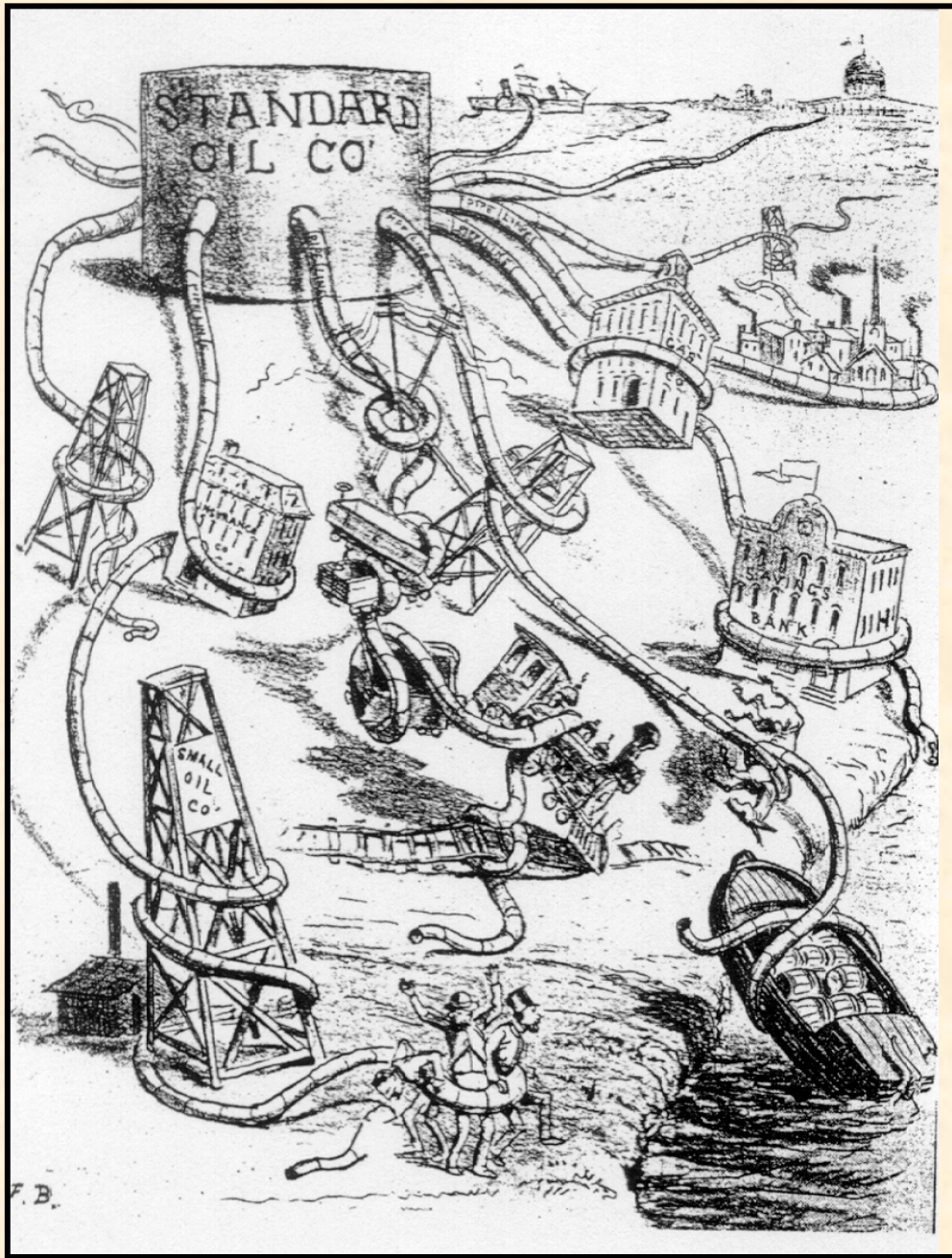
IDA TARBELL



2002

Miss Tarbell, in her book, revealed after years of diligent research the illegal means used by John D. Rockefeller to monopolize the early oil industry.





IDA TARBELL

**CARTOON SHOWING
THE "OCTOPUS"
STANDARD OIL
SEIZING THE NATION'S
OIL BUSINESSES**

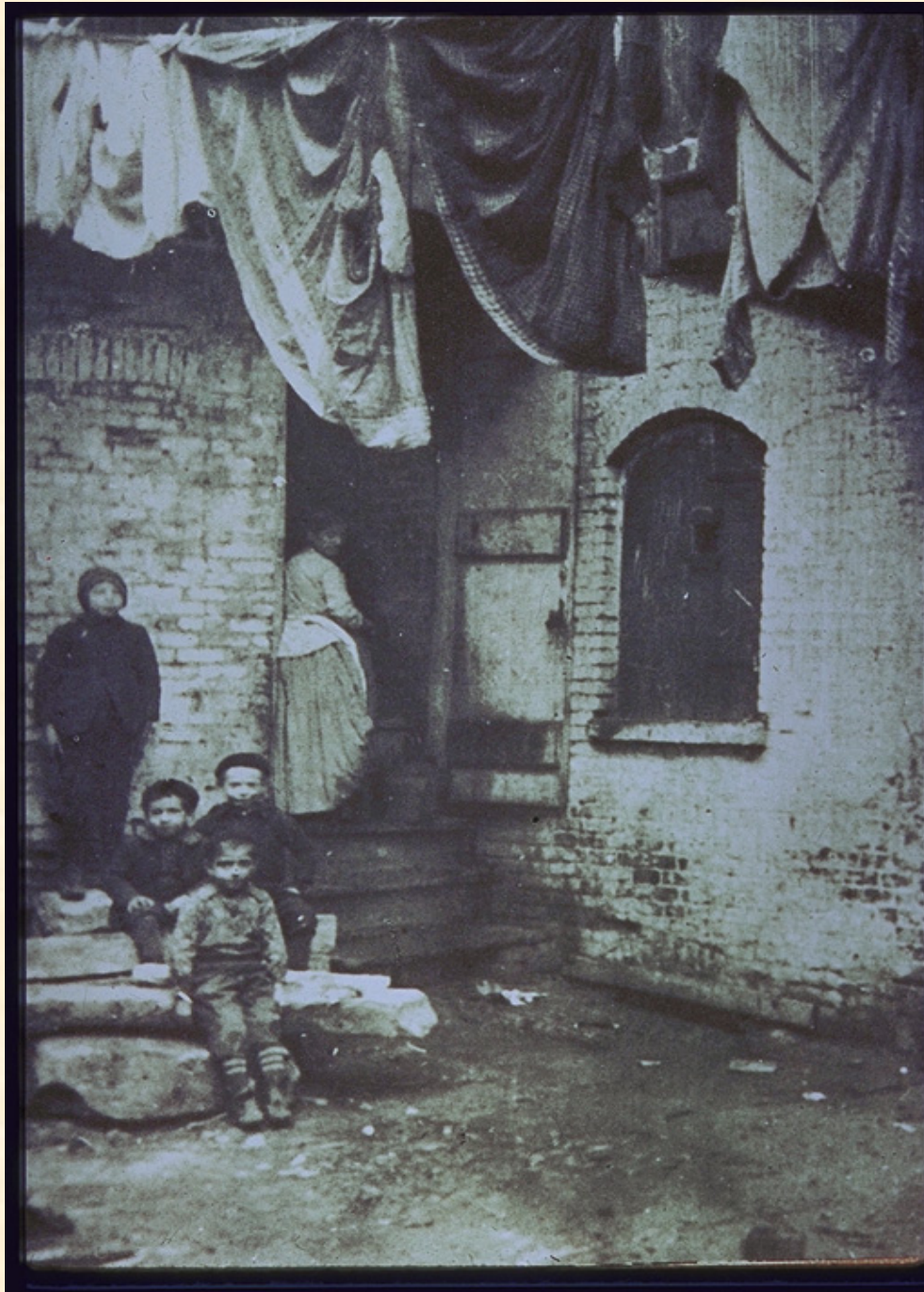


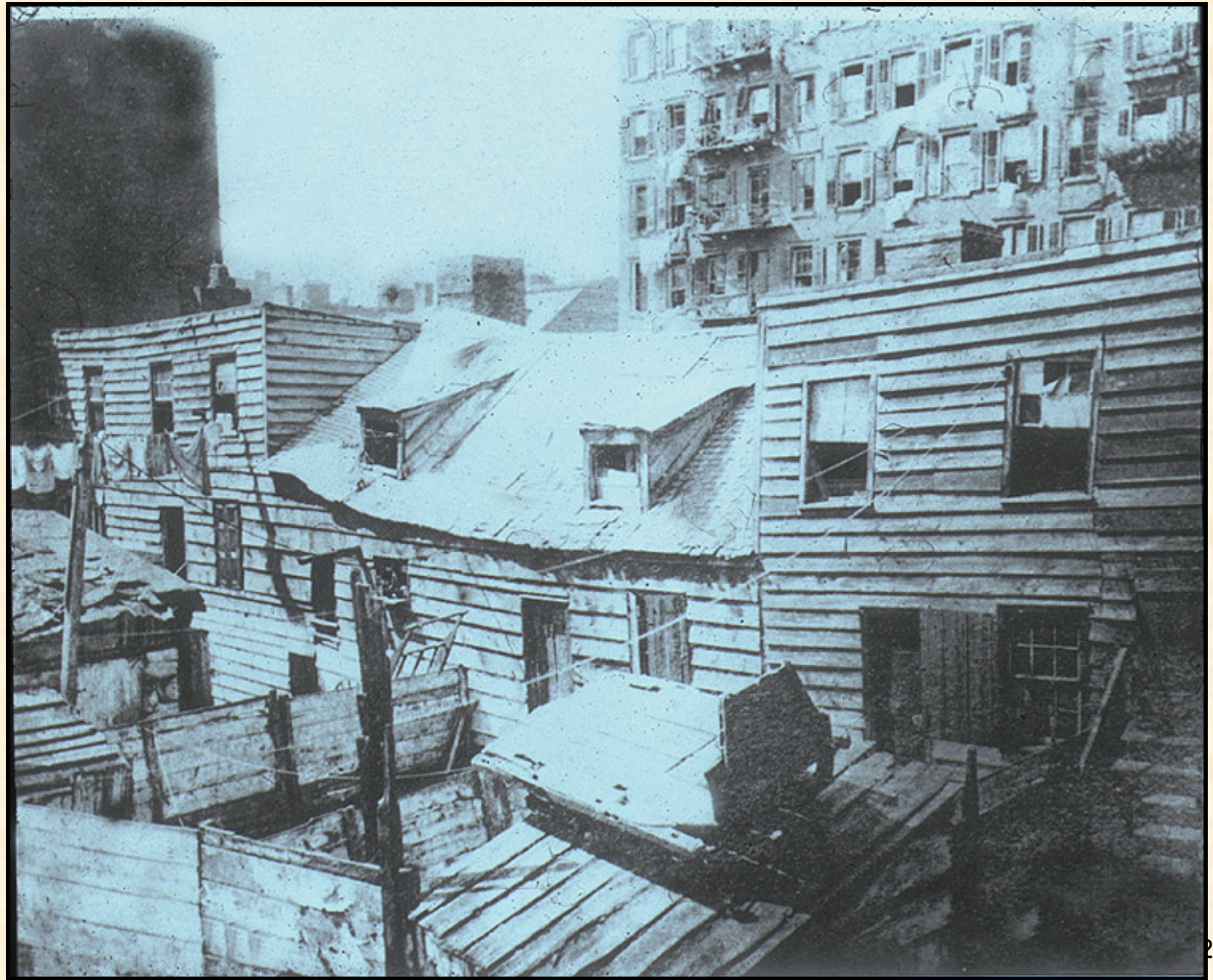
JACOB RIIS: DOCUMENTED POVERTY AND HOPELESSNESS

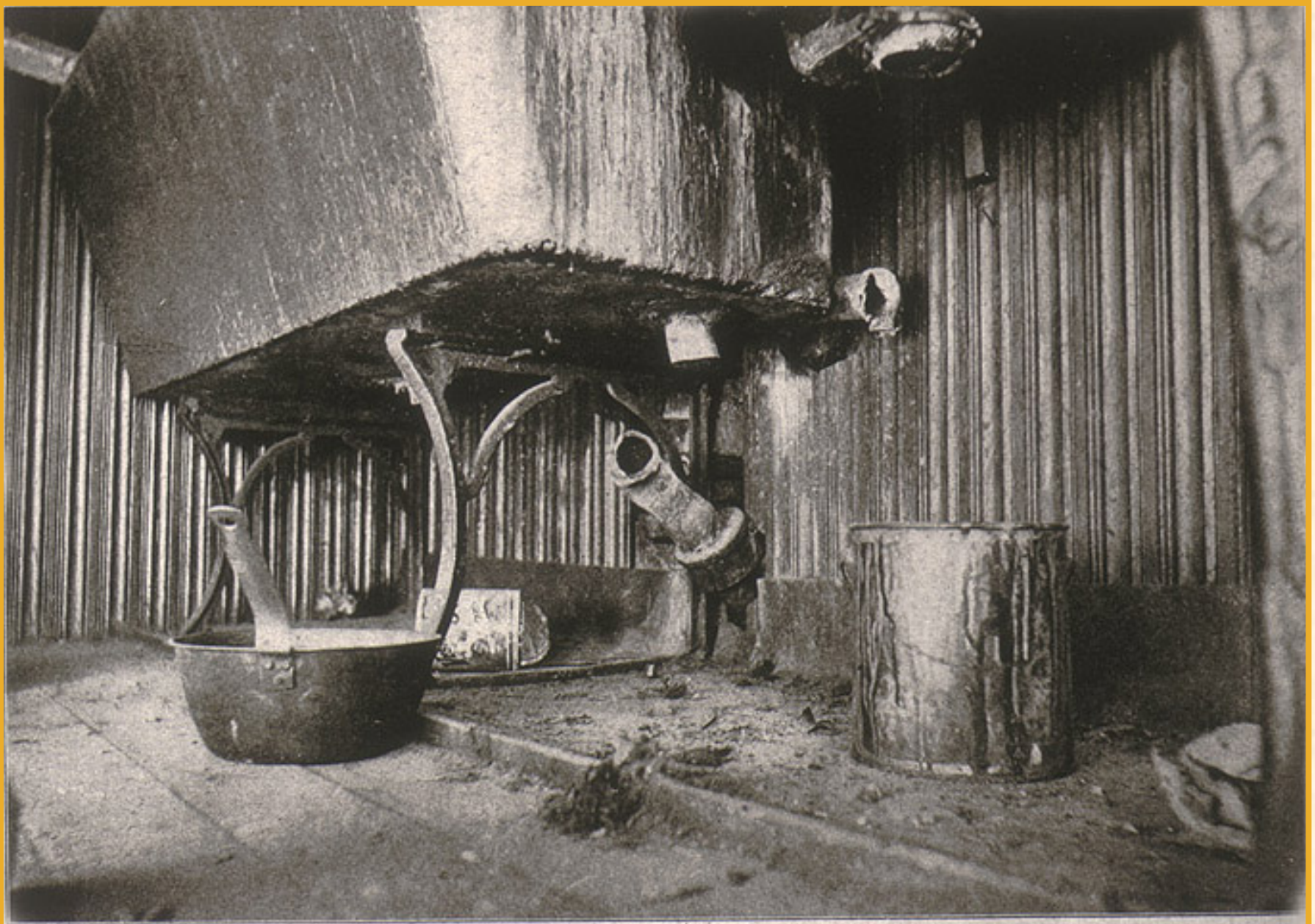


Jacob Riis









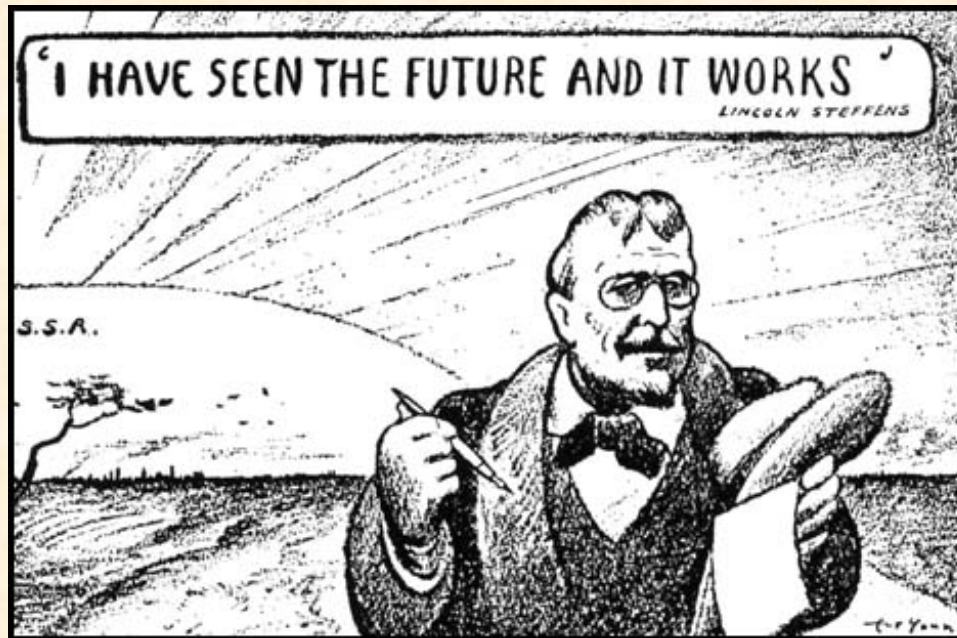
"OPEN PLUMBING"—LEAD PIPES OF WASH-TUB CUT AWAY, ALLOWING SEWER GAS TO ENTER THE APARTMENTS.

Evicted





LINCOLN STEFFENS



HE WROTE THE INFLUENTIAL BOOK *THE SHAME OF THE CITIES*

***Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens
was an important expose of how corrupt
most U.S. cities were.**

“A bribe is bad, that is, it is a bad thing to take; but it is not so bad to give one, not if it is necessary to my business. Business is business’ is not a political sentiment, but our politician has caught it. He takes essentially the same view of the bribe, only he saves his self-respect by piling all his contempt upon the bribe-giver, and he has the great advantage of candor. ‘It is wrong, maybe,’ he says, ‘but if a rich merchant can afford to do business with me for the sake of a convenience or to increase his already great wealth, I can afford, for the sake of a living, to meet him half way. I make no pretensions to virtue, not even on Sunday.’ And as for giving bad government or good, how about the merchant who gives bad goods or good goods, according to the demand?”



BIG CITY BOSSSES

POSITIVES

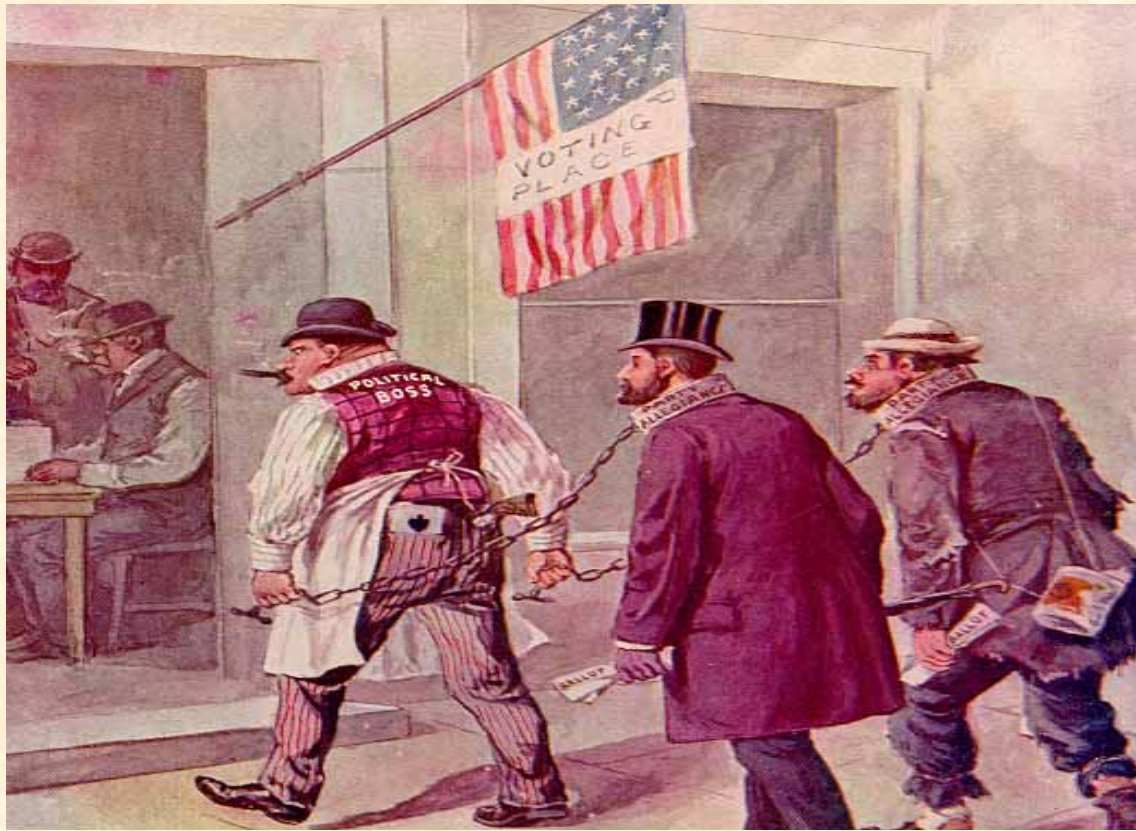
**HELPED POOR
IMMIGRANTS
WITH FOOD
AND JOBS**

**THEY PERFORMED
NEEDED
FUNCTIONS THAT
REGULAR CITY
OFFICIALS COULD
NOT**

NEGATIVES

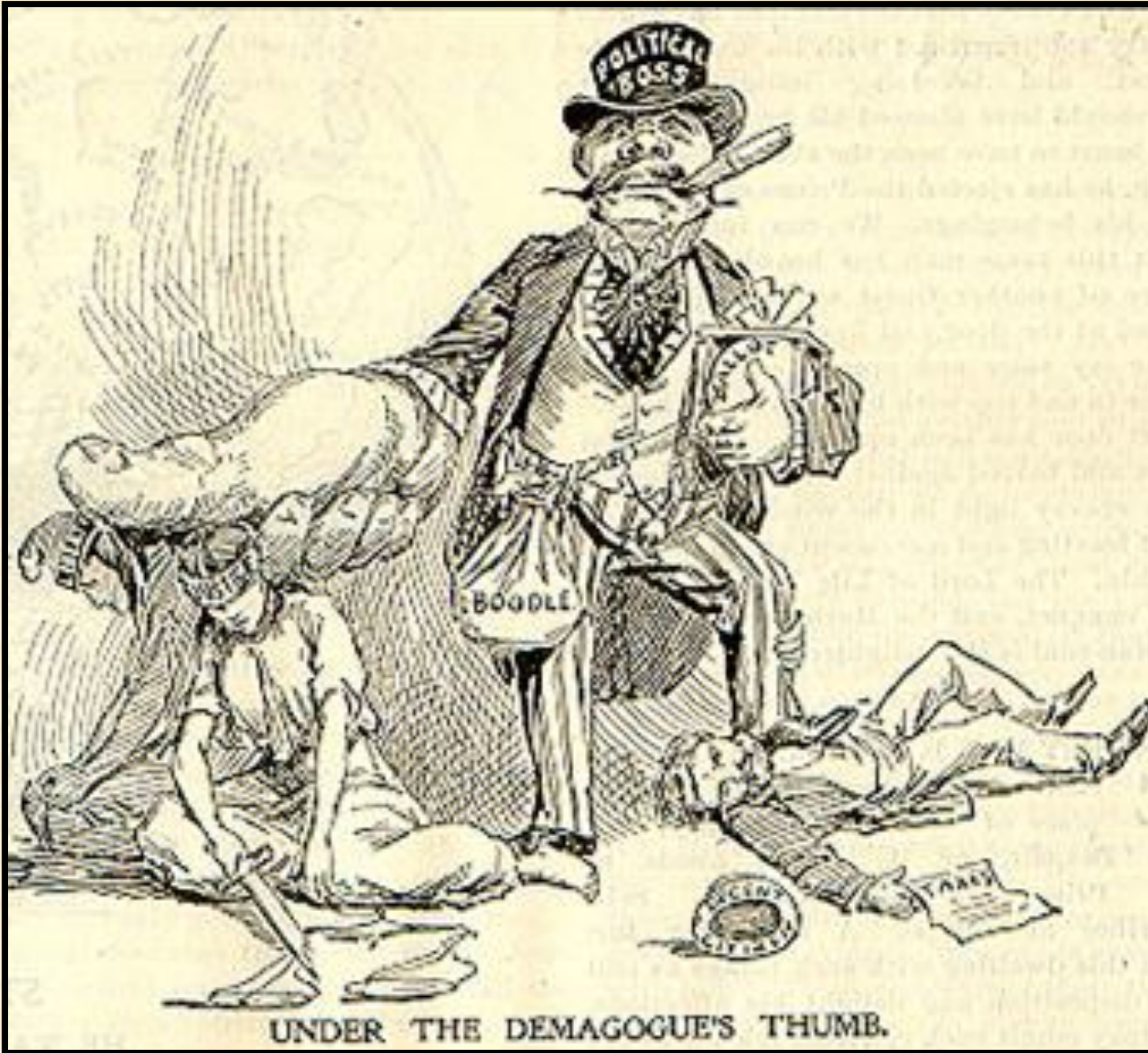
**THEY WERE
CORRUPT AND
STOLE THE
PEOPLE'S MONEY**

**BOSSSES
PROTECTED
VICE AND
ENCOURAGED
MONOPOLIES**



“WHY OUR CITIES ARE BADLY GOVERNED. THE influence of the saloon in politics is not entirely due to the political boss who makes the gin-mill his headquarters. He would be powerless for harm were it not for the infinite multitude of so-called respectable voters who degrade their intelligence and dignity by working and voting shoulder to shoulder with social outlaws. Under a false notion of fealty these men subject their neck to the party collar and go to the polls yoked with ignorance and crime, and at the heels of some low-browed political dictator they sacrifice their country's weal on the altar of partisan allegiance.

For the leaders of this people cause them to err; and they that are led of them are destroyed. *Isaiah 9:16.*”



Boodle is money accepted as a bribe.



THE MODERN COLOSSUS.



The corruption was breathtaking in its breadth and boldness. A carpenter was paid \$360,751 (\$4.9 million in 2004 dollars) for one month's labor in a building with very little woodwork. A furniture contractor received \$179,729 (\$2.5 million) for three tables and 40 chairs. And the plasterer, A Tammany functionary, Andrew J. Garvey, got \$133,187 (\$1.82 million) for two days' work; his business acumen earned him the sobriquet "The Prince of Plasterers." Tweed personally profited from a financial interest in a Massachusetts quarry which provided the courthouse's marble. When a committee investigated why it took so long to build the courthouse, it spent \$7,718 (roughly \$105,000 today) to print its report. The printing company was owned by Tweed.

LEWIS HINE

In 1907, the National Child Labor Committee (NCLC) gave Lewis Hine his first assigned project. Hine was to photograph New York tenement homework. In 1908, the NCLC provided Hine with a monthly salary and assigned him to photograph child labor practices. For the next several years, Hine traveled extensively, photographing children in mines, factories, canneries, textile mills, street trades and assorted agricultural industries. Hine's photographs alerted the public to the fact child labor deprived children of childhood, health, education and a chance of a future. His work on this project was the driving force behind changing the public's attitude and was instrumental in the fight for stricter child labor laws. By the early 1900's, 28 states had laws regulating child labor.

The majority of photos in the section on John Spargo were taken by Lewis Hine

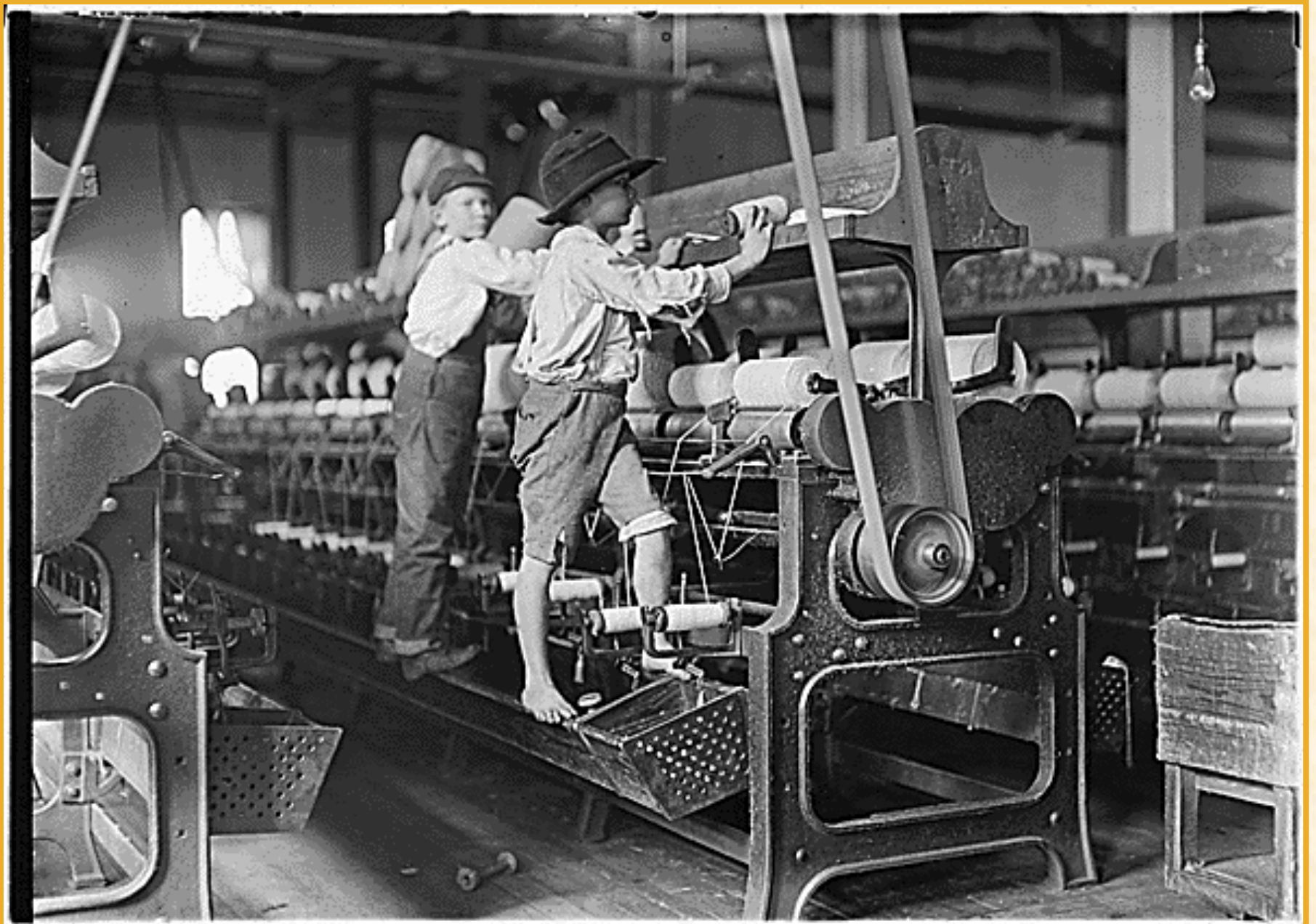
















JOHN SPARGO-CHILD LABOR

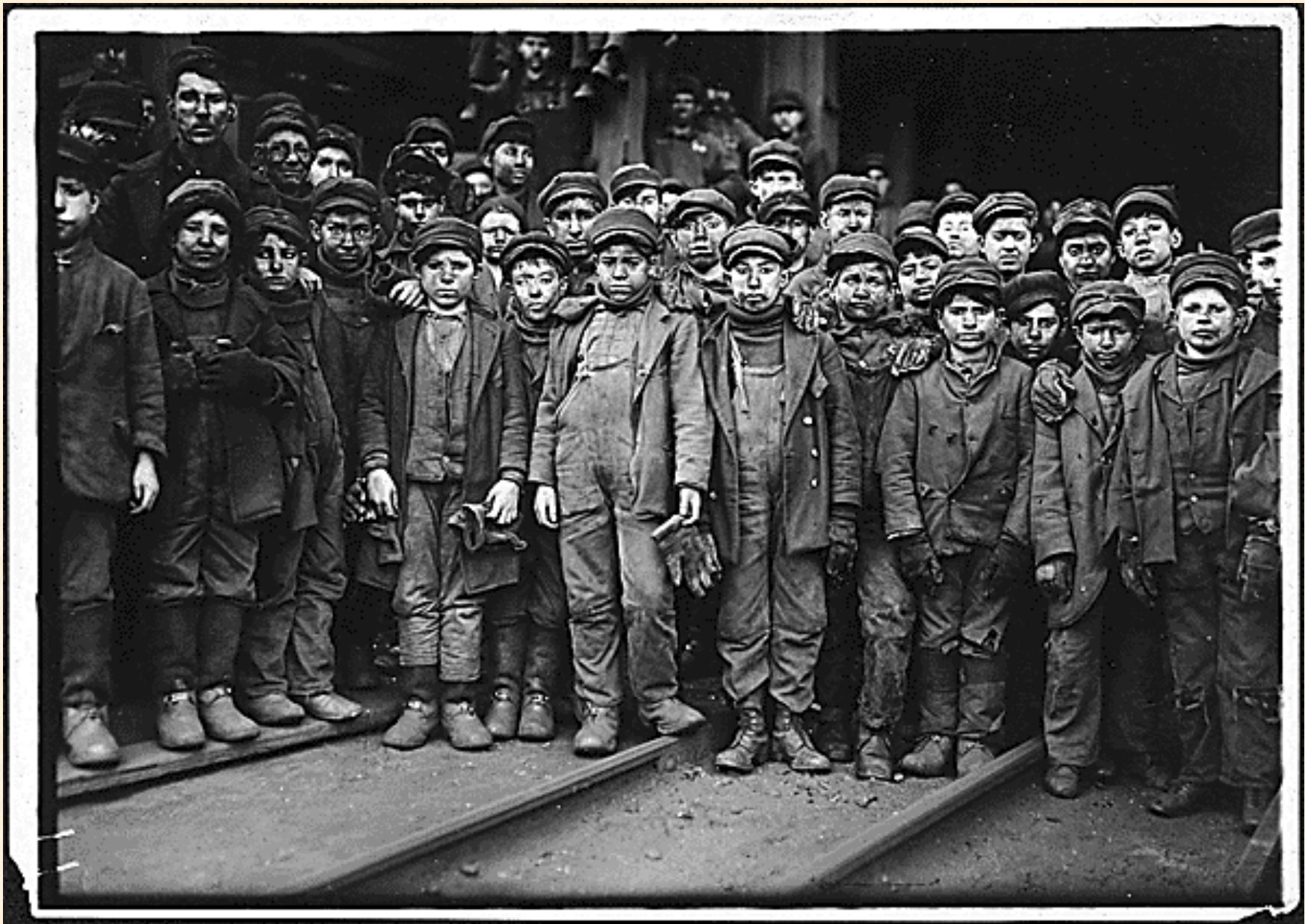
John Spargo was a British reformer who moved to the United States in 1901. He became an influential Muckraker with the publishing of his book *The Bitter Cry of the Children* in 1906. The book detailed the plight of working children.

“Work in the coal breakers is exceedingly hard and dangerous. Crouched over the chutes, the boys sit hour after hour, picking out the pieces of slate and other refuse from the coal as it rushes past to the washers. From the cramped position they have to assume, most of them become more or less deformed and bent-backed like old men...

The coal is hard, and accidents to the hands, such as cut, broken, or crushed fingers, are common among the boys. Sometimes there is a worse accident: a terrified shriek is heard, and a boy is mangled and torn in the machinery, or disappears in the chute to be picked out later smothered and dead. Clouds of dust fill the breakers and are inhaled by the boys, laying the foundations for asthma and miners’ consumption.”









Why Do Children Toil?

“Neither beasts of the field nor birds of the forest impose the burdens of existence upon their young. Only man lives upon his offspring. Why is it? Particularly with reference to the United States does the question carry passion and insistence. We are under a government of, by, and for the people; countless spires lift to the sky in mute token of our allegiance to the Gentlest Soul in all human record; yet it is upon the breaking backs of nearly two million wretched little wage-earners that we achieve much of the material progress that is our boast. Why is it? Is civilization, after all, no more than a veneer for the selfsame instincts that dominated us in the days when we ran on all fours? Have we, out of our devotion to the competitive theory, evolved a Frankenstein to devour us? Is Christ no more than a salve to soothe us on the seventh day for the sins of the six? Are we to realize that parental love is no vital, elemental thing, but a habit that disappears under compulsion?”

Quote from: *Children in Bondage*

A Complete and Careful Presentation of the Anxious Problem of Child Labor -- Its Causes, its Crimes, and its Cure

By Edwin Markham, Benjamin B. Lindsey,
and George Creel

RAY STANNARD BAKER


He was the first prominent Muckraker journalist to focus on America's racial divide in his book *Following the Color Line: An Account of Negro Citizenship in the American democracy* (1908).

In his book, Baker dealt with issues such as political leadership, Jim Crow laws, lynching and poverty.

He was also an advocate for labor unions



A PROCLAMATION !
IS MASSACHUSETTS IN AMERICA ?



Ready to plunge the bayonets into women's blood

Military Law Declared in Massachusetts !
Habeas Corpus Denied in Massachusetts !
Free Speech Throttled in Massachusetts !
Free Assemblage Outlawed in Massachusetts !
Unlawful Seizure of Persons in Massachusetts !
Unwarranted Search of Homes in Massachusetts !
Right to Bear Arms Questioned in Massachusetts !
Mill Owners Resort to Dynamite Plots and Violence in Massachusetts !

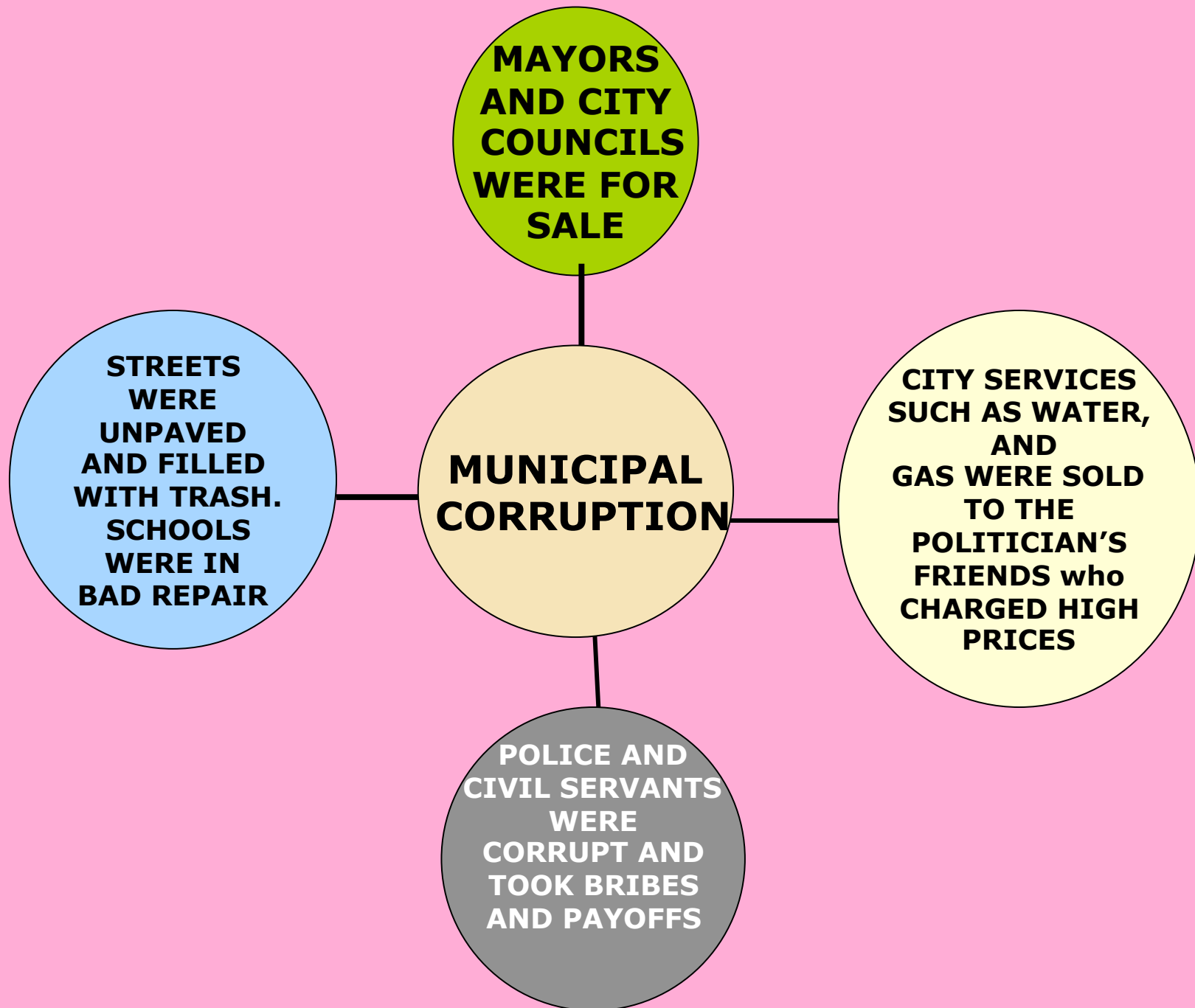
Militia Hired to Break Strike in Massachusetts !
Innocent People Killed by Militia in Massachusetts !
Militia Ordered to Shoot to Kill in Mass. !

Unusual Bail and Fines Exacted in Massachusetts !
Corporations Control Administrations in Mass. !

The striking textile workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts are confronted with the above described conditions, They are making a noble fight for an increase of wages and to prevent discriminations against the members of the organization carrying on this strike. To abolish a pernicious premium system inaugurated for no other purpose than the speeding up of already overworked toilers. If you want to assist the strikers send funds to JOSEPH BEDARD, 9 Mason Street, Franco-Belgian Hall, Financial Secretary Textile Workers Industrial Union, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Reform began at the local and state levels

- **Municipal Reform**
- **State political reform**



WHY WERE CITIES SO CORRUPT?

CITIES GREW SO FAST, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COULD NOT HANDLE IT



IMMIGRANTS FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND WERE EASY PREY FOR BOSSES



BUSINESSMEN WERE CLOSELY LINKED WITH BOSSES MAKING CORRUPTION HARD TO FIGHT



MUNICIPAL REFORM BEGINS

THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE WAS FORMED IN 1894 (TODAY IT IS KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE). ITS STATED GOAL WAS TO CHANGE THE FAILING AND CORRUPT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS USING DIRECT DEMOCRACY TOOLS. BY 1900, THERE WERE REFORM CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES CALLING FOR CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES. IT BECAME AN IMPORTANT NETWORKING VEHICLE FOR PROGRESSIVES AROUND THE NATION.



**Charles Bonaparte, a
founder of the League**

- 1. End private ownership of crooked gas and water monopolies.***
- 2. Commission form of government - experts appointed to head commission's.***
- 3. Council / Manager form of government - elected council that sets laws. Appointed manager to run city departments.***

STRONG PROGRESSIVE MAYORS



Samuel M. "Golden Rule" Jones: He was a progressive businessman who was mayor of Toledo Ohio from 1897 until his death in 1904. He built playgrounds, a golf course, provided free kindergarten and night school for adults and set up a shelter for the homeless.



Seth Low was mayor of Brooklyn and later mayor of New York City. He spent his career fighting for honest and efficient municipal government.

OTHER PROGRESSIVE MAYORS



MARK M. FAGAN OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY



JAMES D. PHELAN MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO



TOM JOHNSON MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

LINCOLN STEFFENS 1902 ARTICLES ON CITY CORRUPTION, *THE SHAME OF THE CITIES*, IN McCLURE'S MAGAZINE LED TO THE FORMATION OF "GOOD-GOVERNMENT" GROUPS IN MANY CITIES.

THESE GROUPS ATTACKED CORRUPTION AND DEMANDED REFORM IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE MAJOR PROBLEM WAS CORRUPT, DISHONEST BUSINESSES THAT HAD CONTROL OF CITY SERVICES SUCH AS GAS, WATER, SEWAGE, PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICITY.

"GAS AND WATER SOCIALISM"

TO COUNTER PRIVATE BUSINESSES HOLDING CITY SERVICES HOSTAGE, SOME CITIES INITIATED MUNICIPAL (CITY) OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES. PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LED TO IMPROVED CITY SERVICES AS WELL AS LOWER RATES.



**LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF WATER
AND POWER
GENERATING PLANT. AN
EXAMPLE OF GAS AND
WATER SOCIALISM
TODAY.**

NATURAL DISASTERS LEADS TO NEW TYPES OF CITY GOVERNMENTS

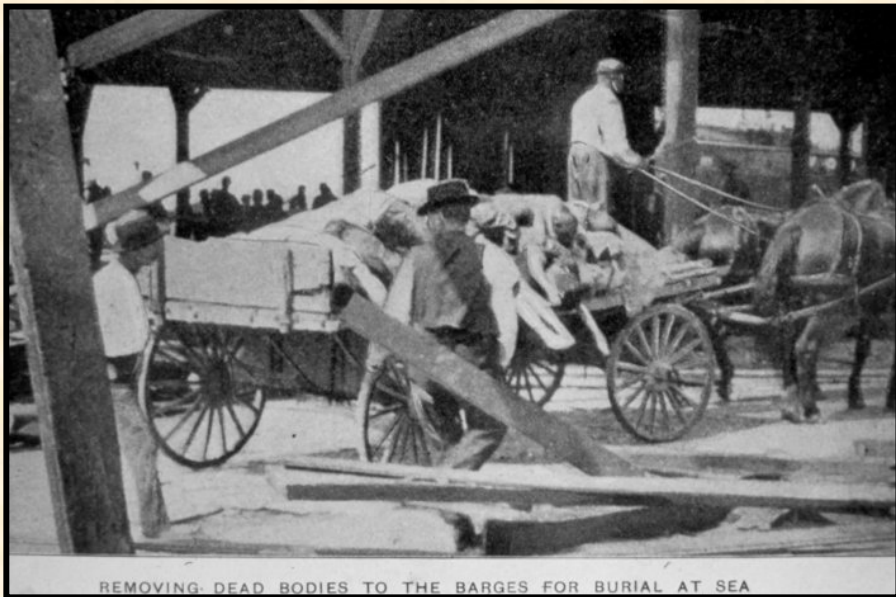
I. CITY COMMISSION: GALVESTON

II. CITY MANAGER: DAYTON

GALVESTON TEXAS: REFORM COMES FROM DISASTER

In September 1900, a hurricane slammed into Galveston almost head on. Waves were higher than 15 feet and winds howled at 130 miles per hour. By the time the storm passed, more than 8,000 people were dead, countless were injured and half of the island's homes had been swept away.





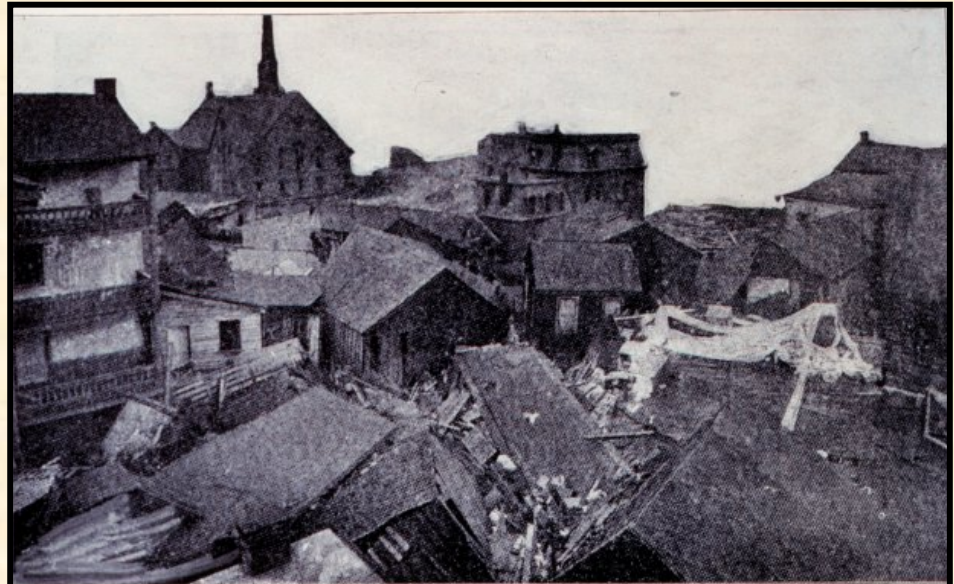
REMOVING DEAD BODIES TO THE BARGES FOR BURIAL AT SEA



RUINED HOMES



RUIN CAUSED BY THE FLOOD



HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE FLOOD

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT: AN ATTEMPT TO END MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION

The invention of the commission plan was a direct result of the Galveston hurricane of 1900. An estimated 6,000 lives were lost, and millions of dollars worth of property was swept away. Fearful the island city might never recover its prosperity under the leadership of the incumbent city council, a group of wealthy businessmen known as the Deep Water Committee, devised a plan to have the governor appoint a commission to govern the city during the rebuilding period. The commission form of city government, also known as the Galveston Plan, was devised in Galveston in 1901, and became one of the three basic forms of municipal government in the United States. (The others are mayor-council and council-manager.) Under the commission plan, voters elect a small governing commission, typically five or seven members, on an at-large basis. As a group the commissioners constitute the legislative body of the city responsible for taxation, appropriations, ordinances, and other general functions. Individually, each commissioner is in charge of a specific aspect of municipal affairs, e.g., public works, finance, or public safety. One of the commissioners is designated chairman or mayor, but his function is principally one of presiding at meetings and serving in ceremonial capacities. Thus the commission plan blends legislative and executive functions in the same body.

CITY MANAGER FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT GAINED POPULARITY AFTER FLOODS IN DAYTON OHIO IN 1913. COLLEGE EDUCATED HIGHLY PAID PROFESSIONALS ARE HIRED TO RUN CITIES THIS LOWERS THE RISK OF CORRUPTION.



PHOTOGRAPH, UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.
SCENE IN THE CINCINNATI RAILROAD YARDS
THIS PICTURE SHOWS TRAINS OF CARS NEARLY COVERED BY WATER, AND GIVES SOME IDEA OF THE EXTENT OF THE FLOOD



CAPSIZING OF A RELIEF BOAT

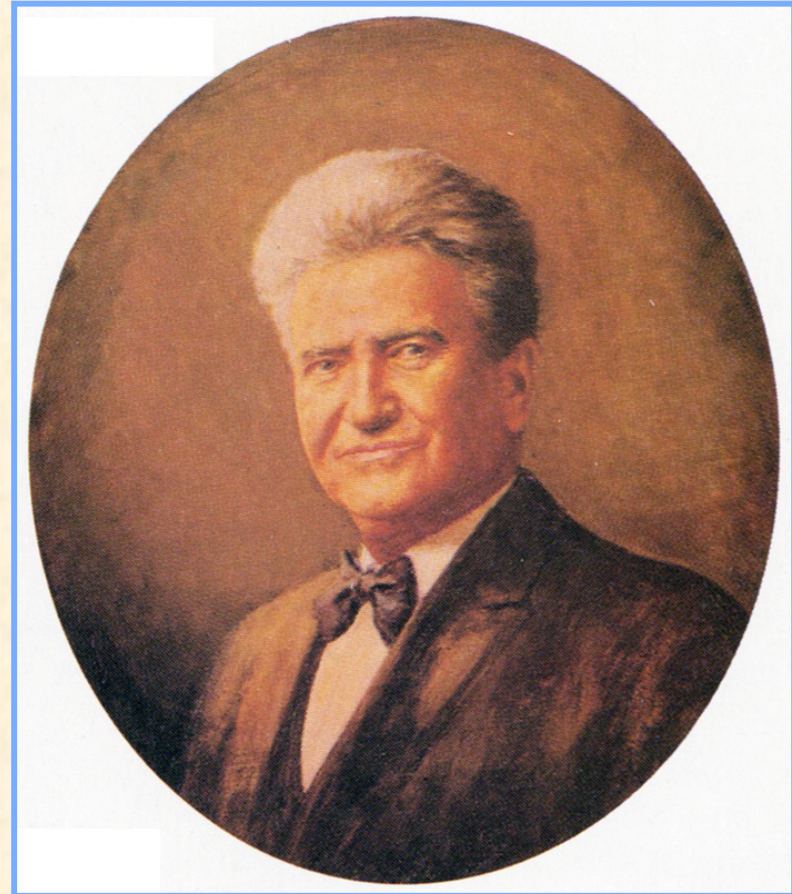
A HORRIFYING SCENE ON THE MIAMI RIVER, WHERE SCORES OF MEN AND WOMEN WERE DROWNED AND CARRIED AWAY BY THE RAGING TORRENT



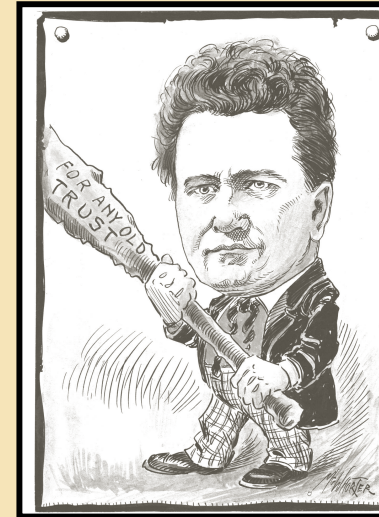
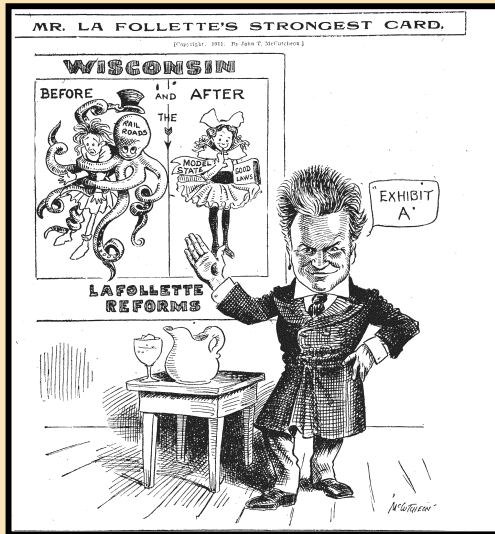
VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD

THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE DESOLATION AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE FLOOD, AND THE HEROIC WORK OF THE RESCUERS WHEN THE WATERS WERE SUBSIDING. MANY SCENES OF HORROR LIKE THE ABOVE WERE WITNESSED

PROGRESSIVE REFORMS ON THE STATE LEVEL
ROBERT La FOLLETTE AND THE
WISCONSIN IDEA



La Follette was elected governor in 1900, on a platform of higher railroad taxes, tax reform, regulation of corporations, political democracy and a direct primary. He was reelected in 1902 and 1904. As Wisconsin's governor, La Follette developed new political techniques: The first, which received national attention as the "Wisconsin Idea," was the use of professors from the University of Wisconsin--57 at one point--to draft bills and administer the state regulatory apparatus created by the new laws.



The second innovation was his public reading of the "roll call" in districts in which legislators had opposed his reform proposals. With these new methods he secured the passage of several progressive laws. Believing that the railroads were the principal subverters of the political process, he persuaded the legislature to tax them on the basis of their property (1903) and to regulate them by commission (1905). The legislature enacted the direct primary in 1903 and state civil-service reform in 1905. His appointees to the Tax Commission, given new power by the legislature, equalized tax assessments. Wisconsin's leadership in these areas gave La Follette his reputation as a pioneering progressive.

MAJOR REFORMS AT THE STATE LEVEL

} SECRET BALLOT: NO ONE CAN KNOW HOW A CITIZEN VOTED

} INITIATIVE: THIS ALLOWED THE VOTING PUBLIC TO PETITION STATE GOVERNMENTS TO CONSIDER BILLS WANTED BY THE PEOPLE

} REFERENDUM: GAVE THE VOTERS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE IF A PROPOSED STATE LAW SHOULD BE PASSED

} RECALL: VOTERS HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMOVE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES FROM OFFICE

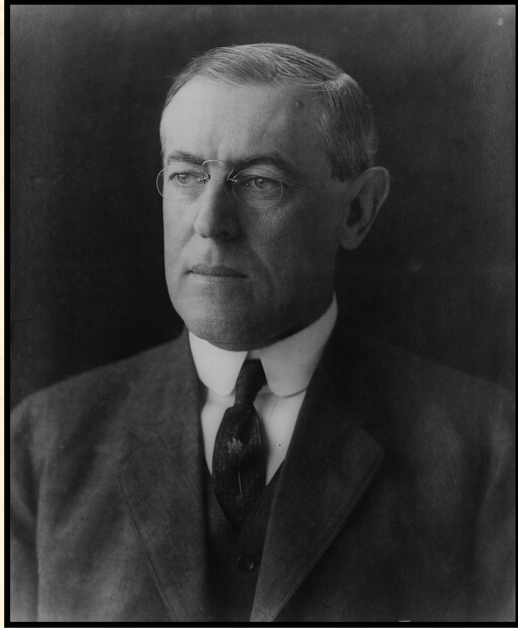
} DIRECT PRIMARY: CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE ARE CHOSEN BY THE VOTERS INSTEAD OF POLITICIANS OR BOSSES

REFORM
AT THE
NATIONAL
LEVEL



**THEODORE
ROOSEVELT**
REPUBLICAN
**Twenty-Sixth
President**
1901-1909

**PROGRESSIVISM ON
THE NATIONAL LEVEL:
THE PROGRESSIVE
PRESIDENTS**



WOODROW WILSON
DEMOCRAT
**Twenty-Eighth
President**
1913-1921

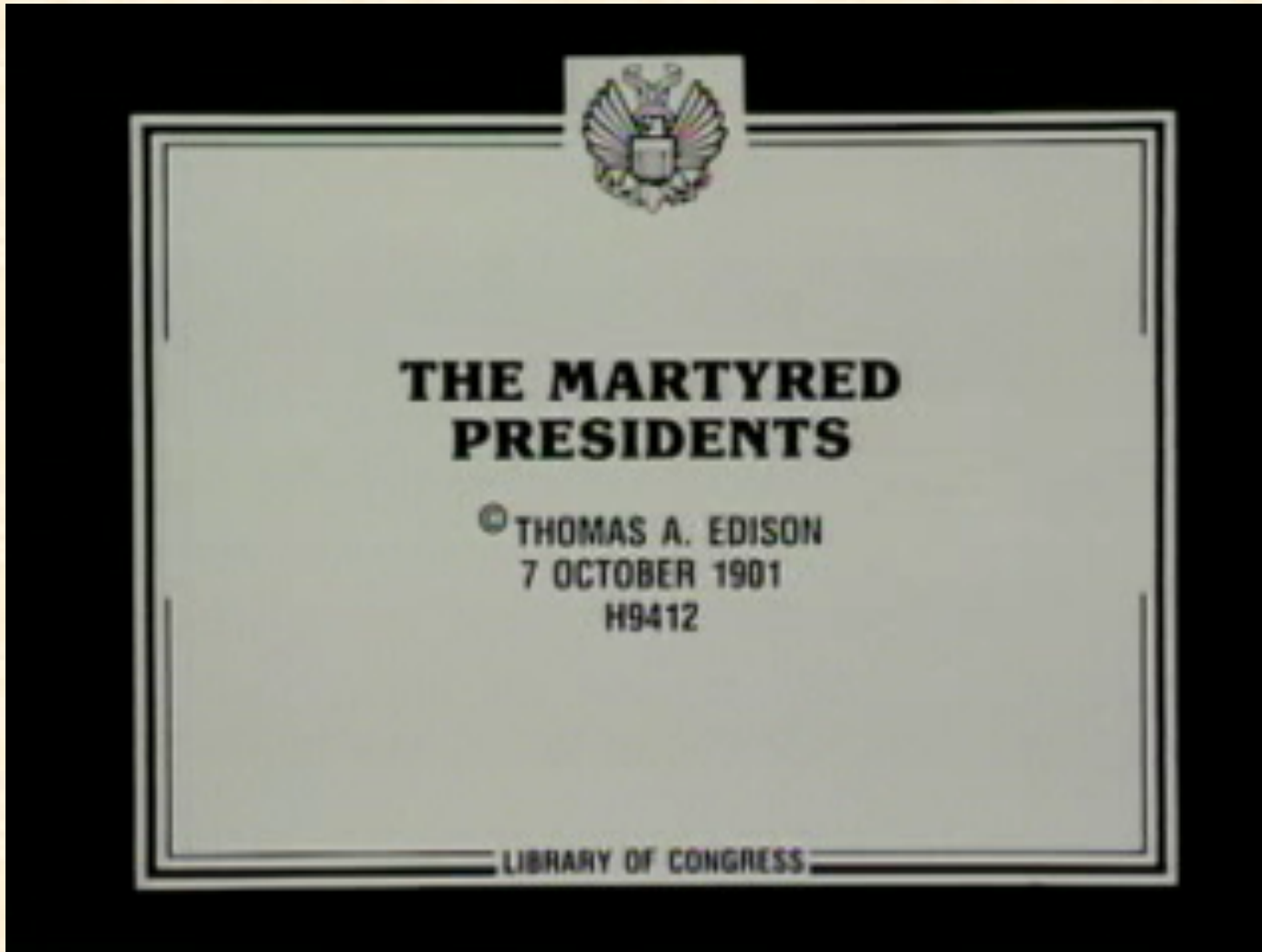


**WILLIAM
HOWARD TAFT**
REPUBLICAN
**Twenty-Seventh
President**
1909-1913

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT (TR) BECAME PRESIDENT UPON THE
ASSASSINATION**

OF William McKinley IN 1901.

(movie may not work on all computers)





**MCKINLEY'S FUNERAL
ENTERING
WESTLAWN CEMETERY
CANTON**

© THOMAS A. EDISON
26 SEPTEMBER 1901
H9084

LOCATION: CANTON, OHIO

PHOTOGRAPHED: SEPTEMBER 19, 1901

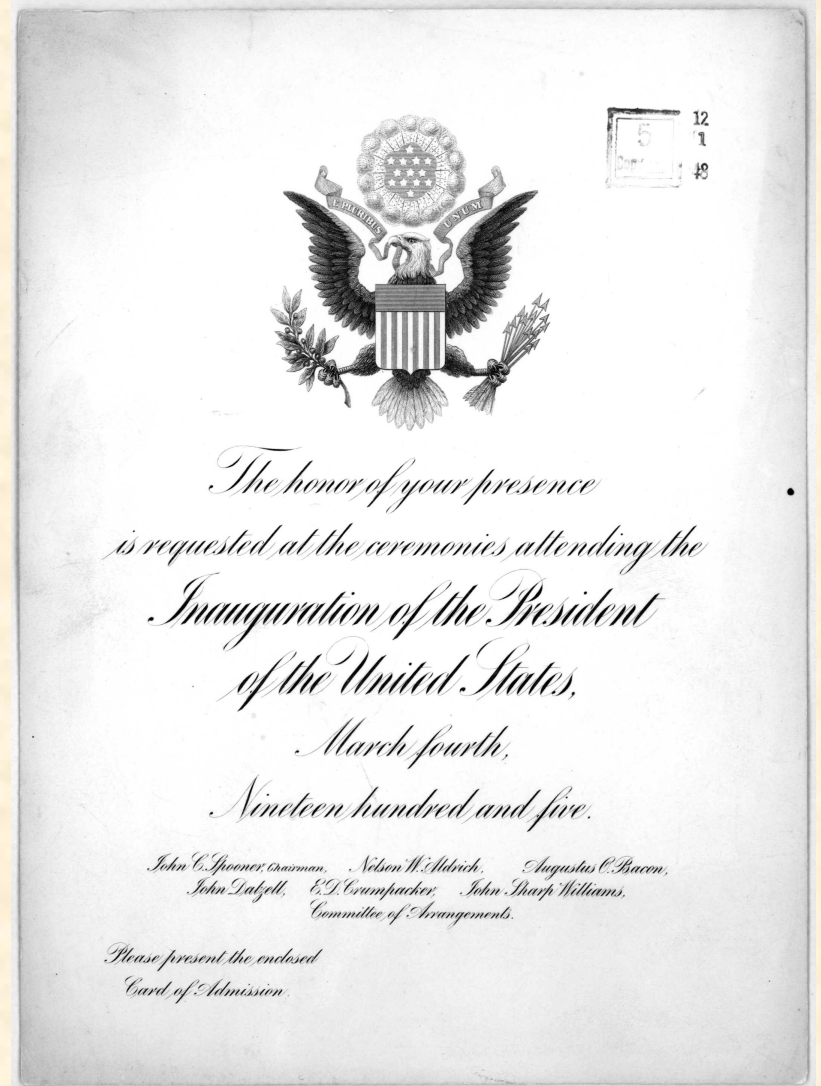
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919)
TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT
1901-1909: REPUBLICAN**



"I declined to adopt the view that what was imperatively necessary for the Nation could not be done by the President unless he could find some specific authorization to do it. My belief was that it was not only [a President's] right but his duty to do anything that the needs of the Nation demanded unless such action was forbidden by the Constitution or by the laws. . . . I did not usurp power, but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power. In other words, I acted for the public welfare, I acted for the common well-being of all our people, whenever and in whatever manner was necessary, unless prevented by direct constitutional or legislative prohibition."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



**[TR's Inaugural Ceremony,
1905]**

**March 1905
Producer unknown**

TR'S PROGRESSIVE AGENDA THE "SQUARE DEAL"



"When I say I believe in a square deal I do not mean . . . to give every man the best hand. If the cards do not come to any man, or if they do come, and he has not got the power to play them, that is his affair. All I mean is that there shall be no crookedness in the dealing."

"Let the watchwords of all our people be the old familiar watchwords of honesty, decency, fair-dealing, and commonsense.... We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less.

The welfare of each of us is dependent fundamentally upon the welfare of all of us."

--New York State Fair, Syracuse September 7, 1903



SQUARE DEAL LEGISLATION



NEWLANDS RECLAMATION ACT 1902



MEDIATION OF COAL STRIKE 1902



ELKINS ACT 1903



HEPBURN ACT 1908



PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1906 (AMENDED 1911)



MEAT INSPECTION ACT 1906

COAL STRIKE 1902

ON JUNE 2ND 1902, 150,000 PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS WENT ON STRIKE DEMANDING HIGHER PAY, SHORTER WORK HOURS AND RECOGNITION OF THEIR UNION.



THE STRIKE DRAGGED ON THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER AND FALL.



AMERICANS BEGAN TO PANIC, FEARING THERE WOULD BE INSUFFICIENT COAL (THEN USED FOR HEATING HOMES AND BUSINESSES) FOR THE WINTER.



NO PRESIDENT HAD EVER ATTEMPTED TO SETTLE A STRIKE BUT TR BROKE THIS PRECEDENT BY CALLING BOTH SIDES TO ARBITRATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN OCTOBER.



THE STRIKING COAL MINERS RETURNED TO WORK, WAITING FOR THE RESULTS OF THE ARBITRATION.



IN THE SETTLEMENT BOTH SIDES AGREED TO LESS THAN WHAT THEY WANTED.

TR AND MINE WORKERS, 1902





WHAT WILL HE ANSWER?
"Please, can't I have some coal?"
From the *Evening Journal* (New York).



THE BIG BOY THINKS HE CAN THROW HIS DAD.
From the *Times* (Denver).



A BURNING QUESTION.—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



THE NATION ENDORSES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COURSE.
From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



ROOSEVELT'S BIGGEST GAME.—From the *Herald* (New York).

Reclamation Act/Newlands Act of 1902
The Newlands Act of 1902, named for its author Francis Griffith Newlands, (Democratic Representative from Nevada), preceded the Reclamation Service. It was created in July 1902 and later became the Bureau of Reclamation. The bill allowed the government to undertake irrigation projects to establish farms for relief of urban congestion.



**FRANCIS
NEWLANDS WAS A
REPRESENTATIVE
AND A SENATOR
FROM NEVADA
FROM 1903-1917**

ELKINS ACT 1903

In 1886, Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to regulate interstate commerce, but didn't grant the ICC much power to enforce the statutes and punish violators.

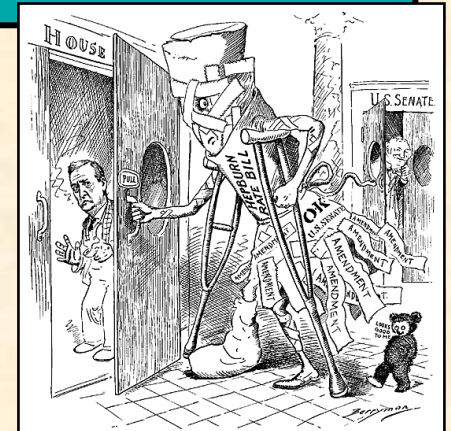
In 1903, the Elkins Anti-Rebate Act forbade the railroad carriers from giving large and powerful clients rebates on their shipments. Those were the rebates which differed from the published freight tariffs.

The Elkins Act had a double effect: it allowed the railroads to set their rates according to market conditions, and it enlarged the regulatory powers of the ICC.



HEPBURN ACT 1908

The Hepburn Act of 1906, gave the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) the power to force railroads to obey orders. If the railroads protested, the ICC's conditions would be in effect until the outcome of litigation said otherwise. By the Hepburn Act, the ICC's authority was extended to cover bridges, terminals, ferries, sleeping cars, and express companies.



**32
USA**

**CURES
DROPSY
AND ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
KIDNEY
BLADDER
LIVER
AND
URINARY
ORGANS**

**1906 Pure Food
and Drugs Act**

**NEVER KNOWN
TO FAIL**

Health is Wealth.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS,

Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Looses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.



**Red Label Special
Extra Strength.**

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness, \$1 a box; six for \$5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.



BEFORE **AFTER**
WALTER S. ROCKEY, 8th ave. & 86th st.
Amsterdam ave. and 154th st., New York City.
R. BURKHARDT, B'way & Greene ave., B'klyn.
E. HARTNETT, Montgomery & Warren st., J. O.
Crescent Drug Co., Newark, N. J.

ABSHERS MAGNETIC REMEDY

Manufactured by
J. A. & S. W. ABSHER
in the
State of Alabama

We recommend this for
Sorethroat, Rheuma-
tism, Diarrhoea, Kid-
ney Trouble, Pneu-
monia, Old Sores, Cuts,
Bruises, Burns and
Colic.

DIRECTIONS:

Internally: For Child-
ren, take from 3 to 5
drops on sugar or in
water.

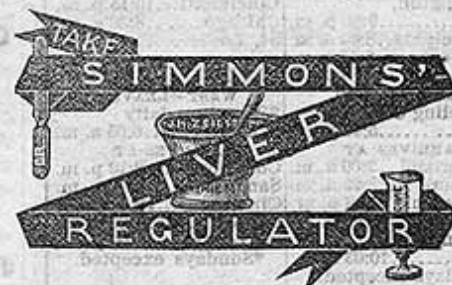
For Adults: Take
from 10 to 15 drops.

For External Use:
Apply to affected
parts.

Manufactured at
Hartsville, Alabama
INFLAMABLE
Keep from open Flame

**EXAMPLES OF
DECEPTIVE ADS**

Purissima et Optima.



This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c. &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Is manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price \$1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1.25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

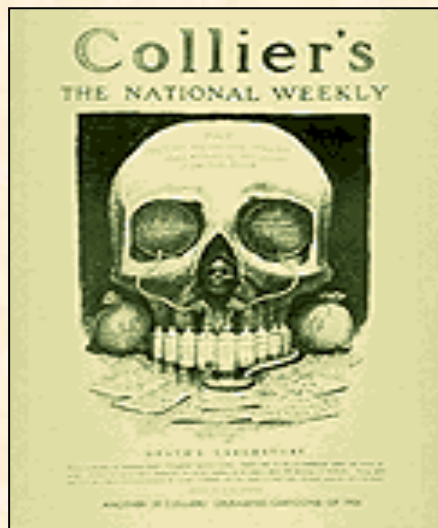
At wholesale and retail by

LOGAN, LIST & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

je18

PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT 1906

**AN ACT
“for preventing the
manufacture, sale, or
transportation of
adulterated or misbranded
or poisonous or deleterious
foods, drugs, medicines,
and liquors, and for
regulating traffic therein,
and for other purposes.”**



The Muckrakers successfully heightened public awareness of safety issues stemming from careless food preparation procedures and the increasing incidence of drug addiction from patent medicines. Scientific support came from Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Department of Agriculture's chief chemist, who published his findings on the widespread use of harmful preservatives in the meat-packing industry. The experience of American soldiers with so-called "embalmed beef" during the Spanish-American War added impetus to the movement. Public pressure forced a reluctant Congress to consider a Pure Food and Drug bill in 1906. Provisions of the measure included the following: Creation of the Food and Drug Administration, which was entrusted with the responsibility of testing all foods and drugs destined for human consumption. The requirement for prescriptions from licensed physicians before a patient could purchase certain drugs. The requirement of label warnings on habit-forming drugs.

MEAT INSPECTION ACT 1906

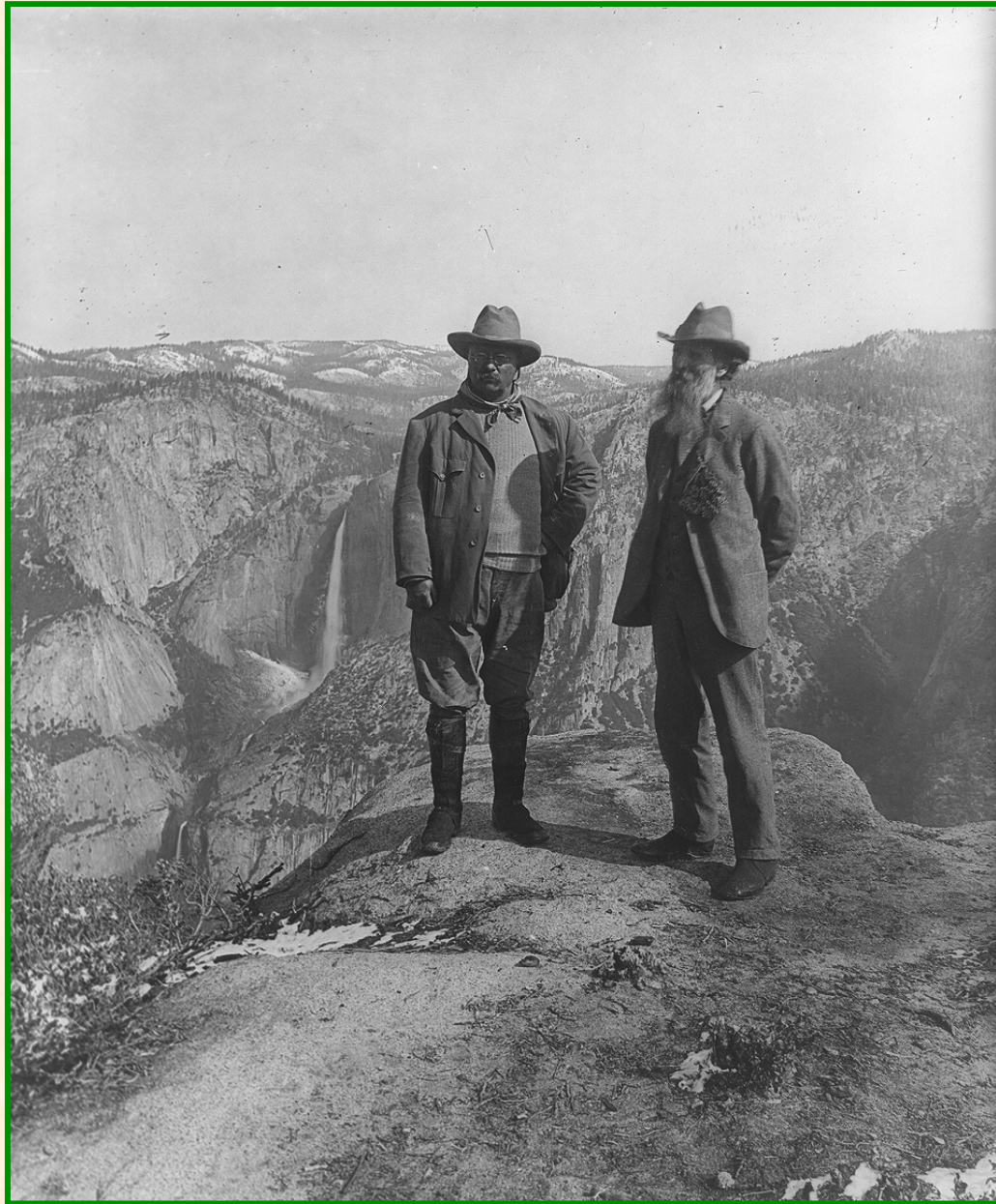


MEAT INSPECTION ACT 1906

“Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1906 Enacted June 30, 1906, as chapter 3913, 34 Stat. 674, and substantially amended by the Wholesome Meat Act 1967 (P.L. 90-201), requires USDA to inspect all cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and horses when slaughtered and processed into products for human consumption. The primary goals of the law are to prevent adulterated or misbranded livestock and products from being sold as food, and to ensure that meat and meat products are slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions.

These requirements apply to animals and their products produced and sold within states as well as to imports, which must be inspected under equivalent foreign standards. The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for all meats considered ‘exotic’ at this time, including venison and buffalo.”

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CONSERVATION



**TR, AS AN
OUTDOORSMAN HIMSELF,
SAW HOW PEOPLE COULD
DESTROY THE NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT. HE MADE
IT A PRIORITY OF HIS
PRESIDENCY TO
ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF
PRESERVING THE
NATURAL RESOURCES OF
THE NATION FOR FUTURE
GENERATIONS**

**TR AND JOHN MUIR,
FOUNDER OF THE
SIERRA CLUB**

WHY WAS A CONSERVATION MOVEMENT NEEDED?

Over-lumbering had drastically reduced forests throughout the country. It was estimated that only about 20 percent of the original woodlands remained in 1900.

Much of the nation's farmland had been exhausted by overuse and was losing its productivity.


Extractive industries such as oil, gas, and minerals were uncontrolled and were damaging the environment at a rapid pace with no thought of the consequences.


Water rights were increasingly coming under the control of private parties, who often operated without concern for flood control or the preservation of natural features.




TR USED CONFERENCES AND COMMISSIONS TO IMPLEMENT CONSERVATION REFORMS

 **The Public Lands Commission** was appointed by TR on October 22, 1903, to study public land policy and laws. The findings of the commission helped lead to new government regulations of the use of open range and federal lands.

 **The Inland Waterways Commission** was appointed by TR on March 14, 1907, to study the river systems of the United States, the development of water power, flood control, and land reclamation.


 **The Conference of Governors**, called by Roosevelt to consider the problems of conservation, met at the White House May 13-15, 1908, attended by the governors of the states and territories, the members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, scientists, and various national leaders. The governors adopted a declaration supporting conservation, and the conference led to the appointment of 38 state conservation commissions.

 **The National Conservation Commission**, appointed by TR on June 8, 1908, as a result of the Conference of Governors, prepared the first inventory of the natural resources of the United States. The commission was divided into four sections, water, forests, lands, and minerals, each section having a chairman, and with Gifford Pinchot as chairman of the executive committee.

PAGE TWO: TR USED CONFERENCES AND COMMISSIONS TO IMPLEMENT CONSERVATION REFORMS

 **The Country Life Commission was appointed by TR in August, 1908, to study the status of rural life.**

 **The Joint Conservation Congress met in December, 1908, to receive the three-volume report of the National Conservation Commission.**

 **The North American Conservation Conference convened at Roosevelt's invitation in the White House on February 18, 1909, and after a session of five days adopted a declaration of principles. The congress called for an international conservation conference, an idea which TR endorsed; but no such meeting was ever held.**

"It is evident that natural resources are not limited by the boundary lines which separate nations, and that the need for conserving them upon this continent is as wide as the area upon which they exist." (TR)

"Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess, it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so."

ROOSEVELT'S Seventh Annual Message to Congress, December 3, 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Copy

WHITE HOUSE

January 25, 1904.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the State of Nebraska "withdrawn from sale and set aside as an "addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the "Territory of Dakota", by Executive Order dated January 24, 1882, be and the same hereby is restored to the public domain.

Theodore Roosevelt.

"Of all the questions which can come before this nation, short of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants that it is for us, and training them into a better race to inhabit the land and pass it on. Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation."

OTHER TR CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**150 National
Forests
51 Federal Bird
Reservations
4 National Game
Preserves
5 National Parks
18 National
Monuments
24 Reclamation
Projects**



THANK YOU PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT!



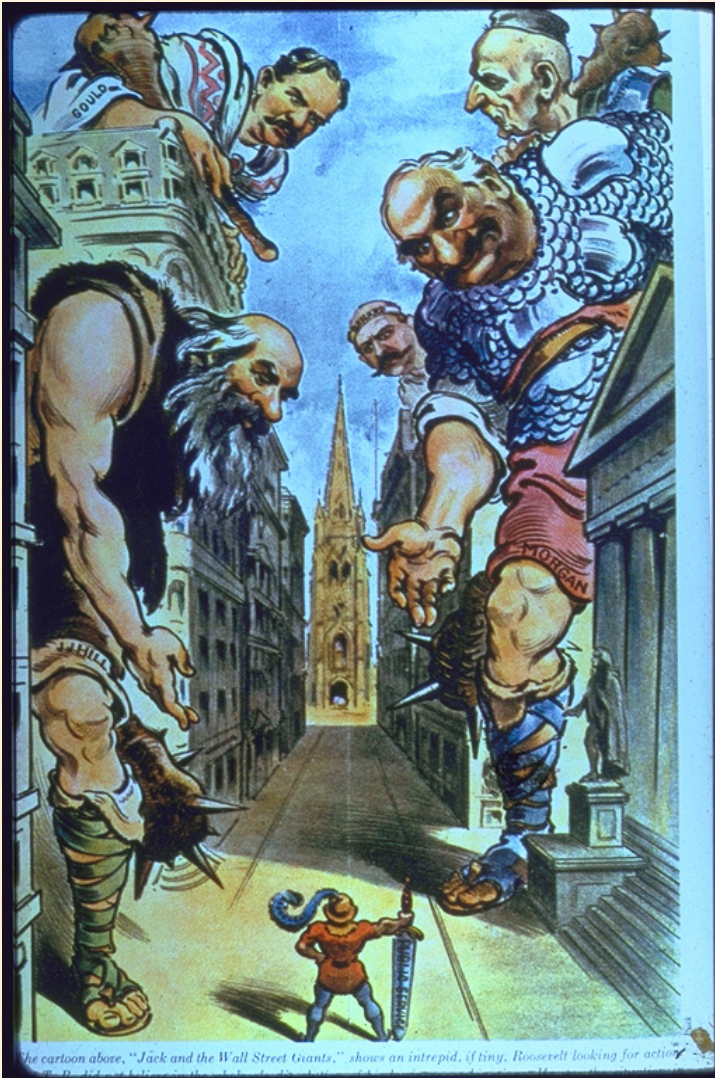
GIFFORD PINCHOT

AMERICA'S FIRST PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED FORESTER, ROSE TO NATIONAL PROMINENCE AS A CONSERVATIONIST AND POLITICAL PROGRESSIVE UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT. BORN INTO GREAT WEALTH HE DEVOTED HIS LIFE TO PROGRESSIVE REFORM AND THE WISE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

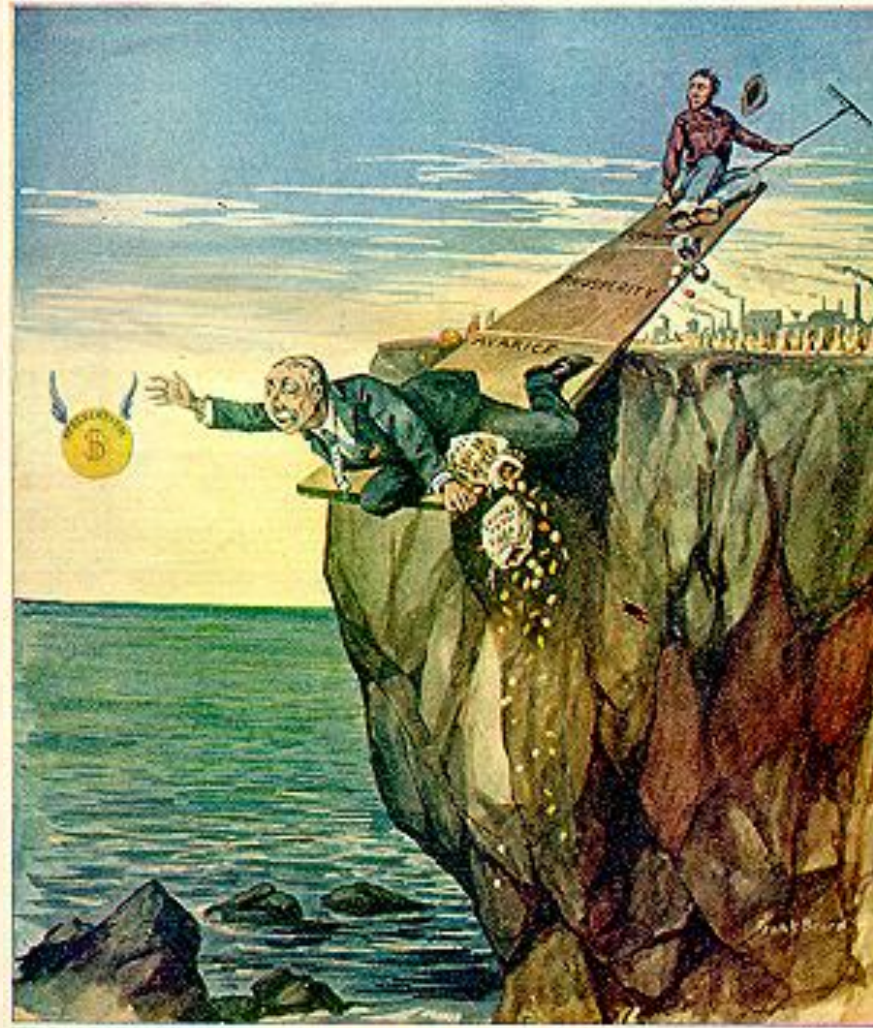


President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, standing on Deck of Steamer Mississippi, 1907.

TR THE "TRUSTBUSTER"



TR VS WALL STREET



ANTI-TRUST CARTOON

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN EXTENDING THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENCY. HE COULD BE CALLED THE FIRST MODERN PRESIDENT. A MAJOR THRUST OF HIS PRESIDENCY WAS CONFRONTING THE TRUSTS (LARGE BUSINESS COMBINATIONS) THAT HAD COME TO DOMINATE THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WORLD.

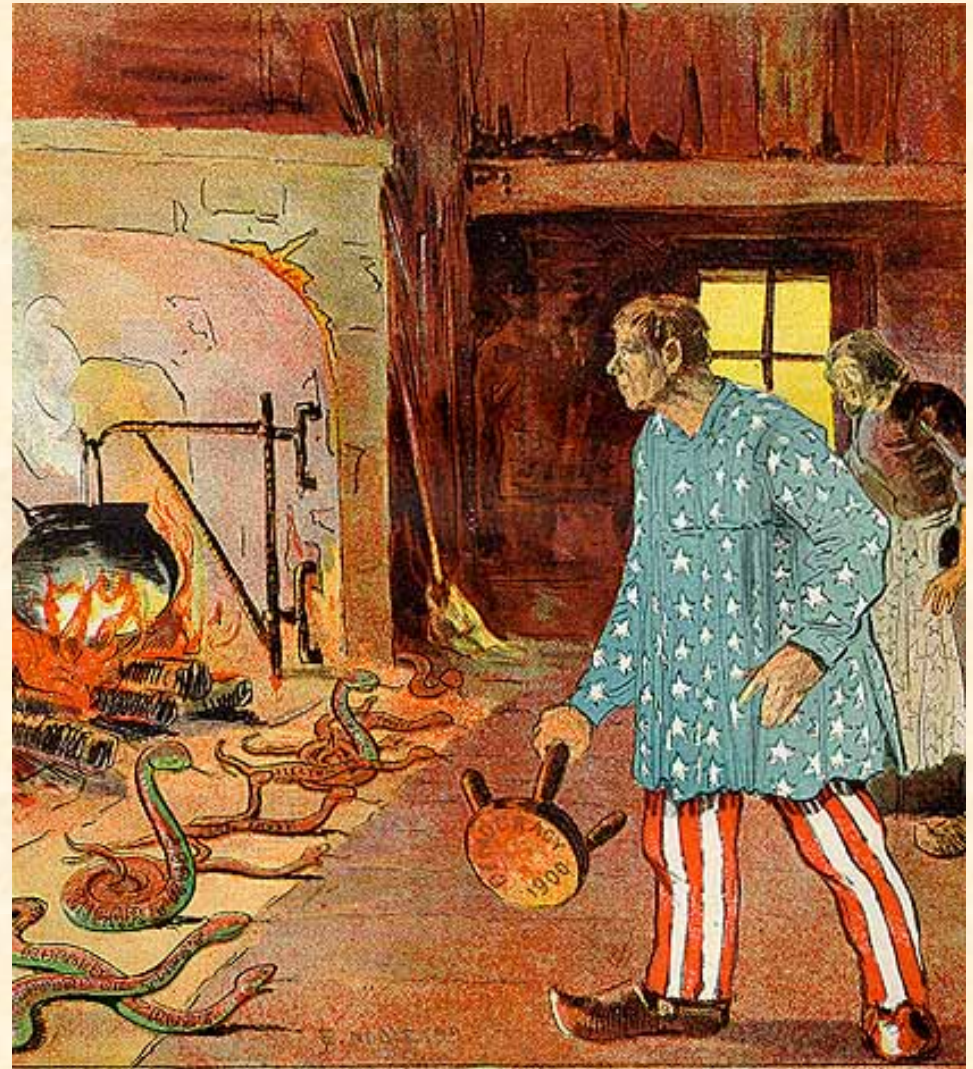


*The Sherman Anti-Trust Law Returns from the Dead
(Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal.)*

THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT HAD BEEN PASSED IN 1890 IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE MOUNTING POWER OF TRUSTS. IN A BIZARRE TWIST IT HAD NEVER BEEN USED TO PROSECUTE A TRUST-ONLY LABOR UNIONS. TR SOUGHT TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW AS IT HAD BEEN INTENDED.



TRUSTS—THE MAIN ISSUE.



UNCLE SAM AND THE 'TRUST' VIPERS.

ANTI-TRUST POLITICAL CARTOONS

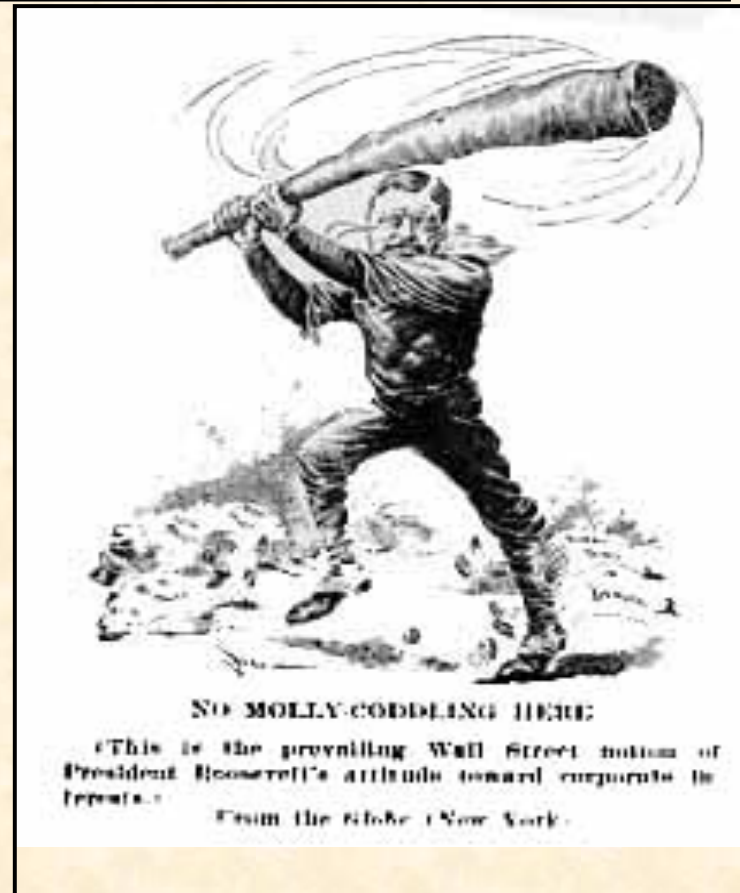


ONE SEES HIS FINISH UNLESS GOOD GOVERNMENT RETAKES THE SHIP.



WHAT DID TR DO TO BREAK UP THE TRUSTS?

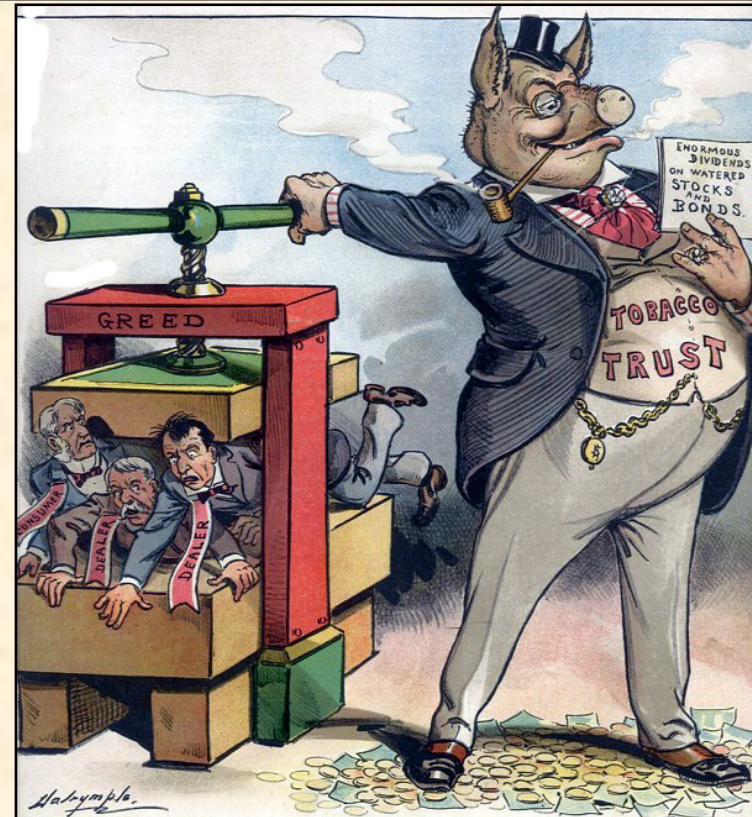
TR DID NOT EQUATE "BIGNESS" WITH "BADNESS". HE BELIEVED THERE WERE "BAD TRUSTS" WHICH NEEDED TO BE BROKEN UP. HOWEVER, THERE WERE "GOOD TRUSTS" WHICH ACTUALLY BENEFITED THE CONSUMER AND SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE.



IN 1902, ROOSEVELT GAINED AUTHORIZATION FROM CONGRESS TO CREATE A NEW CABINET DEPARTMENT, THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR. THIS DEPARTMENT INCLUDED A BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS. THE TASK OF THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS WAS TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT COMPANIES IN ORDER TO DETERMINE IF THEY WERE ACTING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. THE BUREAU HAD THE POWER TO INSPECT THE BOOKS OF ALL COMPANIES ENGAGING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE (DOING BUSINESS ACROSS STATE LINES).



VACCINATING THE TRUSTS
 Here the doctor finds his patient has a lot of arms that need attention.
 From the Journal (Minneapolis)



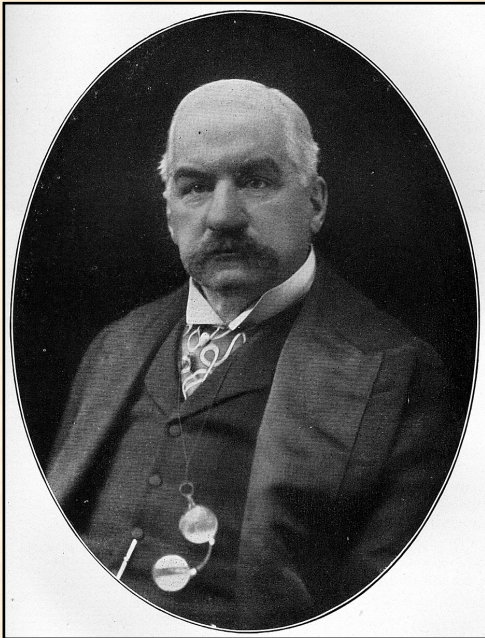
Halimpe.
 HIS TURN NEXT, MR. PRESIDENT.
 The Tobacco Trust, the worst of all, is crushing the life out of retail dealers all over the land.

TR GOES AFTER A "BAD TRUST": THE NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY



IN 1902 ATTORNEY GENERAL PHILANDER KNOX FILED AN ACTION UNDER THE *SHERMAN ACT* TO DISSOLVE THE NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY AND PREVENT IT FROM CONSOLIDATING ALL THE RAILROADS IN THE NORTHWEST. IN 1904 THE SUPREME ORDERED THE DISSOLUTION. THE LENGTH OF TIME IT TOOK THE CASE TO WORK THROUGH THE COURTS LED TO THE PASSAGE OF THE *EXPEDITION ACT* OF 1903 WHICH SPEEDED UP TRUST CASES.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE PITTED THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST SOME OF THE RICHEST AND POWERFUL MEN IN AMERICA.



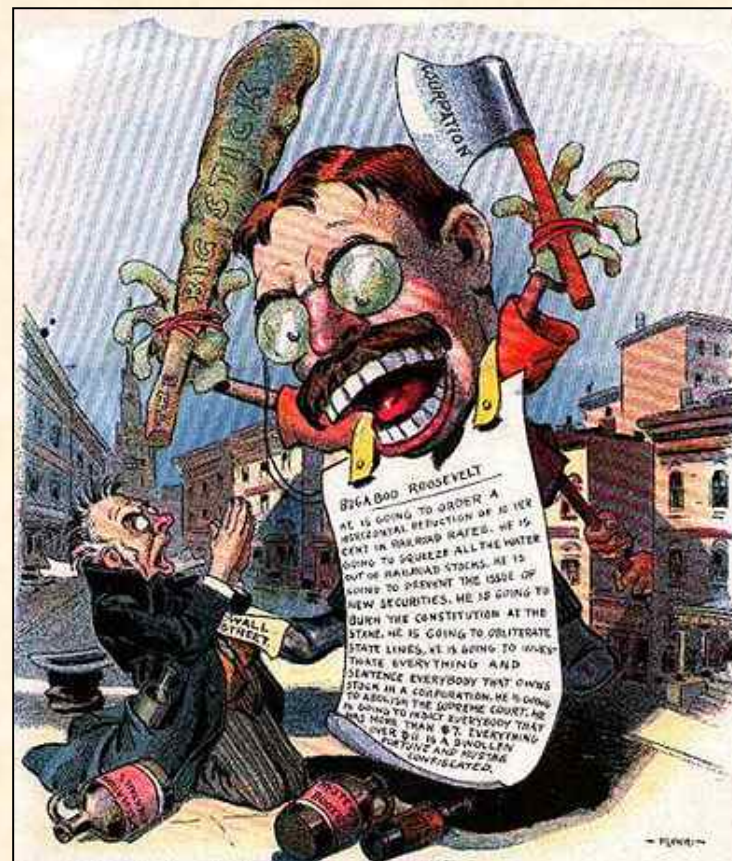
J.P. MORGAN



THE NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY AND OTHER TRUST'S "BALLOON" CRASHES



TR GOES AFTER THE MEAT TRUST



**ALTHOUGH TR DID PROSECUTE SOME TRUSTS HE WAS
CRITICIZED FOR NOT DOING ENOUGH**



Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough,
Funds would be scarce if we
Should "run amuck" just now

**POLITICAL CARTOON
SHOWS TR TRYING
TO STOP THE
PROSECUTION OF
TRUSTS**

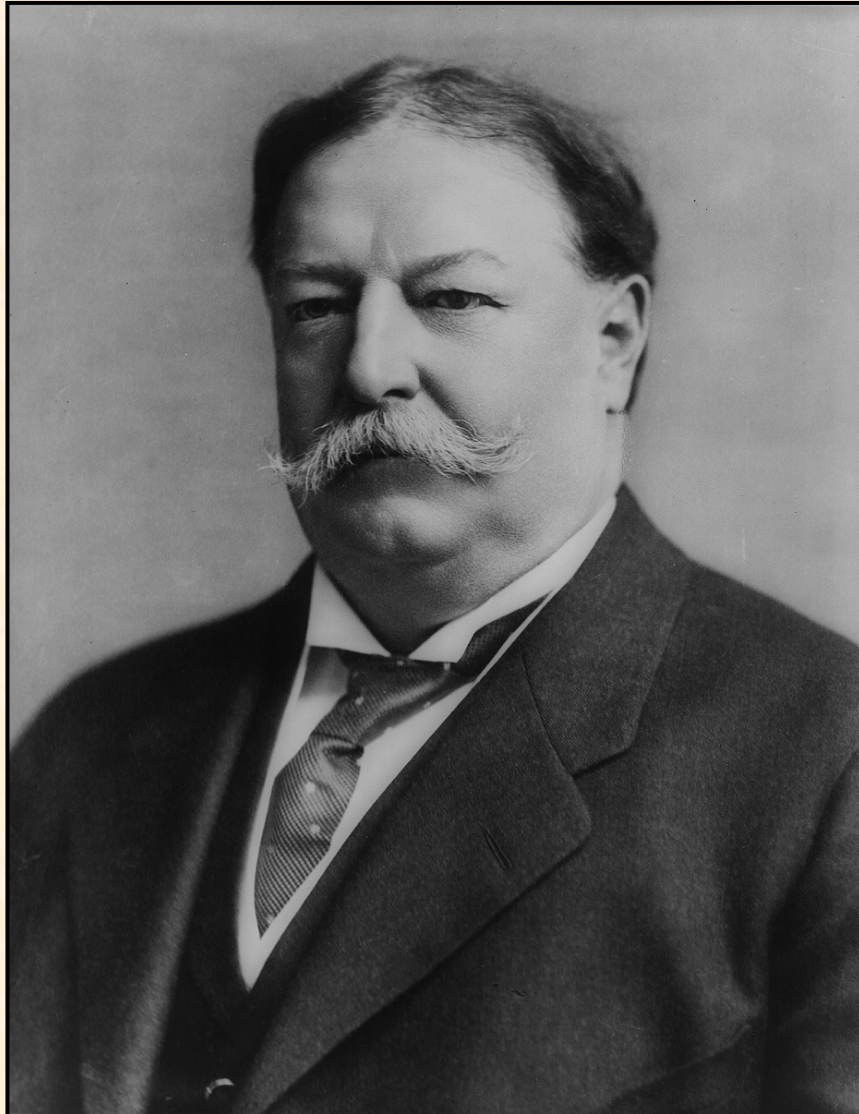
**The text reads:
*Woodman, spare
that tree,
Touch not a single
bough,
Funds would be
scarce if we***

**Scenes of TR at
Sagamore Hill, 1912**

**October 1912
Pathé Frères**

**Please see speaker note if this movie does
not play. Right click anywhere on screen
to get to speaker notes**

**WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1857-1930)
TWENTY-SEVENTH PRESIDENT
1909-1913: REPUBLICAN**



"Next to the right of liberty, the right of property is the most important individual right guaranteed by the Constitution and the one which, united with that of personal liberty, has contributed more to the growth of civilization than any other institution established by the human race."

"The President cannot make clouds to rain and cannot make the corn to grow, he cannot make business good; although when these things occur, political parties do claim some credit for the good things that have happened in this way."

PRESIDENT TAFT TAKES UP THE PROGRESSIVE CAUSE

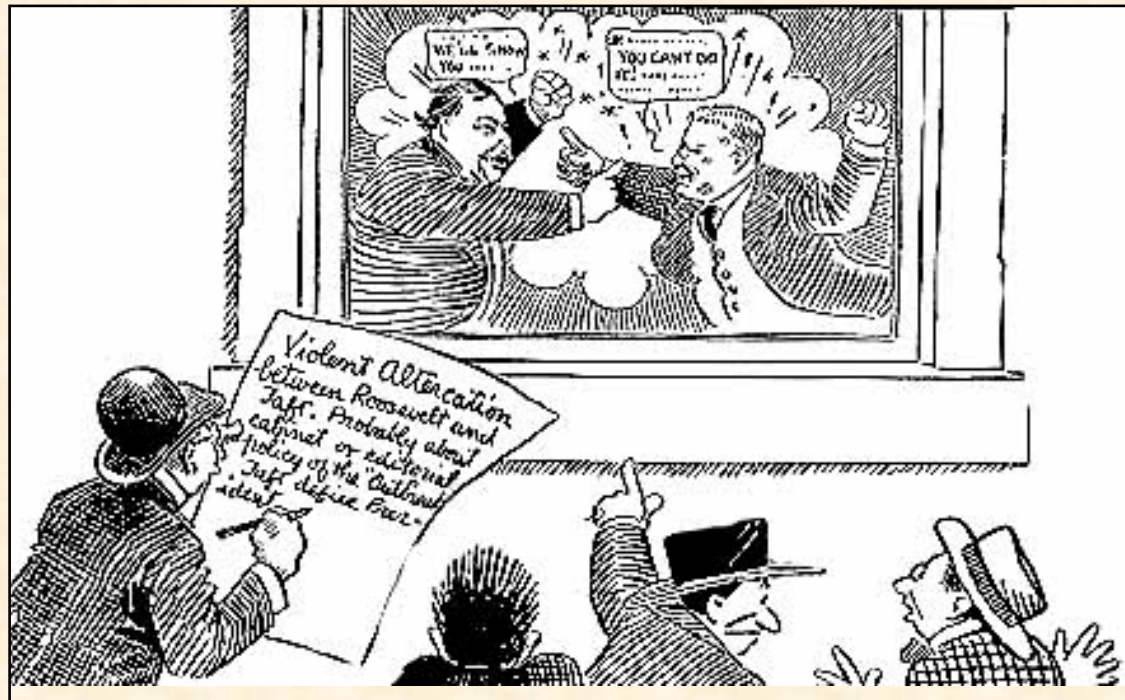
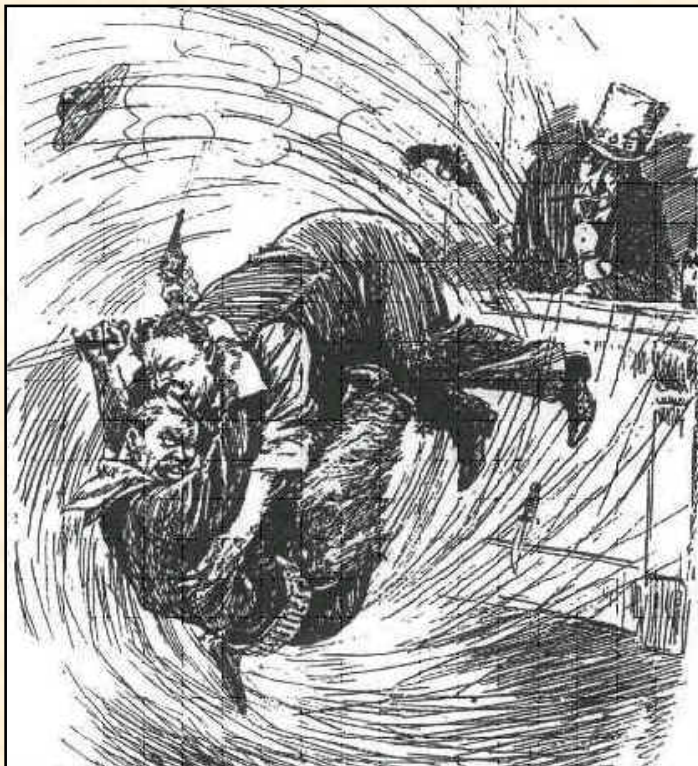


PRESIDENT TAFT



TAFT HAD PROBLEMS WITH BOTH THE CONSERVATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE WINGS OF HIS REPUBLICAN PARTY. THIS EVENTUALLY LED TO A SPLIT BETWEEN HE AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT CULMINATING IN THE 1912 ELECTION WHERE THEY RAN AGAINST EACH OTHER, SPLITTING THE REPUBLICAN VOTE, ASSURING A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. A MAJOR REASON FOR THE SPLIT WAS TAFT'S FIRING OF PINCHOT. THIS WAS SEEN AS AN ATTACK ON THE CONSERVATION AND VIOLATION OF ROOSEVELT'S CORE BELIEFS.

TAFT DID PROMOTE SEVERAL PROGRESSIVE AGENDAS INCLUDING INITIATING MORE ANTI-TRUST CASE THAN ROOSEVELT.



1912 CAMPAIGN SPEECHES



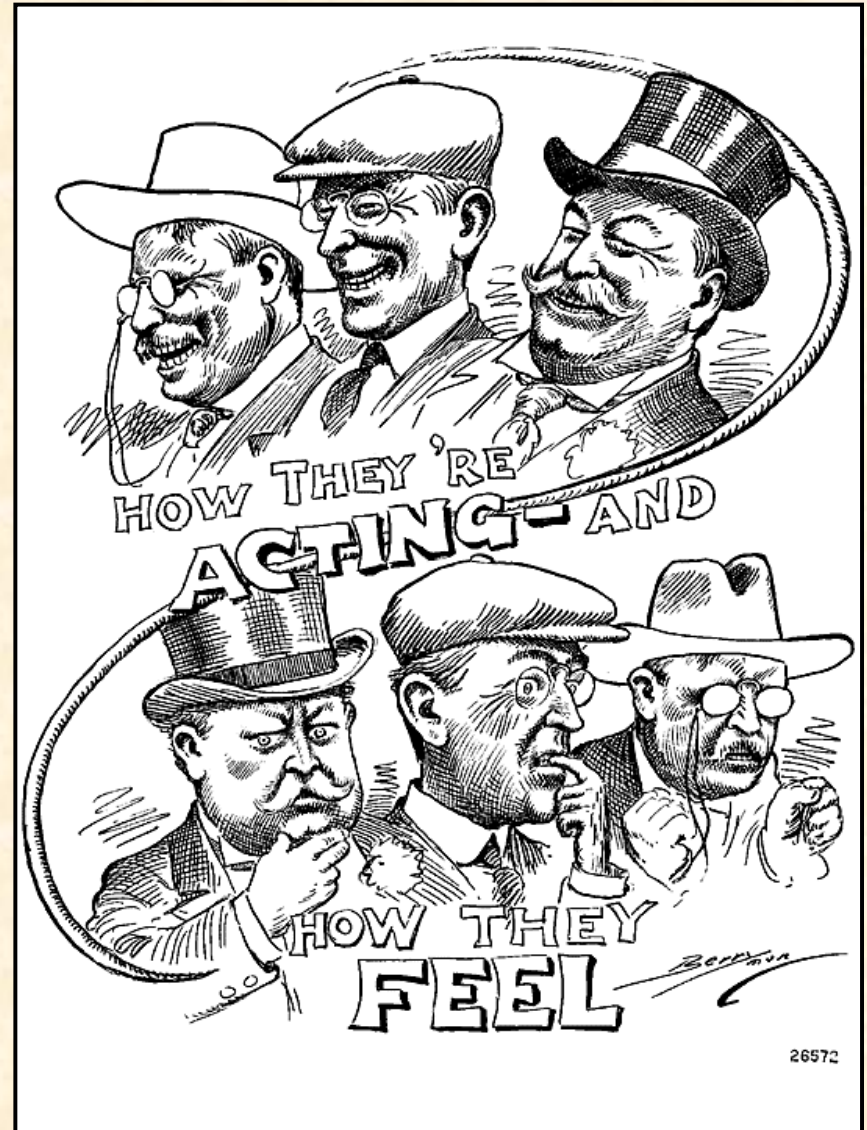
ROOSEVELT



WILSON

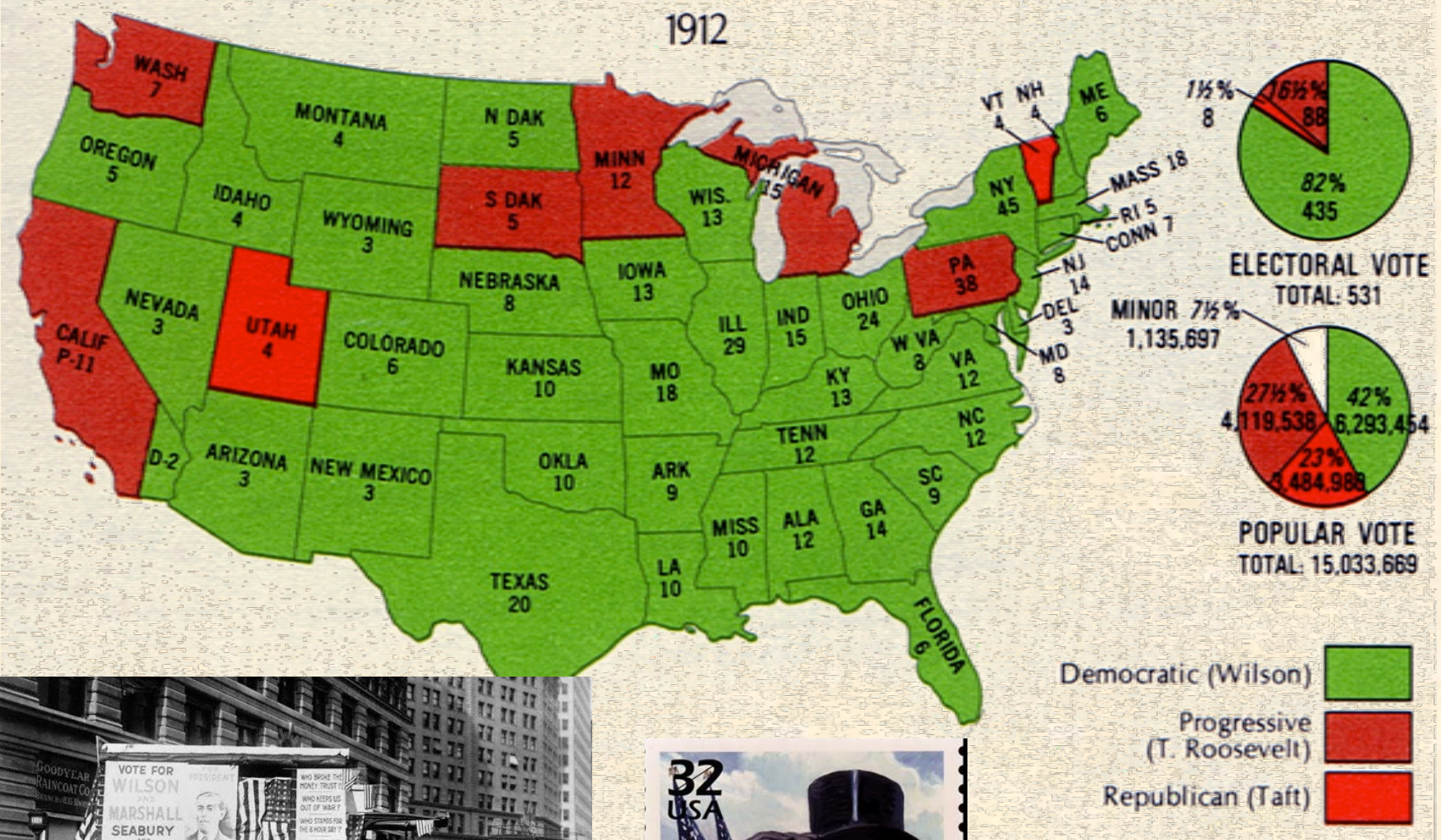


TAFT



26572

WOODROW WILSON THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT IS ELECTED



**WOODROW WILSON (1856-1924): TWENTY-EIGHTH
PRESIDENT 1913-1921: DEMOCRAT**



"Government should not be made an end in itself; it is a means only,—a means to be freely adapted to advance the best interests of the social organism. The State exists for the sake of Society, not Society for the sake of the State."

WILSON'S INAUGURATION





WILSON THE PROGRESSIVE

"Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am an American. America, my fellow citizens—I do not say it in disparagement of any other great people—America is the only idealistic nation in the world."

WILSON'S "NEW FREEDOM" PLATFORM

TARIFF REDUCTION

REFORM OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

NEW LAWS TO CONTROL ABUSIVE CORPORATIONS

RESTORE COMPETITION TO INCREASE OPPORTUNITY

SUPPORT THE RIGHTS OF UNION AND THE WORKING MAN

TARIFF REDUCTION: A TARIFF IS A TAX A GOVERNMENT PLACES ON IMPORTED GOODS. ITS PURPOSE IS TO RAISE REVENUE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OR TO DISCOURAGE CITIZENS FROM BUYING FOREIGN GOODS. IT CAN ALSO BE USED TO PROTECT DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES FROM FOREIGN COMPETITION. TARIFFS HAVE THE EFFECT OF RAISING PRICES ON CONSUMERS.

UNDERWOOD-SIMMONS TARIFF

- © PASSED IN OCTOBER OF 1913**
- © INCREASED THE FREE LIST, ADDING WOOLENS, IRON, STEEL, FARM MACHINERY AND MANY RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS**
- © THE AVERAGE RATE WAS APPROXIMATELY 26 PERCENT**
- © PROVIDED FOR A FEDERAL INCOME TAX AS A MEANS TO COMPENSATE FOR ANTICIPATED LOST REVENUE BECAUSE OF THE REDUCTION OF TARIFF DUTIES**

REFORM OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

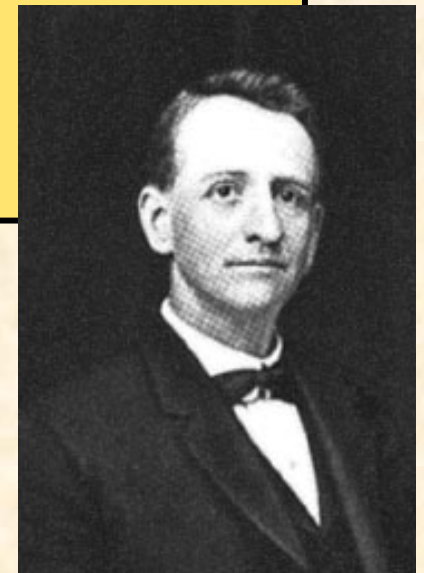
FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

“An Act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.”

● **The Federal Reserve Act provided for the establishment of up to 12 Federal Reserve Banks (district banks) to coordinate policy with a seven-member Federal Reserve Board in Washington**

● **The Federal Reserve was set up to prevent or moderate the cycles of boom and bust that had devastating impact on the American economy**

Along with President Wilson, Carter Glass, representative from Virginia, was instrumental in constructing the Federal Reserve Act



NEW LAWS TO CONTROL ABUSIVE CORPORATIONS

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT



Henry Clayton
Representative from
Alabama was the
driving force behind
the Clayton Anti-
trust Act

- ± Passed in 1914 to clarify the existing antitrust law (Sherman Act)
- ± A number of business practices were prohibited including:
 - ± Predatory price cutting
 - ± Price fixing
 - ± Ownership of stock in competing companies
 - ± Interlocking directorates (the practice of having the same individuals serve as directors of competing companies)
 - ± Placed limitations on the use of injunctions against unions and stipulated that labor organizations were not illegal combinations acting to restrain trade; boycotts, strikes and picketing were all recognized as legal activities

Federal Trade Commission Act

A new agency, the Federal Trade Commission, was created in the fall of 1914. It was to be composed of five members, all of whom were to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The commissioners were to be selected on a non-partisan basis and serve seven-year terms. The agency was empowered to investigate corporate practices and, if necessary, issue *cease and desist orders* to halt illegal activities. The commission replaced the earlier and less powerful Bureau of Corporations.

Keating Owen Child Labor Act 1916

This act limited the working hours of children and forbade the interstate sale of goods produced by child labor. Unfortunately the Supreme Court declared this and subsequent laws unconstitutional.

OTHER PROGRESSIVE ERA MOVEMENTS



**UNIONS, FARMERS AND
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY**



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



**AFRICAN AMERICANS AND
PROGRESSIVISM**



RADICALISM

Girls Winding Armatures

©April 28, 1904

**American Mutoscope
& Biograph Company**

CONDITIONS FOR MOST WORKERS WERE HARSH AND DANGEROUS

- **The huge factories of mass production brought great concentrations of workers to the cities.**
- **Due to massive immigration and movement to cities there was a surplus of workers labor which resulted in low wages.**
- **Low pay forced families to send their children to work. Children as young as eight worked long hours for low pay in dangerous work environments.**
- **The labor surplus and lack of government oversight led to a dangerous and uncaring work environment as owners had no incentive to improve wages or working conditions.**

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

At a steel mill in Butler, Pennsylvania, a heavy pot of hot metal spilled molten steel onto wet sand, causing a huge explosion which destroyed part of the plant. Streams of hot metal poured down on the workmen, engulfing and literally cooking some of them. Four men died and 30 more were injured.

A machinist got his arm caught in a rapidly moving belt. It was jerked from its socket, and he fell 50 feet to the floor. His fellow workers, aghast at the man's shrieks, ran in panic from the shop. A young boy working in a coffin plant was decapitated and had both arms and both legs torn off when he was caught on shafting rotating at 300 revolutions per minute. A worker in a brick-making factory was caught in a belt and had most of his skin torn off. A sawmill worker fell onto a large, unguarded circular saw and was split in two. When a worker got caught in the large flywheel of the main steam power plant of a navy yard, his arms and legs were torn off and the lifeless trunk was hurled against a wall 50 feet away. Perhaps the most horrifying accident reported in the journal was described as follows:

"In plain sight of a hundred fellow-workmen, Martin Stoffel was cut into small pieces at the Philadelphia Caramel Works ... He was dragged into the machinery and his head severed....A second later both legs were cut off. Then one arm after the other fell into the lesser wheels below, both being cut into many parts. Before the machinery could be stopped, Stoffel had been literally chopped to pieces."

**Steam Hammer,
Westinghouse Works**

**©May 13, 1904
American Mutoscope
& Biograph Company**

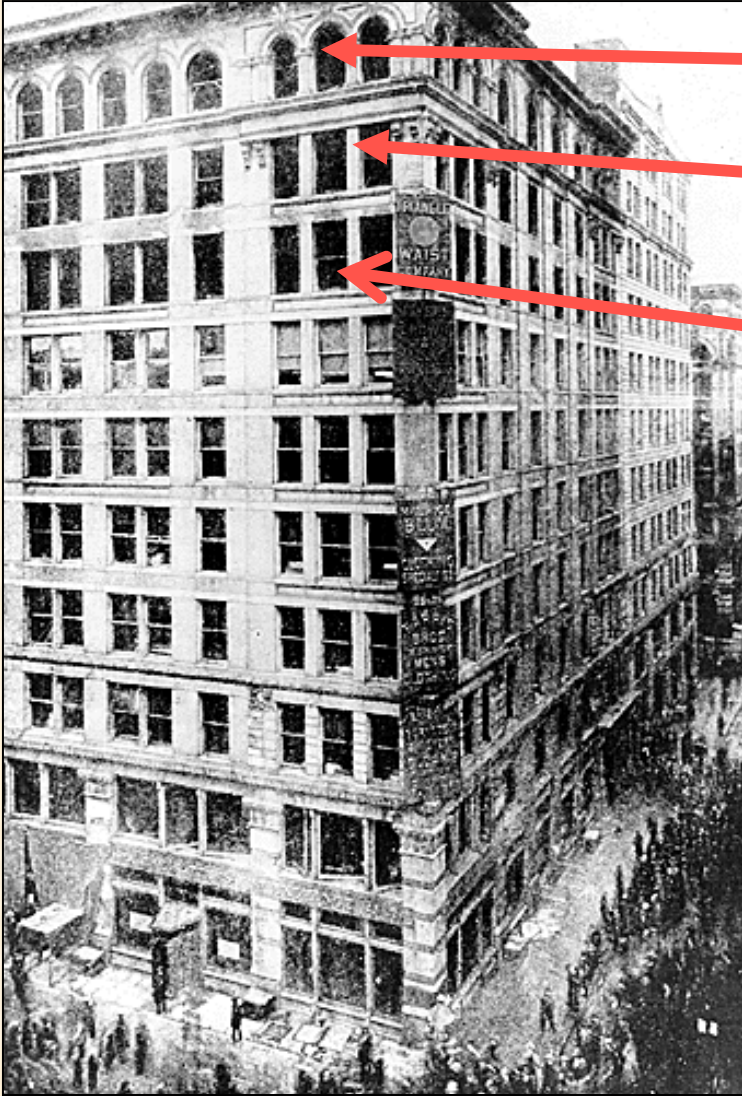
**Tapping a Furnace,
Westinghouse Works**

©July 23, 1904

**American Mutoscope
& Biograph Company**

Part 1 of 2

TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FIRE LEADS TO REFORM IN WORKING CONDITIONS



TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST COMPANY OCCUPIED THE TOP 3 FLOORS



SHIRTWAIST

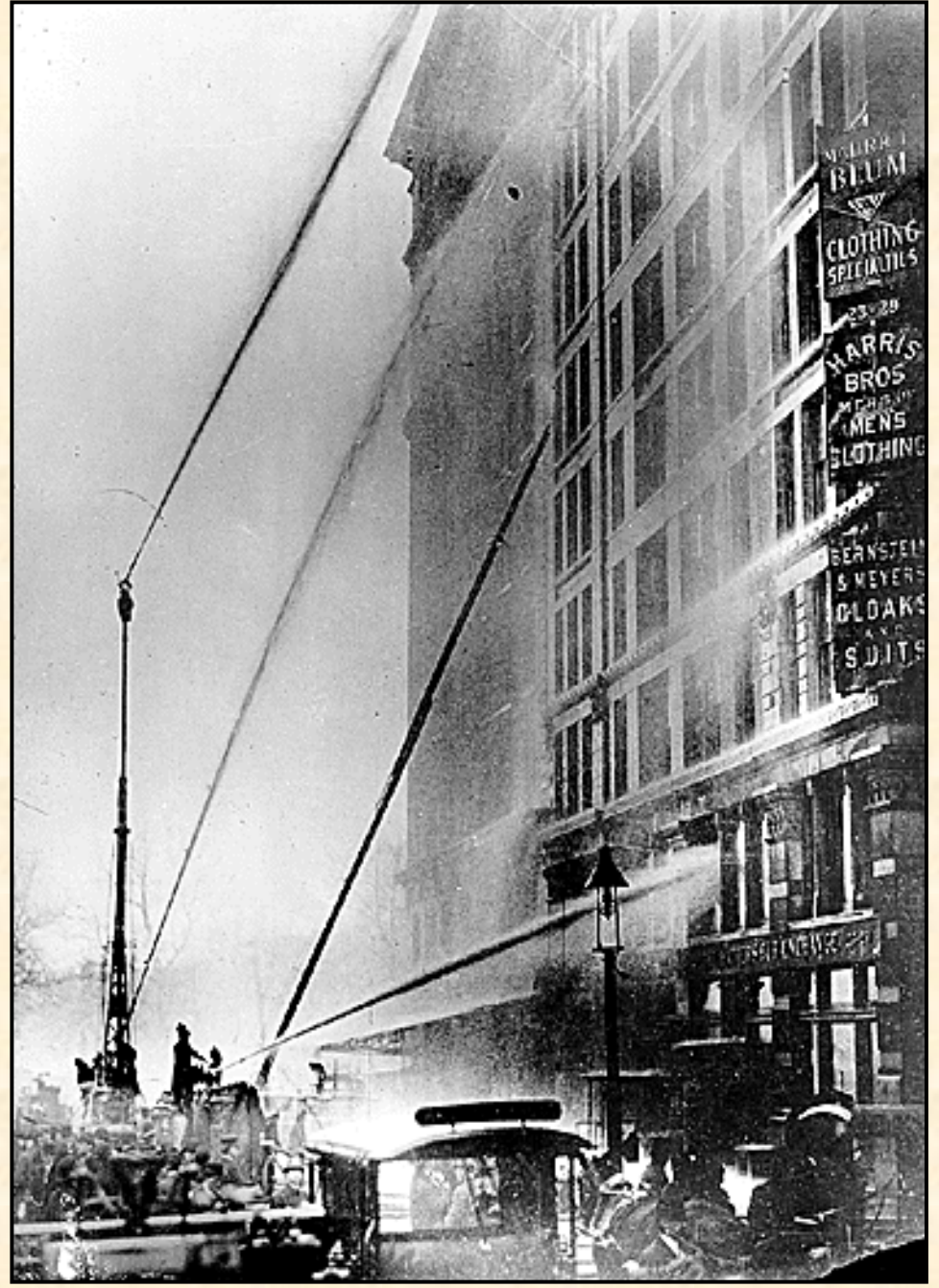
The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire

Five hundred women were employed there, mostly Jewish immigrants between the ages of thirteen and twenty-three. To keep the women at their sewing machines the owners had locked the doors leading to the exits. The fire began shortly after 4:30 p.m and spread rapidly. Panicked workers rushed to the stairs, the freight elevator, and the fire escape. Most on the eighth and tenth floors escaped; dozens on the ninth floor died, unable to force open the locked door to the exit. The rear fire escape collapsed, killing many and eliminating an escape route for others still trapped. Some tried to slide down elevator cables but lost their grip; many more, their dresses on fire, jumped to their death from open windows. Pump Engine Company 20 and Ladder Company 20 arrived quickly but were hindered by the bodies of victims who had jumped. The ladders of the fire department extended only to the sixth floor, and life nets broke when workers jumped in groups of three and four. The death toll was 145; 91 died in the fire and 54 died by jumping.. The owners were put on trial but got off with only fines



Thousands of pounds of highly flammable fabric, rags, and rubbish lay piled on the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory. And to prevent workers from taking breaks or stealing fabric, the doors to the fire escapes were kept locked.







14. Viewing the unfortunates at the Morgue

MONDAY NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL, MARCH 27, 1911. MONDAY

SCENES SHOWING WHERE 150 PERISHED IN A "FIREPROOF" FIRETRAP

Photographs taken especially for the Evening Journal.

Scene on Ninth Floor.

Scene on Tenth Floor.

Hole in Sidewalk Made by Bodies Falling.

Showing the Fire Escape.

Well at Bottom of Fire Escape, Where Many Died.

Elevator Entrances in Hall.

How Building Looked on Fire.

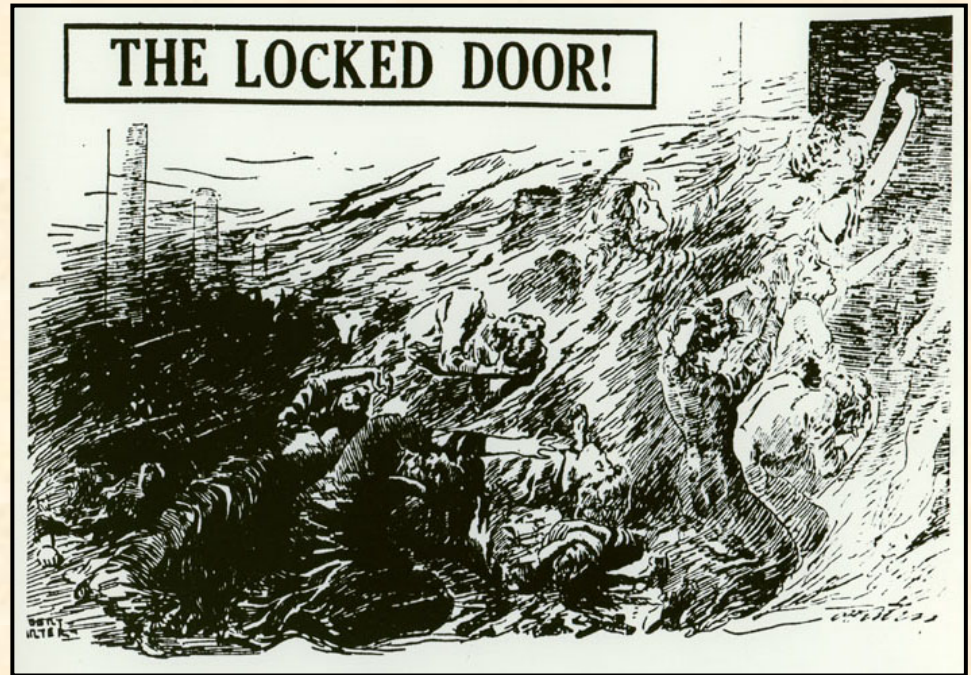
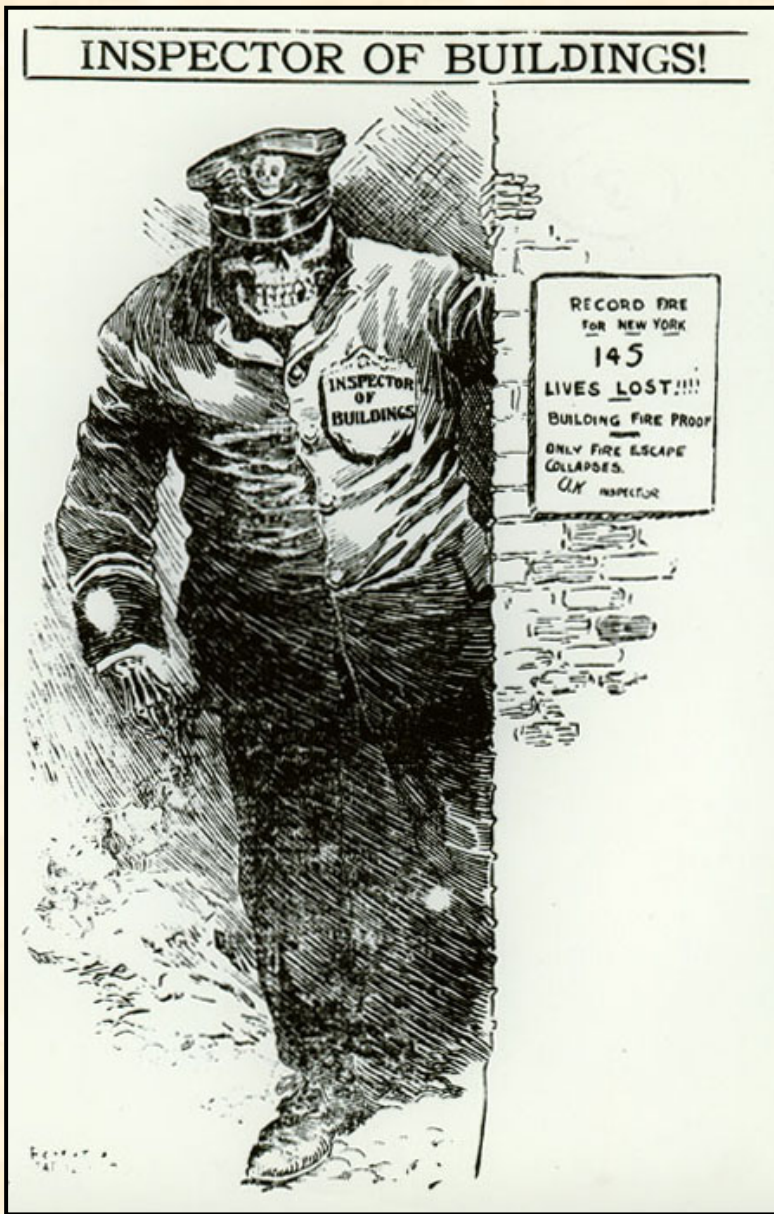
How Those Who Jumped Wrecked the Elevator.

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF A WORKER WHO ESCAPED

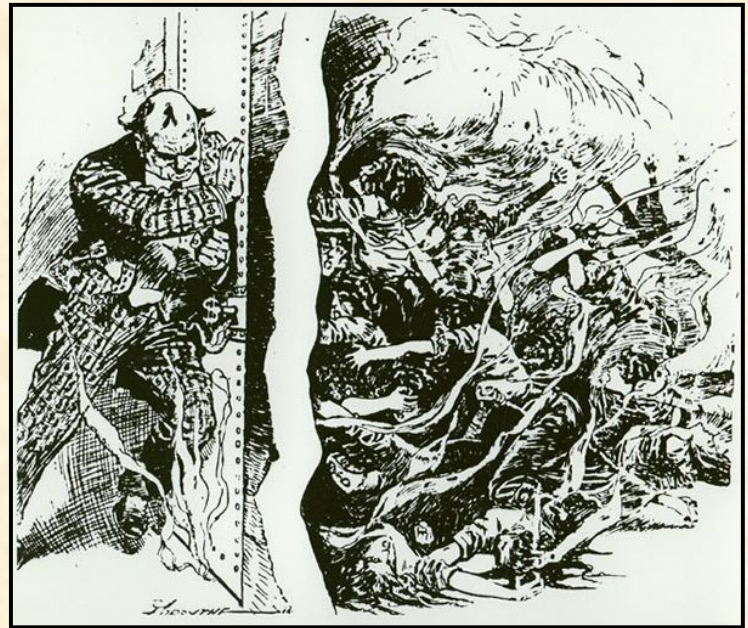
“I got out to the street and watched the upper floors burning, and the girls hanging by their hands and then dropping as the fire reached up to them.

There they were dead on the sidewalk. It was an awful, awful sight, especially to me who had so many friends among the girls and young men-who. were being roasted alive or dashed to 'death. I can't describe how I felt as I stood watching. I could see the figures, but not the faces; the police kept us all too far back. We hoped the fire nets would save some, but they were no good for persons falling so far. One girl broke thru the thick glass in the sidewalk and fell down into a cellar. That shows with what force they came down from the ninth floor.

One girl jumped from the ninth floor and her clothing caught on a hook that stuck out from the wall on the eighth. The fire burned thru her clothing and she fell to the sidewalk and was killed. Another girl fell from the eighth to the sixth floor, when a hook supporting a sign caught her clothes and held her. She smashed the window of the sixth floor with her fist and got in the shop and went down to the street, saving herself. One of my friends, Annie Rosen, was an examiner on the ninth floor. She was near a window when the cry of fire was raised. She tried to open the window to get out. It stuck, but she got it open and climbed on a little fire escape. The fire was coming up from the eighth floor and in getting from the ninth to the eighth her hat and her hair were burned She doesn't know how she got to the eighth; maybe she fell. She was going to jump to the ground, but the people who were watching her from the street shouted not to do it, and somehow she got thru the flames. She fell from the eighth to the sixth floor on the fire escape and then she was carried down to the street and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where there were many of her companions.”



Editorial cartoons that helped lead to reforms



STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE



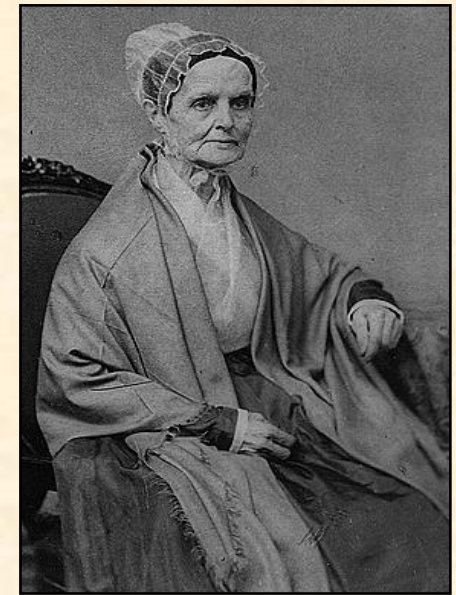
19TH CENTURY WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEADERS



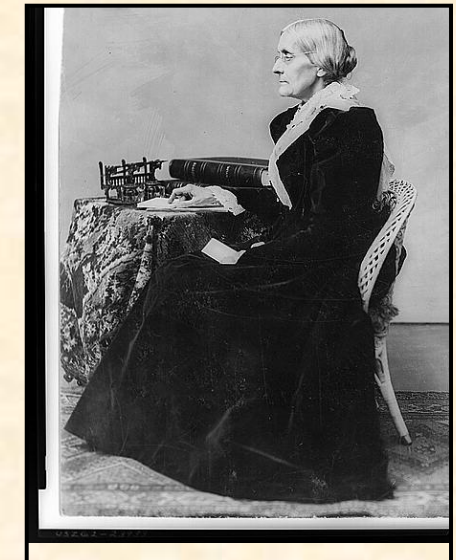
Elizabeth Cady Stanton 1815-1902: her daughter (Harriet E. Blatch) became a prominent suffrage leader in the 20th century



Lucy Stone 1818-1893



Lucretia Mott 1793-1880



Susan B. Anthony 1820-1906

LEADERS OF THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE 20TH CENTURY



**Carrie
Chapman
Catt:
1859-1947**



**Lucy Burns
1879-1966**



**Maud Wood
Park:
1871-1955**

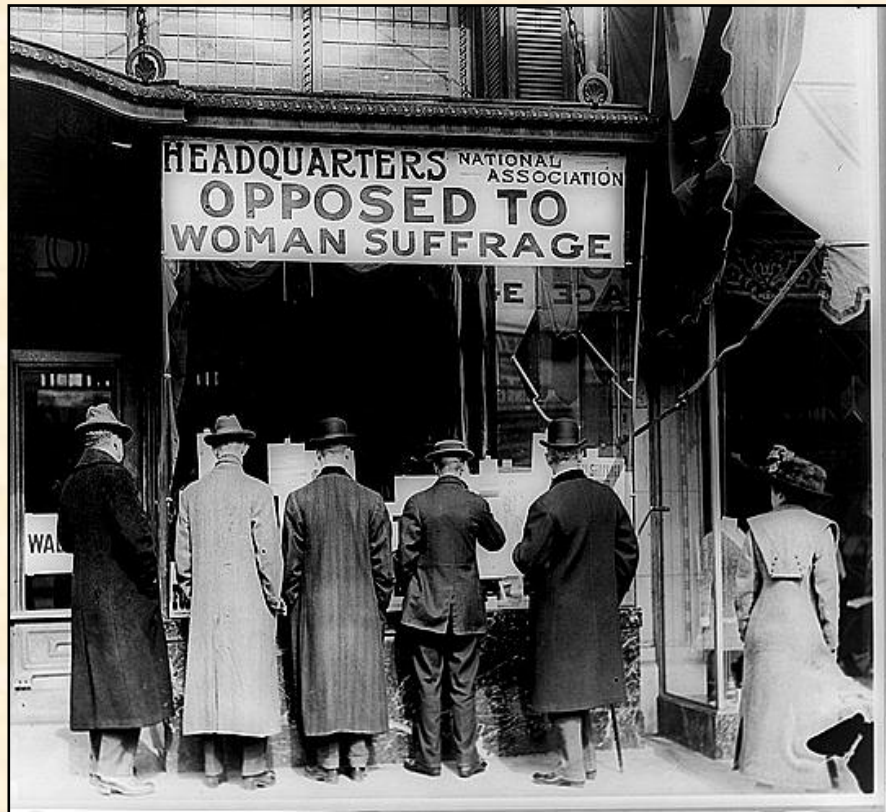


**Alice Paul:
1886-1977**

NEW SUFFRAGE LEADERSHIP LED BY ALICE PAUL AND CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT BROUGHT NEW TACTICS TO THE FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO VOTE. INCORPORATING TECHNIQUES USED BY THE BRITISH SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT, THEY ACHIEVED THEIR GOALS WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT IN 1920.



NOT ALL WOMEN WERE IN FAVOR OF VOTING



DO WOMEN WANT THE VOTE?

Suffrage is not a natural right. It is a question to be determined by the community solely by a consideration of its effect upon the public welfare. The majority of women do not want to assume the burden of government. A very small minority of women demand the ballot. It is unjust to force new duties upon a large body of women who are indifferent or opposed to woman suffrage.

Voting is only a small part of government. If the duty of voting is laid upon women, the duty will also be laid upon them of taking an active part in the preliminaries necessary to voting, and in the consequences which result from voting. They must take part in political discussions and share in political campaigns, and see that the laws which they help to enact are enforced upon those that refuse to obey the laws.

Would it Promote the General Welfare ?

Woman suffrage would double the number of voters and double the expense of elections to the tax payer, without any corresponding gain. The need of America is not an increased quantity, but an improved quality of the vote, and there is no adequate reason to believe that Woman Suffrage, by doubling the vote, will improve its quality.

Would it not impose Great Hardship on Many Women ?

Equality in character does not imply similarity in function; the duties and life of men and women are different in the State, as in the home. Women have many physical limitations which do not exist for men, and already, as a rule their strength is over-taxed. The energies of women are engrossed by their present duties and interests, from which men cannot relieve them, and it is better for the community that they devote their energies to the better performance of their present work, than to divert them to new fields of activity. The ballot is not essential for the performance of woman's present duties.

Are not the Interests of Women Safe in the Hands of Men ?

Quite as safe as in those of other women!
The woman suffragists always imply that men legislate only for their own interests. But in America men cannot be accused of indifference to the wishes and happiness of women. They would make any reasonable amendments in the laws affecting the welfare of women, if urged with half the force now brought to bear in favor of suffrage. Moreover, in general the interests of men and women are very much the same. Both desire good schools, good roads, good drainage, and good government. The prosperity of the town and of the State benefits both alike. Only in the common division of labor, certain duties are apportioned to each, according to their special conditions of strength and organization. These differences are not of human origin, and therefore cannot be changed by any so-called "reform."

Political equality will deprive woman of special privileges hitherto accorded to her by law.

Will Woman Suffrage Help the Cause of Temperance ?

No woman suffrage State is a prohibition State; no woman suffrage State is a high license State. Eight States where women do not vote are prohibition States.

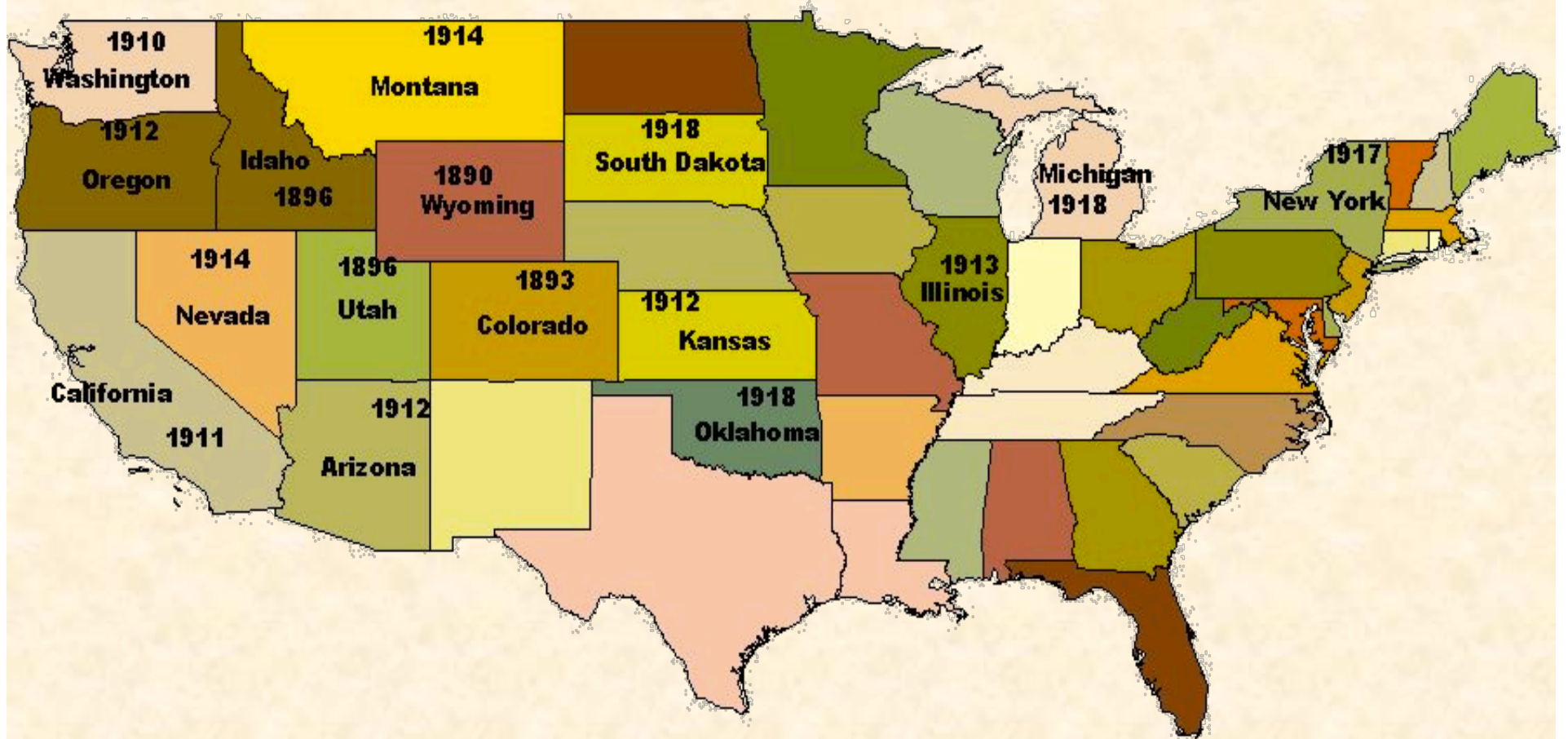
Is the Ballot Essential to Woman's Public Usefulness ?

Woman Suffrage would force woman into the political arena. This would impair her usefulness which she exercises to-day as a disinterested, non-partisan worker for the public good. She would duplicate man's work and lose her special value if she went into party politics.

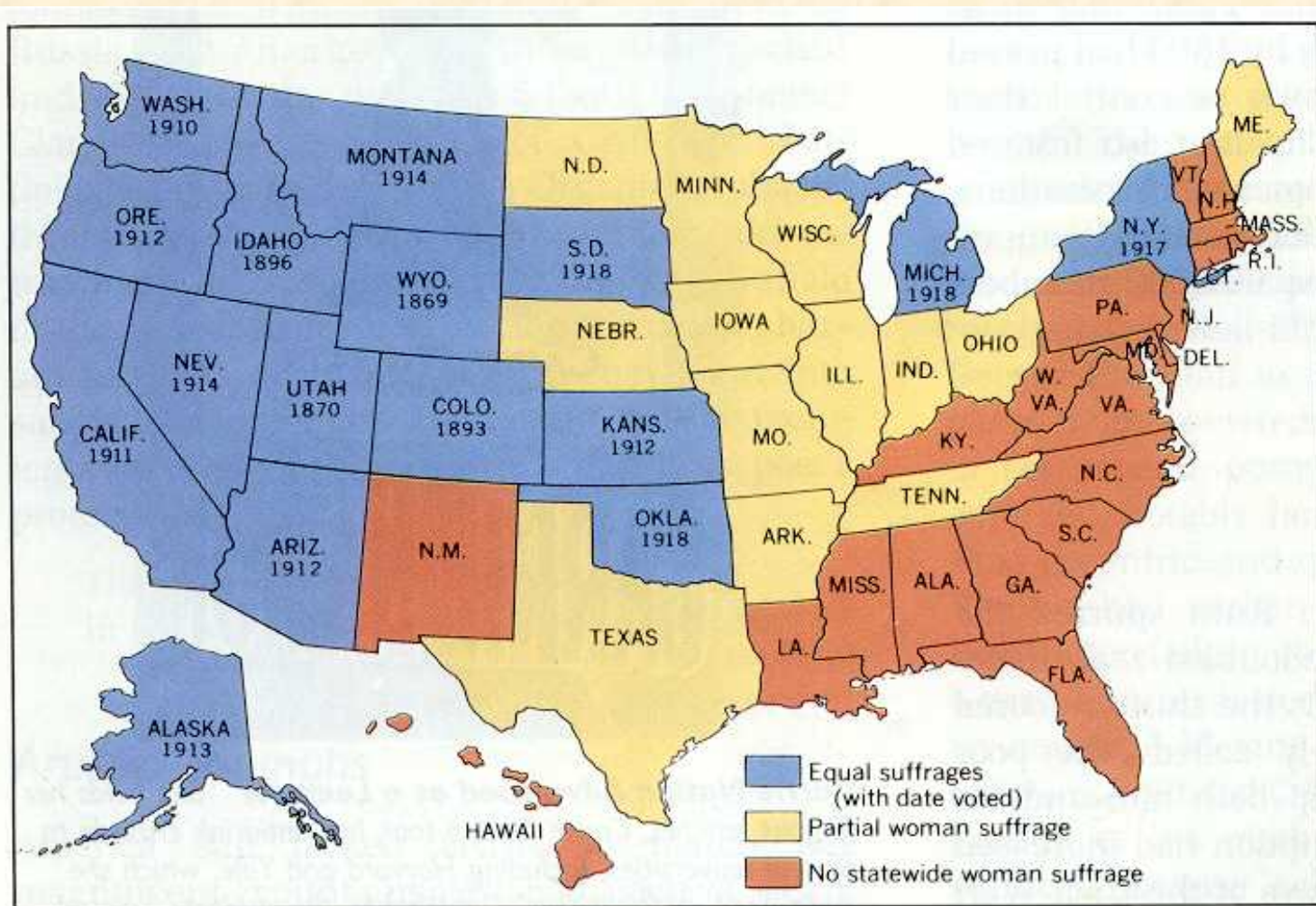
What would happen to Legislation and Government ?

Behind law there must always be force to make it effective. Women, by the limitations of their sex, are unfitted for the stern work of enforcing law. It would be ill for any State where legislation was shaped by women over the heads of a majority of men. Under such conditions you would soon have, not government, but chaos.

STATES THAT GAVE WOMEN THE SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE 19TH AMENDMENT



THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



"WOMAN SUFFRAGE CO-EQUAL WITH MAN SUFFRAGE."

(Quoted from the Platform of Principles of the American Federation of Labor.)



State Federations that have endorsed Woman Suffrage:

California,
Connecticut,
Colorado,
Iowa,
Illinois,
Indiana,
Kansas,
Maine,
Massachusetts,
Michigan,

Minnesota,
New Hampshire,
New York,
Ohio,
Oklahoma,
Oregon,
Pennsylvania,
Tennessee,
Washington,
West Virginia.

"I am for unqualified woman suffrage as a matter of human justice.

"It is unfair that women should be governed by laws in the making of which they have no voice.

"MEN would feel that they were used badly if they did not have that right, and WOMEN naturally feel the same."

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

"I'm in perfect harmony with the declaration of the American Federation of Labor, which has endorsed the demand that woman be given the right to vote.

"I have always stood for the SQUARE DEAL, and that's the only square thing on the woman suffrage question, as I see it.

"I personally believe that it would be for the good of US ALL for woman to be enfranchised."

JOHN MITCHELL.

"I would advise all the Workers of America to work for Woman Suffrage.

"My message to them is COURAGE.

"I never make a speech on any subject without bringing in Woman Suffrage."

KEIR HARDIE.

**There are 300,000 Working Women in New York.
Will not a vote be worth as much to them as to working men?**

National American Woman Suffrage Association

Headquarters: 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

JUSTICE

EQUALITY

Why Women Want to Vote.

WOMEN ARE CITIZENS,

AND WISH TO DO THEIR CIVIC DUTY.

WORKING WOMEN need the ballot to regulate conditions under which they work.

Do working men think they can protect themselves without the right to vote?

HOUSEKEEPERS need the ballot to regulate the sanitary conditions under which they and their families must live.

Do MEN think they can get what is needed for their district unless they can vote for the men that will get it for them?

MOTHERS need the ballot to regulate the moral conditions under which their children must be brought up.

Do MEN think they can fight against vicious conditions that are threatening their children unless they can vote for the men that run the district?

TEACHERS need the ballot to secure just wages and to influence the management of the public schools.

Do MEN think they could secure better school conditions without a vote to elect the Mayor who nominates the Board of Education?

BUSINESS WOMEN need the ballot to secure for themselves a fair opportunity in their business.

Do business MEN think they could protect themselves against adverse legislation without the right to vote?

TAX PAYING WOMEN need the ballot to protect their property.

Do not MEN know that "Taxation without representation" is tyranny?

ALL WOMEN need the ballot, because they are concerned equally with men in good and bad government; and equally responsible for civic righteousness.

ALL MEN need women's help to build a better and juster government, and

WOMEN need MEN to help them secure their right to fulfil their civic duties.



National American Woman Suffrage Association

Headquarters: 505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



PRO SUFFRAGE POSTER

(Copyright 1911 by Henrietta Briggs-Wall.)

AMERICAN WOMAN AND HER POLITICAL PEERS.

In many states women are classed, politically, with idiots, convicts, the insane, and Indians—not allowed to vote. Women do not, however, escape taxation.

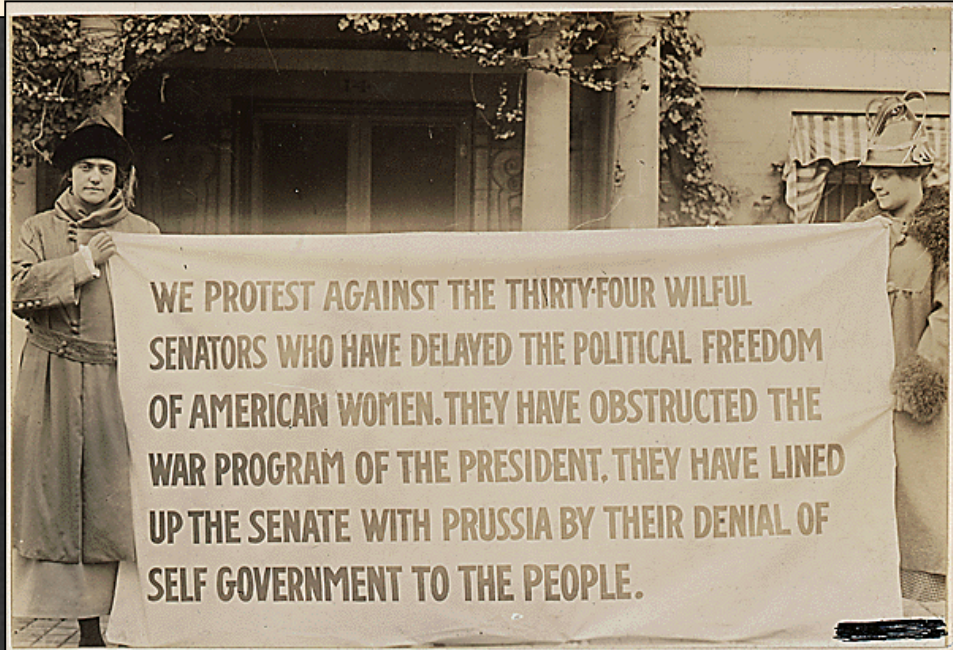
“Taxation without representation is tyranny.”

“Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.”

MANY MEN SUPPORTED THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



IN 1912 TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S BULL MOOSE PROGRESSIVE PART ENDORSED FULL WOMEN SUFFRAGE



**THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT,
UNDER NEW LEADERSHIP
LAUNCHED AN ALL OUT
CAMPAIGN TO WIN THE
VOTE**

WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

VOL. XLIV, NO. 16 SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1915 FIVE CENTS

**PARADE STRUGGLES TO VICTORY
DESPITE DISGRACEFUL SCENES**

By Henry W. Grady, of the Boston Herald, Boston, Mass. (Col. 1) and Boston is New York)

Nation Anxious by Open Insults to Women—Cause Wins Popular Sympathy—Congress Orders Investigation—Striking Object Lesson

**AMENDMENT WINS
IN NEW JERSEY**

By Henry W. Grady, of the Boston Herald, Boston, Mass. (Col. 1) and Boston is New York)

**MICHIGAN AGAIN
CAMPAIGN STATE**

By Henry W. Grady, of the Boston Herald, Boston, Mass. (Col. 1) and Boston is New York)

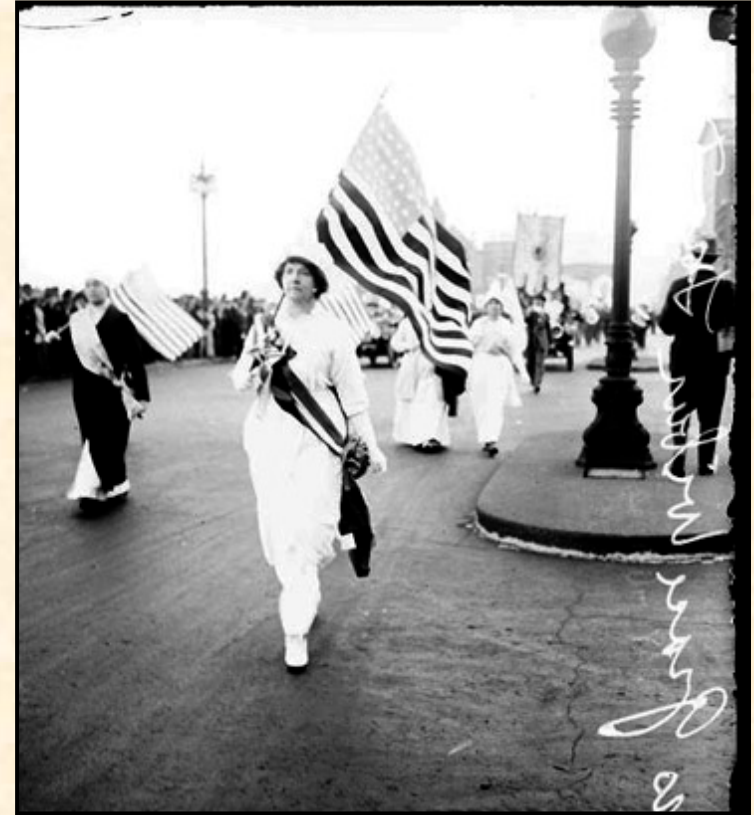




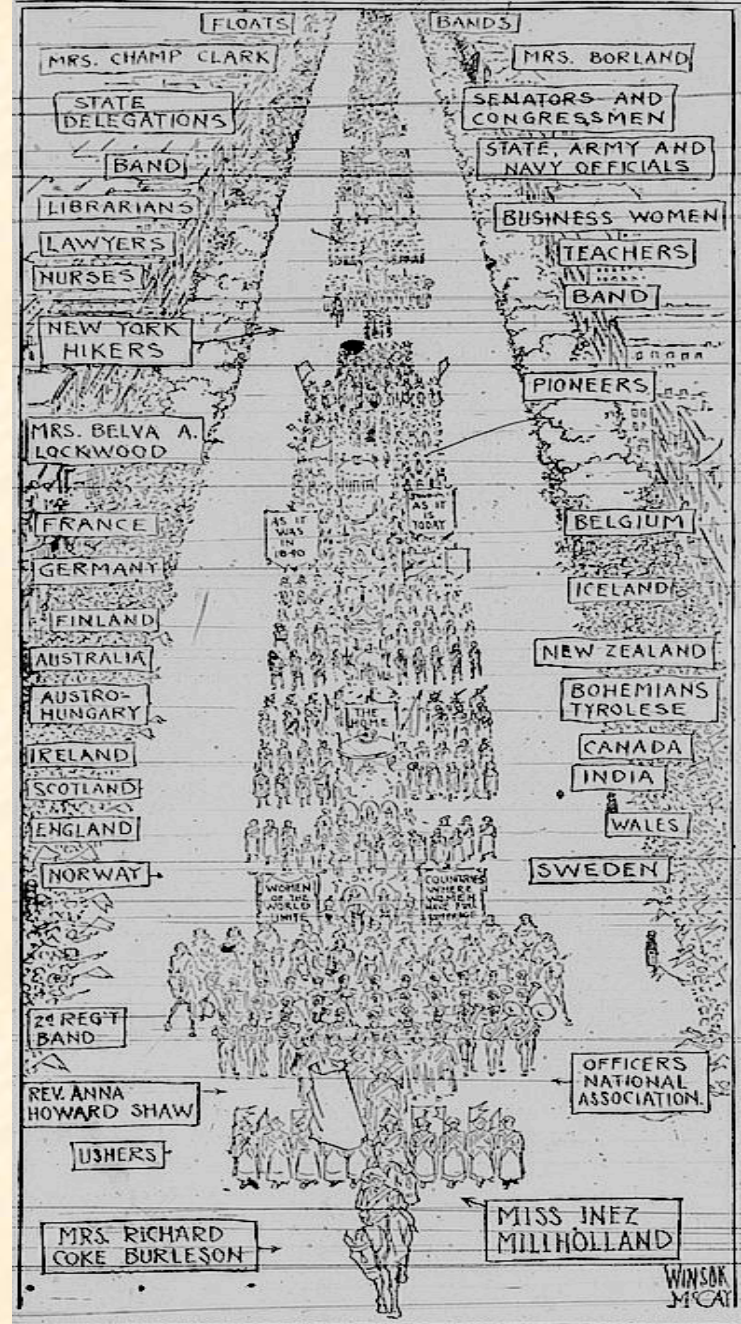



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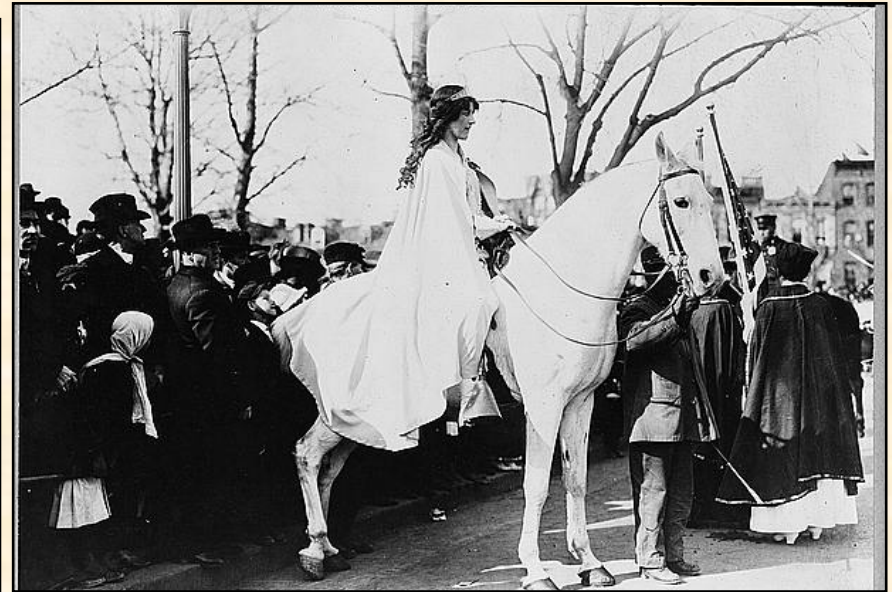
ALICE PAUL AND LUCY BURNS ORGANIZED A PROTEST PARADE TO COINCIDE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON'S INAUGURATION IN MARCH 1913



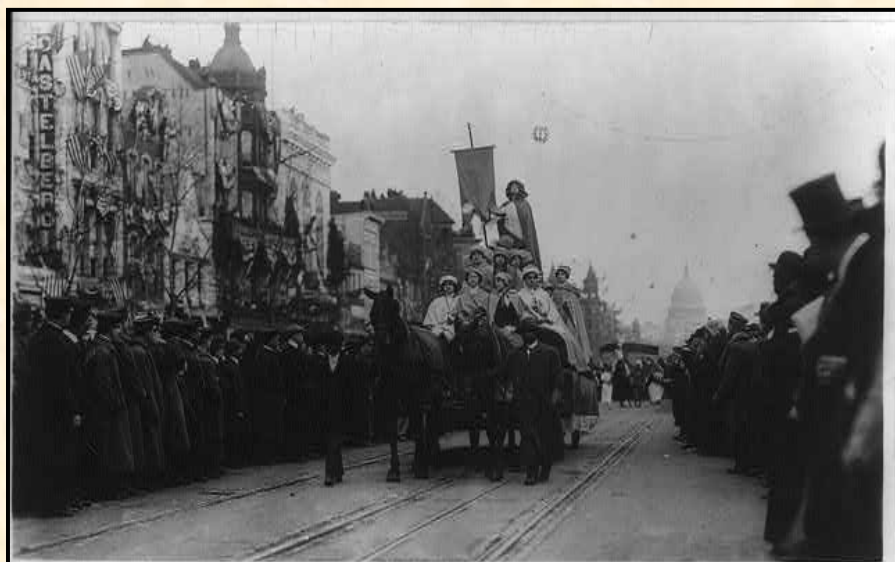
How Thousands of Women Parade To-day at Capital.
SUFFRAGE MARCH LINE



**ORDER OF MARCH
 FOR THE 1913
 SUFFRAGE PARADE.
 DELEGATES FROM
 NATIONS WHO HAD
 ALREADY GRANTED
 WOMEN THE VOTE
 WERE IN THE
 FRONT.**



On Monday, March 3, 1913, clad in a white cape astride a white horse, lawyer Inez Milholland led the great woman suffrage parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in the nation's capital. Behind her stretched a long line with nine bands, four mounted brigades, three heralds, about 24 floats, and more than 5,000 marchers.



Suffragette parade Mon ed 1913 647



Coajllaqua Hulo Parade, 1912
 Women's Suffrage Section, Decorated by Society of Arts & Crafts, without prejudice. Miss Dyer heads official car.

The procession began late, but all went well for the first few blocks. Soon the crowds, mostly men in town for the following day's inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, surged into the street making it almost impossible for the marchers to pass. Occasionally only a single file could move forward. Women were jeered, tripped, grabbed, shoved, and many heard "indecent epithets" and "barnyard conversation." Instead of protecting the parade, the police "seemed to enjoy all the ribald jokes and laughter and part participated in them." One policeman explained that they should stay at home where they belonged. The men in the procession heard shouts of "Henpecko" and "Where are your skirts?" One hundred marchers were taken to the local Emergency Hospital.



WOMAN'S JOURNAL

AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

VOL. XLIV. NO. 10

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1915

FIVE CENTS

PARADE STRUGGLES TO VICTORY DESPITE DISGRACEFUL SCENES

Nation Aroused by Open Insults to Women—Cause Wins Popular Sympathy—Congress Orders Investigation—Striking Object Lesson

Washington has been disgraced. Equal suffrage has scored a great victory. Thousands of indifferent women have been aroused. Influential men are incensed and the United States Senate demands an investigation of the treatment given the suffragists at the National Capital on Monday.

Ten thousand women from all over the country had planned a magnificent parade and meant to take place in Washington on March 8. Artists, jockey leaders, designers, women of influence and renown were ready to give a wonderful and beautiful piece of suffrage work to the public that would thrill the National Capital for the inauguration festivities. The suffragists were ready; the whole procession started down Pennsylvania avenue, when the police protection, that had been promised, failed them, and a disgraceful scene followed. The crowd surged into the space which had been marked off for the parade, and the leaders of the suffrage movement were compelled to crash their way through a mob of the worst element in Washington and vicinity. Women were spit upon, slapped in the face, tripped up, pelted with burning cigar stubs, and insulted by jeers and obscene language too vile to print or repeat.

The cause of all the trouble is apparent when the facts are known. The police authorities in Washington opposed every attempt to have a suffrage parade at all. Having been forbidden a place in the inaugural procession, the suffragists asked to have a procession of their own on March 2. They were finally told that they could have a procession but that it could not be on Pennsylvania avenue, but must be on a side street. At last they got permission to have the suffrage parade on the avenue, and asked that traffic be excluded from the street during the parade. For a long time this was denied, and only on Saturday were they successful.

Everything was at last arranged; it was a glorious day; ten thousand women were ready to do their part to make the parade beautiful to behold, to make it a credit to womanhood, and to demonstrate the strength of the movement for their enfranchisement. The police were determined, however, and they had their way. Their attempt to afford the marchers protection and keep the space of the avenue free for the suffrage procession was the greatest sham. Police officers stood by with folded arms and grinned while the picked women of the land were insulted and roughly abused by an ignorant and rough mob.

Miss Alice Paul and other suffragists were compelled to drive their automobiles down the avenue to separate the crowds so the suffragists with the banners and flags could pass. The police officials say their force was inadequate to handle the crowds, but it is noted that there was no disorder on the avenue during the inaugural procession. It is stated that federal troops were ordered to the chief of police for the suffrage procession, but that he refused their aid. At any rate, assistance was finally called from Fort Myer and mounted soldiers drove back the crowd so that a straggling line of marchers could pass through.

Not only were the suffragists bitterly disappointed in having the effect

(Continued on Page 78)

AMENDMENT WINS IN NEW JERSEY

Easy Victory in Assembly 46 to 5—Equal Suffrage Enthusiasm Runs High



The New Jersey Legislature passed the woman suffrage amendment in the Assembly last week by a vote of 46 to 5. The Senate had already voted favorably 14 to 5. A large delegation of suffragists crowded the galleries, and when the overwhelming vote was announced there was a scene of great enthusiasm. Women stood in their seats and waved handkerchiefs and "votes for women" flags and cheered themselves hoarse.

Dr. Jekyll Becomes Mr. Hyde
Opposition was confined exclusively to the old sentimental arguments.

(Continued on Page 79)

MICHIGAN AGAIN CAMPAIGN STATE

Senate Passes Suffrage Amendment 26 to 5 and Battle Is Now On



Michigan is again a campaign State after a short lapse of four months. The amendment will go to the voters on April 7. The state-wide feeling that the women were defeated of victory last fall will help the suffragists.

The final action of the Legislature was taken last week, when the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 5, passed the suffrage amendment, with a slight amendment to make the requirements for foreign-born women the same as those for male immigrants.

Governor Watches Debate

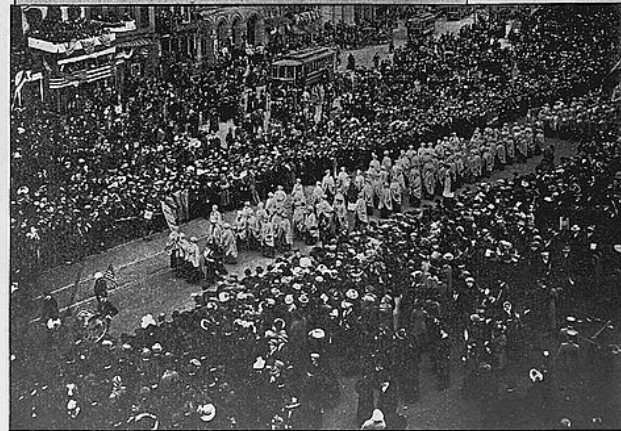
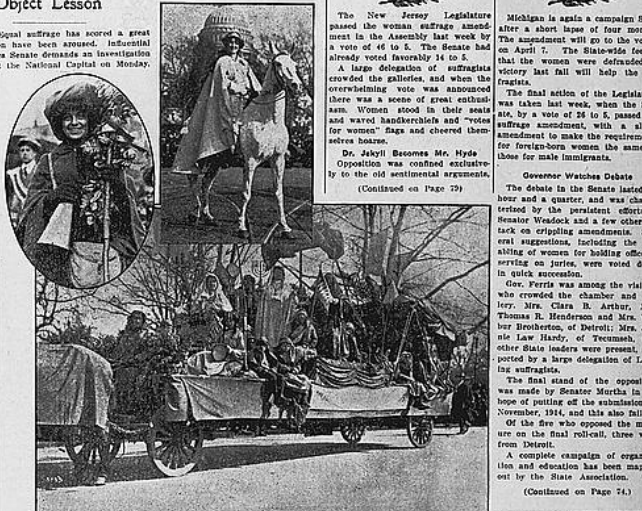
The debate in the Senate lasted an hour and a quarter, and was characterized by the persistent efforts of Senator Wedlock and a few others to tack on crippling amendments. Several suggestions, including the disabling of women for holding office or serving on juries, were voted down in quick succession.

Gov. Ferris was among the visitors who crowded the chamber and gallery. Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Mrs. Thomas E. Henderson and Mrs. Wilber Bruberton, of Detroit; Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, of Tecumseh, and other State leaders were present, supported by a large delegation of Lansing suffragists.

The final stand of the opposition was made by Senator Murtha in the hope of postponing the submission till November, 1914, and this also failed. Of the five who opposed the measure on the final roll-call, three were from Detroit.

A complete campaign of organization and education has been mapped out by the State Association. The

(Continued on Page 74.)



General Reastie Jones in Pilgrim Costume; Miss Inez Millholland on White Steed Leading the Parade; One of the Scores of Imposant Floats; One View of the Procession

THE MISTREATMENT OF THE MARCHERS BY THE CROWD AND THE POLICE ROUSED GREAT INDIGNATION AND LED TO CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS WHERE MORE THAN 150 WITNESSES RECOUNTED THEIR EXPERIENCES; SOME COMPLAINED ABOUT THE LACK OF POLICE PROTECTION, AND OTHERS DEFENDED THE POLICE. BEFORE THE INQUIRIES WERE OVER, THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAD LOST HIS JOB. THE PUBLICITY HELPED INVIGORATE THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT WHICH WENT ON TO TOTAL VICTORY IN 1920.

THE SPIRIT OF '13



THE SPIRIT OF 1913



JERRYMAN IN WASHINGTON STAD.



SATTERFIELD CENTRAL PRESS ASSOCIATION



DONAHAY IN CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

GEN. JONES CROSSING THE DELAWARE

Cartoons comparing suffrage marchers to the heroes of the American Revolution



By 1916, almost all of the major suffrage organizations were united behind the goal of a constitutional amendment. When New York adopted woman suffrage in 1917, and when President Woodrow Wilson changed his position to support an amendment in 1918, the political balance began to shift in favor of the vote for women. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the amendment, and 2 weeks later, the Senate followed. When Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment on August 18, 1920, the amendment passed its final hurdle of obtaining the agreement of three-fourths of the states. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the ratification on August 26, 1920, and the face of the American electorate changed forever.



Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May,
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage
to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution,
which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.*

“ARTICLE _____.

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or
abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate
legislation.”

F. H. Lillet

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND PROGRESSIVISM



AFRICAN AMERICANS FACED MANY HARDSHIPS



THE MAJORITY WERE POOR



THEY LIVED FOR THE MOST PART IN THE SOUTHERN STATES



THEY WORKED AS TENANT FARMERS AND HIRED HANDS ON SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND



JIM CROW LAWS SEVERELY RESTRICTED THEIR FREEDOM



DE JURE SEGREGATION WAS IN FORCE



PLESSEY V FERGUSON ("SEPARATE BUT EQUAL") WAS THE RULE



BLACK SCHOOLS WERE INFERIOR TO WHITE SCHOOLS

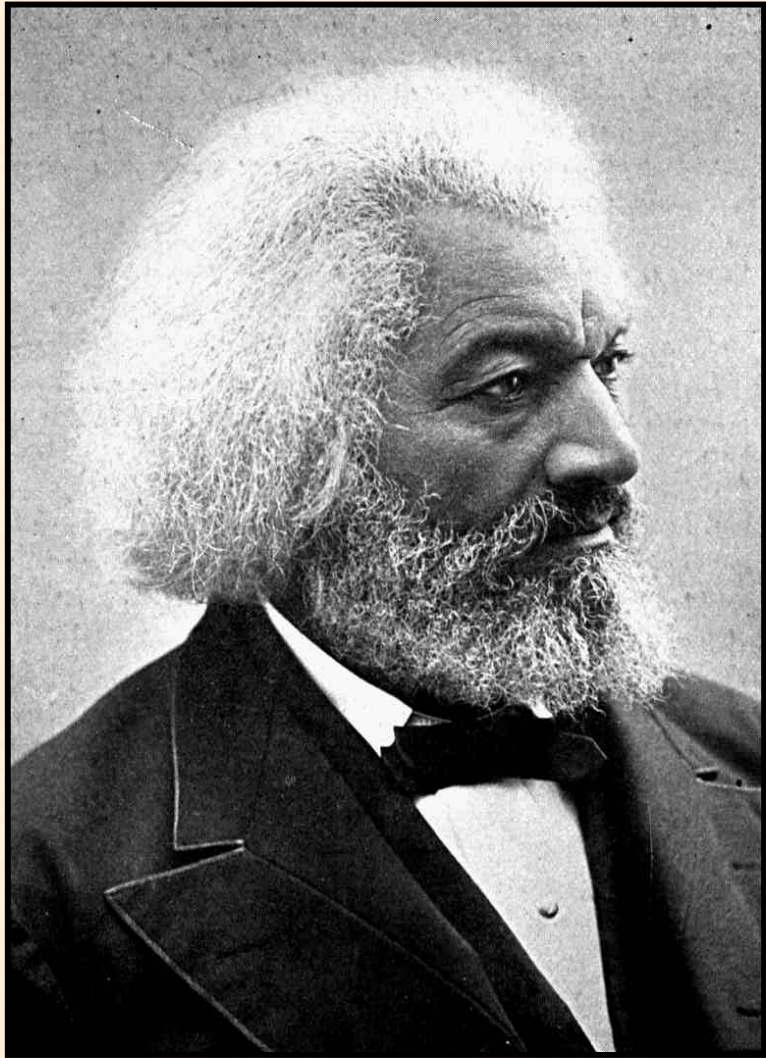


BLACKS HAD NO CONTROL OVER LOCAL POLITICS EVEN WHERE THEY WERE THE MAJORITY

EXAMPLES OF JIM CROW LAWS

- ❖ **Restaurants:** It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city, at which white and colored people are served in the same room, unless such white and colored persons are effectively separated by a solid partition extending from the floor upward to a distance of seven feet or higher, and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided for each compartment.
- ❖ **Intermarriage:** All marriages between a white person and a Negro person or between a white person and a person of Negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited. (Florida)
- ❖ **Education:** The schools for white children and the schools for Negro children shall be conducted separately. (Florida)
- ❖ **Textbooks:** Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall be continued to be used by the race first using them. (North Carolina)
- ❖ **Burial:** The officer in charge shall not bury, or allow to be buried, any colored persons upon ground set apart or used for the burial of white persons. (Georgia)
- ❖ **Parks:** It shall be unlawful for colored people to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the benefit, use and enjoyment of white persons. and unlawful for nay white person to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the use and benefit of colored persons. (Georgia)
- ❖ **The Blind:** The board of trustees shall. maintain a separate building. on separate ground for the admission, care, instruction, and support of all blind persons of the colored or black race. (Louisiana)
- ❖ **Lunch Counters:** No persons, firms, or corporations, who or which furnish meals to passengers at station restaurants or station eating houses, in times limited by common carriers of said passengers, shall furnish said meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, or at the same table , or at the same counter. (South Carolina)





FREDERICK DOUGLAS WAS WIDELY REGARDED AS THE LEADER AND SPOKESMAN FOR THE BLACK COMMUNITY UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1895. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ASSUMED DOUGLAS'S ROLE BUT WAS CHALLENGED BY W.E.B. DuBOIS. THE TWO HAD DIFFERING IDEAS ON HOW BLACK AMERICANS SHOULD DEAL WITH THE RACISM AND LACK OF OPPORTUNITY.

AFRO-AMERICAN LEADERS



**BOOKER T.
WASHINGTON**



W.E.B. DuBOIS

**WASHINGTON'S "ATLANTA COMPROMISE" MESSAGE OF 1895
PROPELLED HIM INTO THE STATUS OF A BLACK LEADER**

"Cast Down Your Bucket Where You Are":

"Cast it down among the eight millions of Negroes whose habits you know, whose fidelity and love you have tested in days when to have proved treacherous meant the ruin of your fireside. Cast down your bucket among these people who have without strikes and labor wars tilled your fields, cleared your forests, builded your railroads and cities, brought forth treasures from the bowels of the earth, just to make possible this magnificent representation of the progress of the South."

**LETTER FROM DuBOIS
CONGRATULATING HIM
ON THE SPEECH**

*My Dear Mr Washington:
Let me heartily con-
gratulate you upon your phenom-
enal success at Atlanta — it
was a word fitly spoken.
Sincerely Yours,
W. E. B. Du Bois
Wilmington, 24 Sept., '95*



WASHINGTON'S VOICE

Returned to Mr Washington
H. W. L. *to be* *Booker T. Wash*

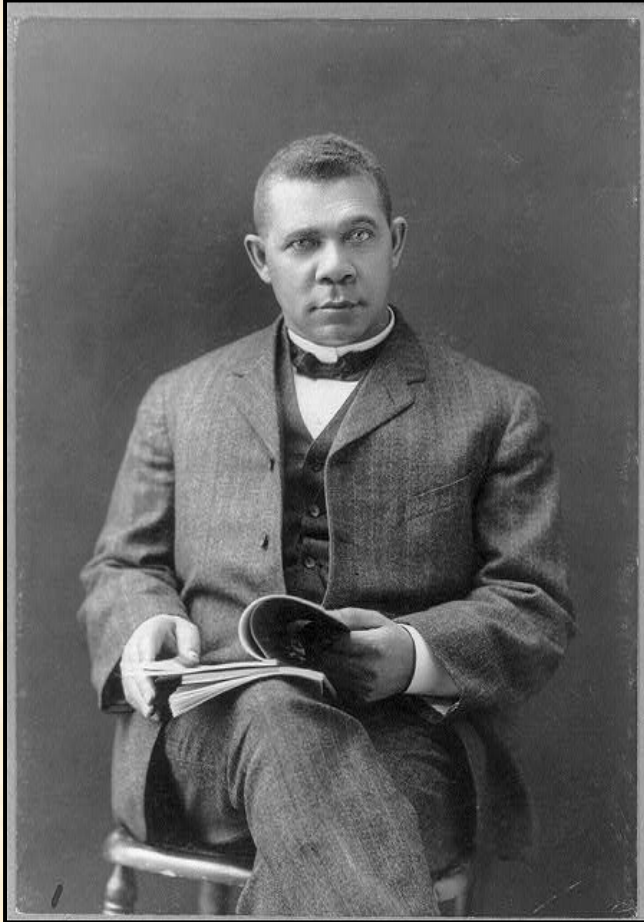
ADDRESS BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PRINCIPAL
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA,
AT OPENING OF ATLANTA EXPOSITION,
Sept. 18th, 1895.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Directors and Citizens:

One third of the population of the South is of the Negro race. No enterprise seeking the material, civil or moral welfare of this section can disregard this element of our population and reach the highest success. I but convey to you, Mr. President and Directors, the sentiment of the masses of my race, when I say that in no way have the value and manhood of the American Negro been more fittingly and generously recognized, than by the managers of this magnificent Exposition at every stage of its progress. It is a recognition which will do more to cement the friendship of the two races than any occurrence since the dawn of our freedom.

Not only this, but the opportunity here afforded will awaken among us a new era of industrial progress. Ignorant and inexperienced, it is not strange that in the first years of our new life we began at the top instead of the bottom, that a seat in Congress or the State Legislature was more sought than real-estate or industrial skill, that the political convention, or stump speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or truck garden.

**ORIGINAL COPY OF
WASHINGTON'S
"ATLANTA
COMPROMISE
"SPEECH**



Patience and Self-Control Needed to Solve the Race Problem.

By Booker T. Washington.

Responding to The World's request for his solution of the race problem, in view of the many recent lynchings, Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee Institute, prepared the following statement for the Sunday World:

In the midst of the present deep interest growing out of matters connected with our race, it can be stated that recent events, as regrettable as they are, have tended to simplify the problem in one direction, at least.

The events to which I refer show that the questions pertaining to our race are each day more and more becoming national ones, rather than local and sectional ones.

When we can carry the question up into the atmosphere where men of all races, North and South, will discuss it with calmness, with absence of passion and sectional feelings, I believe we shall have made a distinct advance.

One thing of which I feel absolutely sure is that without mutual confidence and co-operation there is little hope for the progress which we all desire.

Passing Through Critical Period.

No one should seek to close his eyes to the truth, that the race is passing through a very serious and trying period of its development, a period that calls for the use of our ripest thought, our most sober judgment and frequent appeals to Him who has promised strength to the weak.

During the season through which we are now passing I wish to ask with all the emphasis I am able to command, that each individual of the race keep a calm mind and exercise the greatest degree of self-control, and that we all keep a brave heart. Let nothing lead us into extremes of utterance or action. By this method of procedure we shall be able to justify the faith of our friends and confound our enemies.

In the affairs of a race, as with great business enterprises, it is the individual of few words and conservative action who commands respect and confidence. Vastly more courage is often shown in one's ability to suffer in silence or to keep the body under when sorely tempted than in acting through the medium of a mob. In the long run it is the race or individual that exercises the most patience, forbearance and self-control in the midst of trying conditions that wins its course and the respect of the world.

Will Earn Support of Good Men.

Such a course will, in the end, draw to our side all men, North and South, whose good will and support are worth having. Let nothing induce us to descend to the level of the mob, but rather direct our course in a dignified atmosphere.

In advocating this policy I am not asking that the negro act the coward; we are not cowards. The part which we have played in defending the flag of our country in every war in which we have been engaged is sufficient evidence of our courage, when the proper time comes to manifest it.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

The recent outbreaks of government by the mob emphasize two lessons, one for our race and one for the other citizens of our country, South and North, for it is to be noted, I repeat, that the work of the lyncher is not confined to one section of the country.

Must Give No Cause for Reproach.

We should see to it that, so far as the influence of parent, of school, of pulpit and of the press is concerned, no effort will be spared to impress upon our own people, especially the youth, that idleness and crime should cease and that no excuse be given to the world to label any large proportion of the race as idlers and criminals, and that we show ourselves as anxious to bring to punishment as any other class of citizens those who commit crime when proper legal procedure is sure. We should let the world know on all proper occasions that we consider no legal punishment too severe for the wretch of any race who attempts to outrage a woman.

The lesson for the other portion of the nation to learn is that both in the making and in the execution the same laws should apply to the negro as to the white man. There should be meted out equal justice to the black man whether it relates to citizenship, the protection of property, the right to labor or the protection of human life.

Mob Judgment Not Unerring.

To show how far we have already been led astray

by those who disregard the majesty of the law, and would insult governors and judges; by those who would uphold the law in one case and trample it underfoot in another, we have but to call attention to the lamentable fact that the most careful and systematic investigation into the subject of lynching that has ever been made in this country shows that only 33 per cent. of those lynched have ever been charged with violence to women. To attempt to say that all these 33 per cent. were guilty would be to argue that the judgment of the mob is more unerring than that of the court. We cannot, and should not, escape the punishment for our sins of commission or of omission.

It is with a nation as with an individual; whatever we sow that shall we also reap. If we sow crime we shall reap lawlessness. If we break the law when a helpless negro is concerned, it will not be very long before the same law is disregarded when a white man is concerned. Out of the present conditions there is one sign more encouraging than all others, and that is that in the South as well as in the North the voice of the press is speaking out as never before in favor of upholding the majesty of the law.

Forms Vital Element of Labor.

The negro in this country constitutes the most compact, reliable and peaceful element of labor—on which is almost the sole dependence for production in certain directions—and I believe that, if for no higher reason than the economic one, the people will see that it is worth while to keep so large an element of labor happy, contented and prosperous by surrounding and guarding it with every protection and encouragement of the laws. In the long run nothing is more costly and satisfactory than discontented, unhappy and restless labor. Few people are wise enough to leave the economic value of justice!

In our efforts to go forward we should keep in mind the difference between the problem presented previous to the civil war and that now confronting us. Before our freedom a giant tree was growing in the garden, which all considered injurious to the progress of the whole nation. The work to be done was dire and simple. Destroy the hurtful tree. The work before us now is not the destruction of a tree, but the growing of one. Slavery presented a problem of destruction; freedom presents one of construction. That requires time, patience, preparation of the soil, watering, pruning and the most careful nursing.

South Offers Opportunities.

Let us not neglect to lay stress upon the opportunities open to us, especially here in the South, for constructive growth in labor, business and education. Back of all complaint, all denunciation, must be evidences of solid, indisputable accomplishment—the way of high moral character and economic foundation. An inch of progress is worth more than a yard of complaint.

I appreciate from the bottom of my heart the tremendous and trying strain that is now upon us, and how difficult it is for us to make progress under such circumstances; but I believe the momentous perk through which we are now passing will draw to our assistance in larger numbers the good will, the sympathy and helpful co-operation of white men in the South as well as in the North, if we only exercise due patience, self-control and courage.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S MESSAGE WAS POPULAR WITH MANY WHITES AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT INVITED HIM TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR DINNER IN 1901 WHICH SHOCKED SOME WHITE SOUTHERNERS.



Washington and TR



Washington, Taft and Carnegie



W.E.B. DuBOIS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY EDUCATED W.E.B. DuBOIS BROKE WITH BOOKER T. WASHINGTON OVER THE TACTIC OF TEMPORARILY FORGOING EQUALITY . HE WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HELPING FORM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE IN 1909. THIS GROUP OF BLACKS AND WHITE LIBERALS WORKED FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR BLACK AMERICANS.

NATIONAL NEGRO COMMITTEE

500 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Rev. W. H. BROOKS, New York.
Prof. JOHN DEWEY, New York.
PAUL KENNADAY, New York.
JACOB W. MACK, New York.
Mrs. M. D. MACLEAN, New York.
Dr. HENRY MOSKOWITZ, New York.
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, New York.
Miss LEONORA O'REILLY, New York.
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, New York.
Prof. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, New York.
Rev. JOSEPH SILVERMAN, New York.
OSWALD G. VILLARD, New York.
Miss LILLIAN D. WALD, New York.

WM. ENGLISH WALLING, New York.
Bishop ALEXANDER WALTERS, New York.
Dr. STEPHEN S. WISE, New York.
Miss MARY W. OVINGTON, Brooklyn.
Dr. O. M. WALLER, Brooklyn.
Rev. J. H. HOLMES, Yonkers, N. Y.
Prof. W. L. BULKLEY, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Miss MARIA BALDWIN, Boston.
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, Boston.
ALBERT E. PILLSBURY, Boston.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston.
Pres. CHAS. P. THWING, Cleveland, O.
Pres. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, Wilberforce, O.

Miss JANE ADDAMS, Chicago.
Mrs. IDA WELLS-BARNETT, Chicago.
Dr. C. E. BENTLEY, Chicago.
Mrs. CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY, Chicago.
Dr. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Philadelphia.
Miss SUSAN WHARTON, Philadelphia.
R. R. WRIGHT, Jr., Philadelphia.
L. M. HERSHAW, Washington.
Judge WENDELL P. STAFFORD, Washington.
Mrs. MARY CHURCH TERRELL, Washington.
Rev. J. MILTON WALDRON, Washington.
Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta, Ga.
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, Manassas, Va.



Platform Adopted by the National Negro Committee, 1909

We denounce the ever-growing oppression of our 10,000,000 colored fellow citizens as the greatest menace that threatens the country. Often plundered of their just share of the public funds, robbed of nearly all part in the government, segregated by common carriers, some murdered with impunity, and all treated with open contempt by officials, they are held in some States in practical slavery to the white community. The systematic persecution of law-abiding citizens and their disfranchisement on account of their race alone is a crime that will ultimately drag down to an infamous end any nation that allows it to be practiced, and it bears most heavily on those poor white farmers and laborers whose economic position is most similar to that of the persecuted race.

The nearest hope lies in the immediate and patiently continued enlightenment of the people who have been inveigled into a campaign of oppression. The spoils of persecution should not go to enrich any class or classes of the population. Indeed persecution of organized workers, peonage, enslavement of prisoners, and even disfranchisement already threaten large bodies of whites in many Southern States.

We agree fully with the prevailing opinion that the transformation of the unskilled colored laborers in industry and agriculture into skilled workers is of vital importance to that race and to the nation, but we demand for the Negroes, as for all others, a free and complete education, whether by city, State or nation, a grammar school and industrial training for all and technical, professional, and academic education for the most gifted.

But the public schools assigned to the Negro of whatever kind or grade will never receive a fair and equal treatment until he is given equal treatment in the Legislature and before the law. Nor will the practically educated Negro, no matter how valuable to the community he may prove, be given a fair return for his labor or encouraged to put forth his best efforts or given the chance to develop that efficiency that comes only outside the school until he is respected in his legal rights as a man and a citizen.

We regard with grave concern the attempt manifest South and North to deny black men the right to work and to enforce this demand by violence and bloodshed. Such a question is too fundamental and clear even to be submitted to arbitration. The late strike in Georgia is not simply a demand that Negroes be displaced, but that proven and efficient men be made to surrender their long-followed means of livelihood to white competitors.

As first and immediate steps toward remedying these national wrongs, so full of peril for the whites as well as the blacks of all sections, we demand of Congress and the Executive:

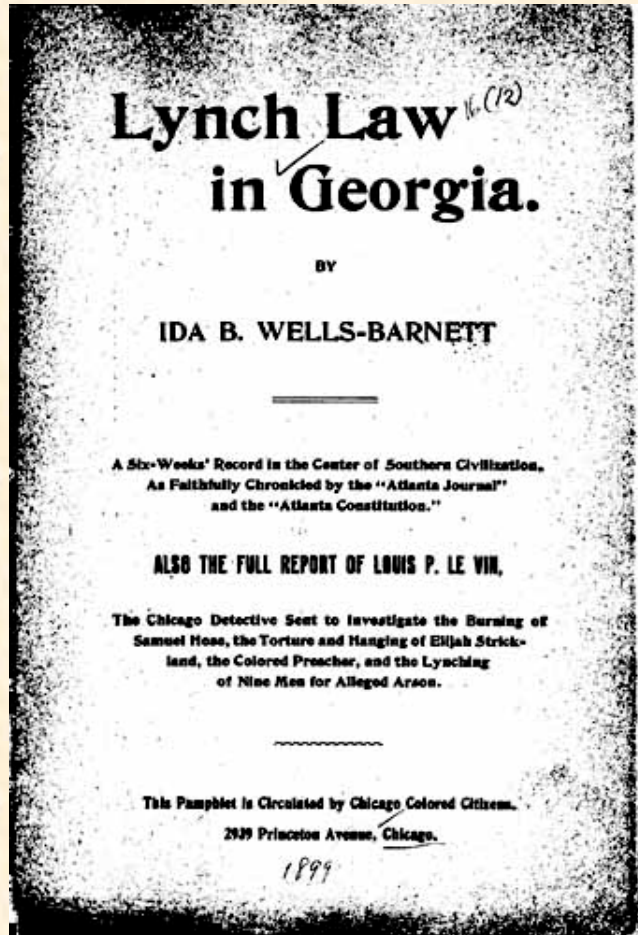
- (1). That the Constitution be strictly enforced and the civil rights guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment be secured impartially to all.
- (2). That there be equal educational opportunities for all and in all the States, and that public school expenditure be the same for the Negro and white child:
- (3). That in accordance with the Fifteenth Amendment the right of the Negro to the ballot on the same terms as other citizens be recognized in every part of the country.

I herewith subscribe \$ _____ to the National Negro Committee, and desire to become a member of the permanent organization growing out of the present Conference.

IN 1915, THE NAACP UNDERTOOK A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE IMMENSELY POPULAR D.W. GRIFFITH MOVIE BIRTH OF A NATION WHICH GLORIFIED THE KU KLUX KLAN.



THE NAACP WORKED HARD TO BRING THE HORRORS OF LYNCHING TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC



ANTI-LYNCHING EXPOSE



NAACP MAGAZINE: THE CRISIS

198



TWO DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHIES AS TO WHAT BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD DO TO SECURE THEIR RIGHTS

WASHINGTON

DuBOIS

BLACKS SHOULD WAIT FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY AND WORK FOR SOCIAL RIGHTS THROUGH ECONOMIC PROGRESS

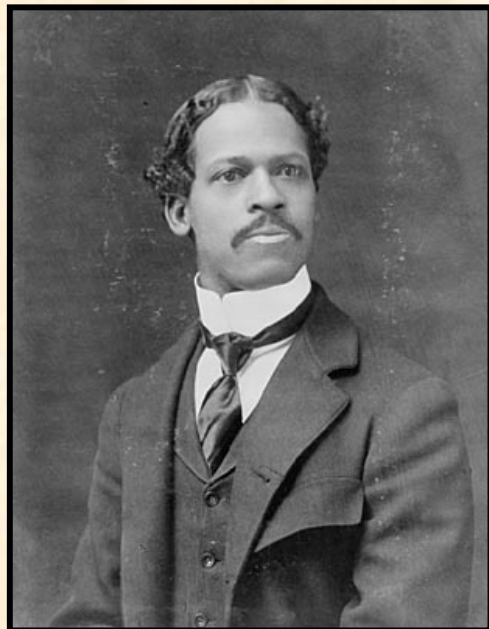
BLACKS WILL MAKE NO REAL PROGRESS AS LONG AS THEY WERE DENIED EQUAL RIGHTS NO MATTER HOW DOCILE THEY ACTED

SEGREGATION AND 2ND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP WERE TO BE ACCEPTED HOPING THEY WOULD BE ACCEPTED

BLACKS SHOULD WORK FOR EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE NOW AND NOT ACCEPT 2ND CLASS CITIZENSHIP

CIVIL RIGHTS WOULD COME FROM WHITES WHEN BLACKS PROVED THEMSELVES READY

BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD NOT WAIT FOR WHITES TO ACCEPT THEM FOR THEY WERE AMERICANS LIKE EVERYONE ELSE



**THERE WAS A
GROWING BLACK
MIDDLE CLASS
DURING THE
PROGRESSIVE
ERA**

RADICALISM: SOCIALISM, SYNDICALISM, COMMUNISM

**WHILE MOST PROGRESSIVES BELIEVED
IN REFORMING ABUSES WITHIN THE
AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM,
RADICALS WANTED TO CHANGE THE
SYSTEM ITSELF.**



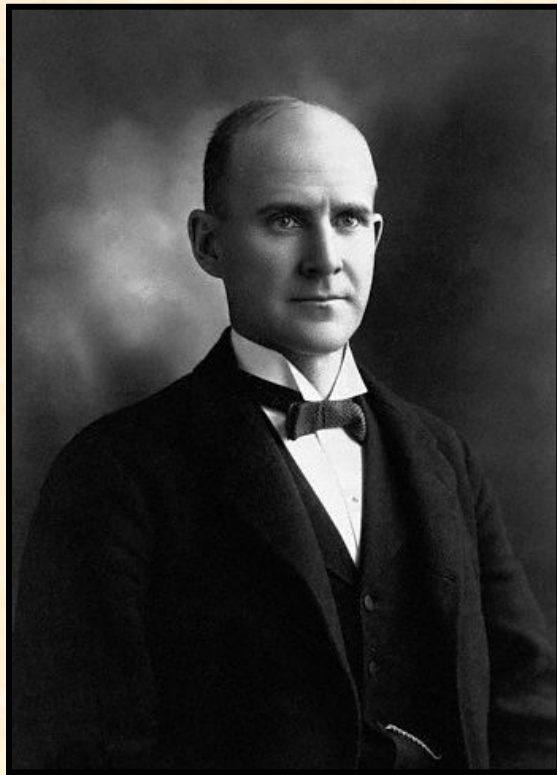
EUGENE V. DEBS AND SOCIALISM



EMMA GOLDMAN AND ANARCHISM

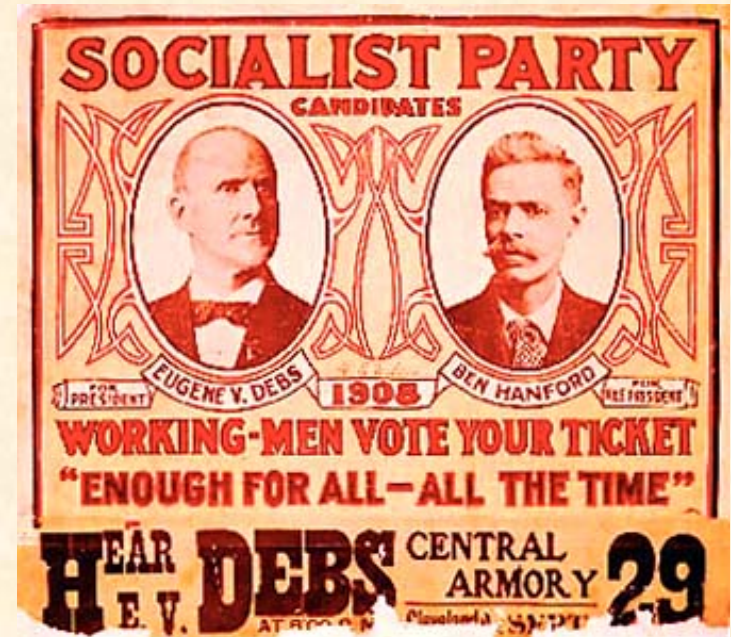


**THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE
WORLD (IWW)**

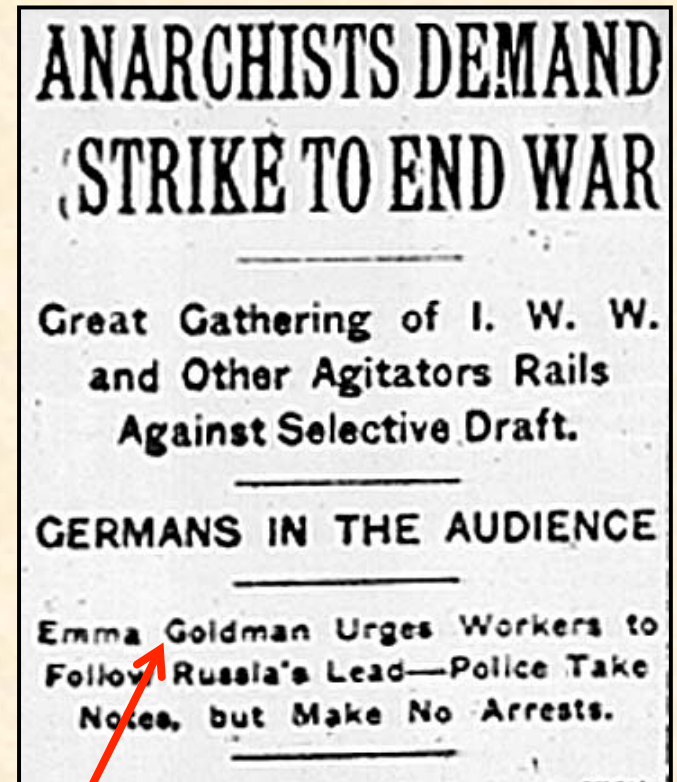
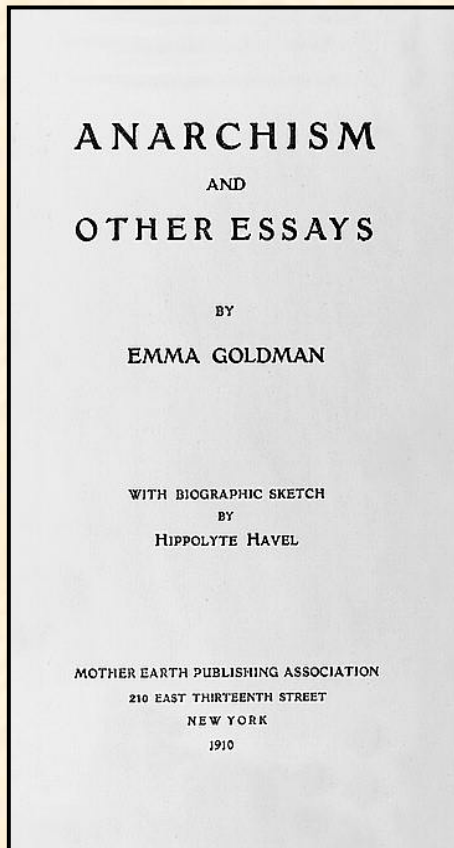


Socialist Eugene V. Debs was a major force in American politics during the progressive period. He made five attempts to gain the presidency as the Socialist Party candidate in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920. He conducted his last campaign from behind the bars of a federal prison due to his opposition to u.s. entry into WW I.

Socialists believe the means of production should be owned by the workers rather than by a rich minority of capitalists. Such a system of ownership is both collective and individual in nature. The means of production comprise everything, except labor, that is used in production, namely, factories, plant, equipment, offices, shops, raw materials, fuel and components



Considered by some as "the most dangerous woman in America", Emma Goldman (1869-1940) was a controversial crusader for the rights of women and workers. Believing that women's suffrage would not solve all women's problems, she strongly advocated sexual independence and was jailed for distributing birth control literature and later deported due to her anti-war activities.



EMMA GOLDMAN AND A. BERKMAN BEHIND THE BARS

Anarchist Headquarters Raided
and Leaders Held for Anti-
Draft Conspiracy.

MANY DOCUMENTS SEIZED

Card Index of Reds in the United
States Simplifies Secret
Service Man's Work.

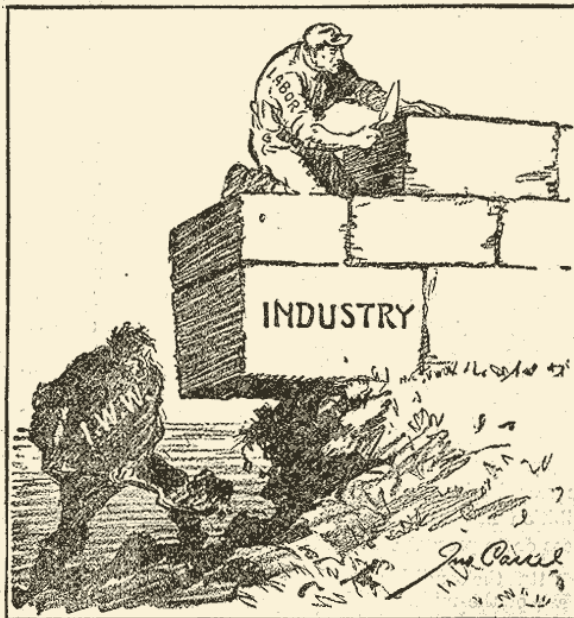
RIOTERS MENACE SOLDIERS

Some 200 Without Registration
Cards Detained at Anti-Conscrip-
tion Gatherings in This City.



THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (IWW) OF THE WORLD OR WOBBLIES

The Industrial Workers of the World differed from conventional unions. The IWW was fighting for more than just better working conditions, they were working to build "the structure of the new society within the shell of the old". The IWW aimed to unite workers around the world, lock arms, and walk off their jobs in a mass general strike, rendering factory owners powerless, effectively overthrowing capitalism. In its place would be the new society based on industrial unionism, in which workers controlled their own destinies and the fruits of labor could be enjoyed by all. They had several successful strikes but were deemed a danger to the nation due to their anti-capitalist pro-anarchist politics. They were targeted for destruction by the business and political leaders. IWW organizers were thrown into prison on trumped-up charges (or no charges at all). IWW union halls were raided, sabotaged and destroyed. Key organizers were beaten, lynched, castrated and killed and anti-IWW propaganda campaigns by employers were widespread and effective.

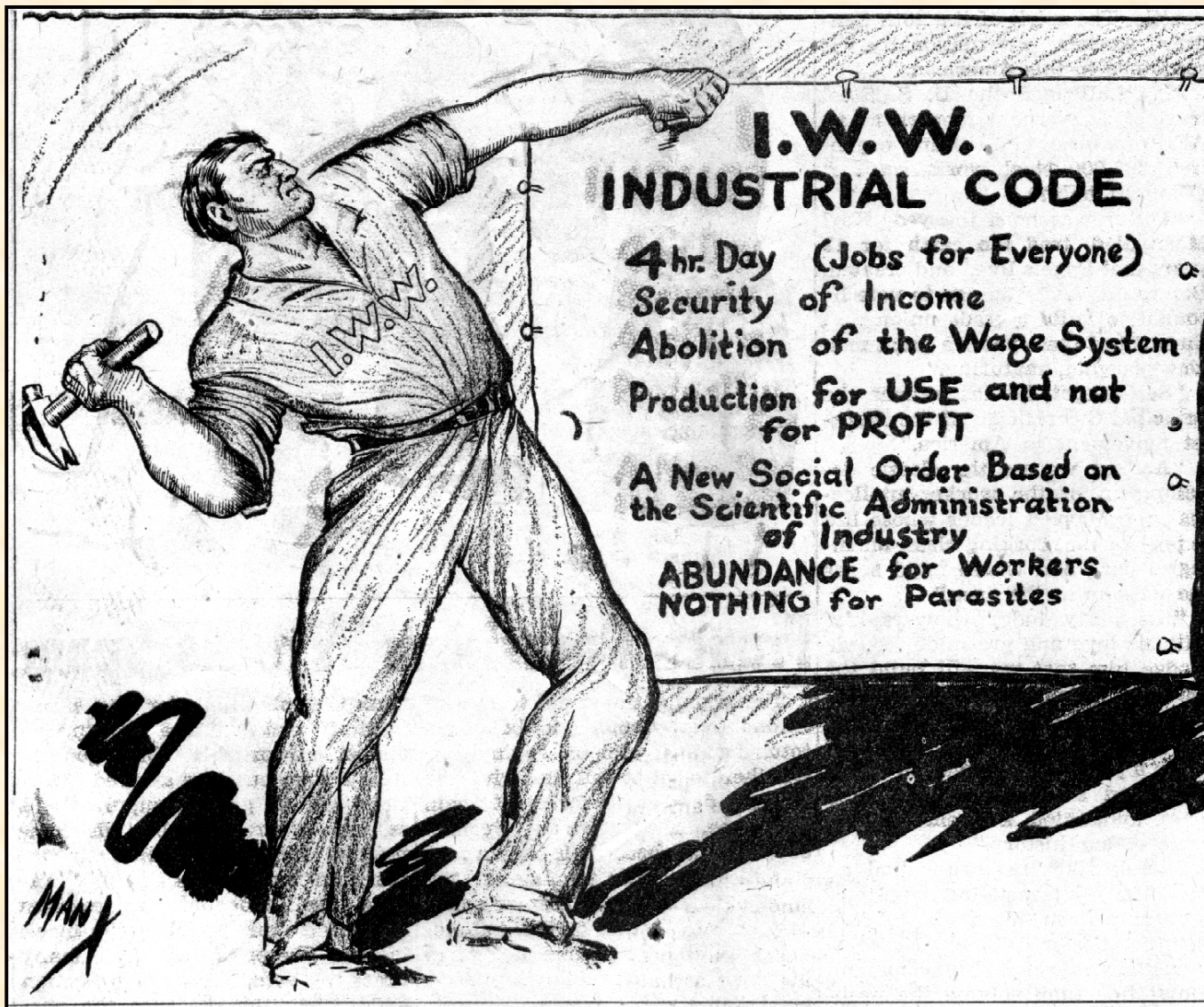


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WORKERS!
—Cassel in the New York Evening World.







IWW PREAMBLE

"It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

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CAPITALISM

WE RULE YOU

WE FOOL YOU

WE SHOOT AT YOU

WE EAT FOR YOU

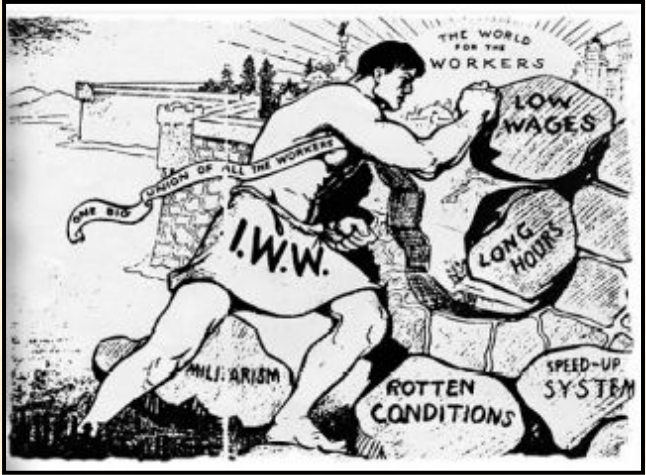
WE WORK FOR ALL

WE FEED ALL

PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM

ISSUED BY NEDELJKOVICH, BRASHICH AND KUCHARICH.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

CITY REFORMS:

- 1.CITY COMMISSIONER PLAN**
- 2.CITY MANAGER PLAN**

STATE REFORMS:

- 1.SECRET BALLOT**
- 2.INITIATIVE**
- 3.REFERENDUM**
- 4.RECALL**
- 5.DIRECT PRIMARY**

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND AMENDMENTS

- 1. NEWLANDS RECLAMATION ACT**
- 2. ELKINS ACT**
- 3. PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT**
- 4. MEAT INSPECTION ACT**
- 5. HEPBURN ACT**
- 6. FEDERAL RESERVE ACT**
- 7. CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT**
- 8. FEDERAL TRADE ACT**
- 9. 16TH AMENDMENT**
- 10. 17TH AMENDMENT**
- 11. 18TH AMENDMENT**
- 12. 19TH AMENDMENT**

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ORIGINS OF THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

