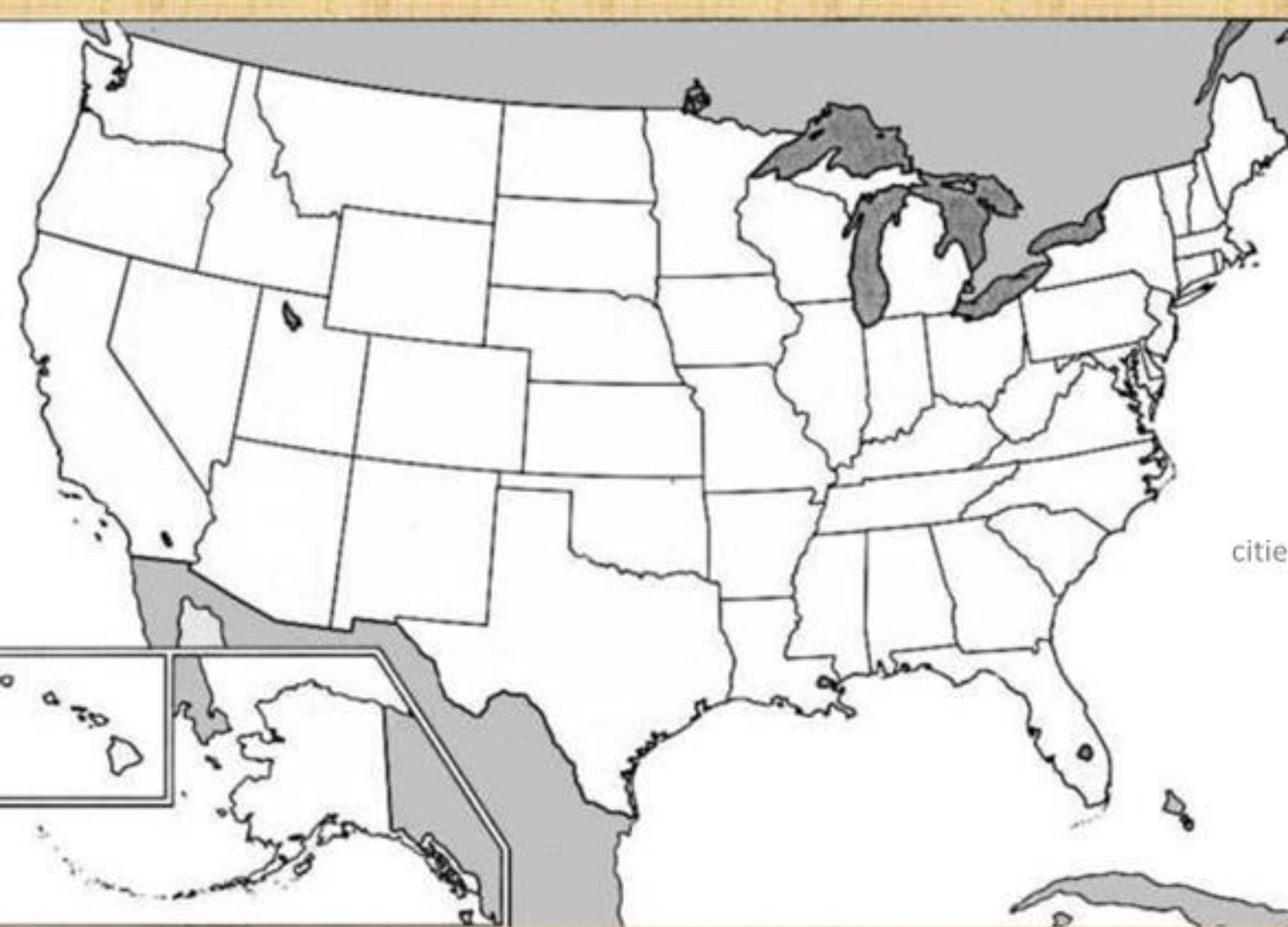


The Progressive Movement

1890-1919

Chapter 18



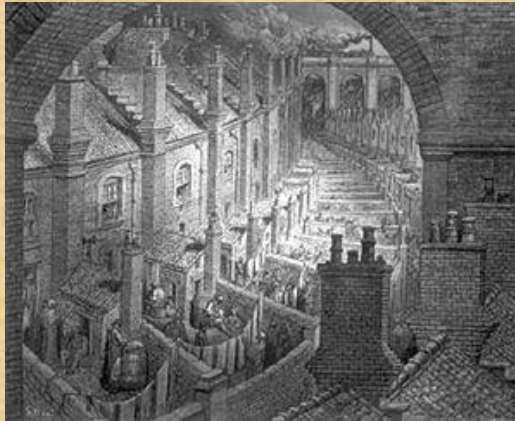
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In 1917 suffragist Rose Winslow and several other women, including Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party, were arrested for obstructing traffic and blocking sidewalks. The women had been picketing the White House to draw attention to the fact that women did not yet have the right to vote in federal elections. After being sentenced to seven months in jail, Paul, Winslow, and other women prisoners went on a hunger strike. Prison authorities forced the prisoners to eat. Winslow smuggled details of their plight out to the public:

“We have been in solitary for five weeks. . . . I have felt quite feeble the last few days—faint, so that I could hardly get my hair brushed, my arms ached so. But today I am well again. . . . [Alice Paul] dreaded forcible feeding frightfully, and I hate to think how she must be feeling. . . . I am really all right. If this continues very long I perhaps won't be. All the officers here know we are making this hunger strike [so] that women fighting for liberty may be considered political prisoners. . . . [W]e don't want women ever to have to do this over again.”

Problems in Society

- Industrialism
- Urbanism
- Social problems
- Racism
- Poverty
- immigrants



Look into any of these houses, everywhere the same piles of rags, of malodorous bones and musty paper. Here is a flat or parlor and two pitch-dark coops called bedrooms. Truly, the bed is all there is room for. The family teakettle is on the stove, doing duty for the time being as a wash-boiler. By night it will have returned to its proper use again, a practical illustration of how poverty in The Bend make both ends meet. One, two, three beds are there, if the old boxes and heaps of foul straw can be called by that name; a broken stove with crazy pipe from which the smoke leaks at every joint, a table of rough boards propped up on boxes, piles of rubbish in the corner. The closeness and small are appalling. How many people sleep here? The woman with the read bandanna shakes her head sullenly, but the bare-legged girl with the bright face counts on her fingers, five, six!

---Jacob Riis, 1890

1. Identify seven descriptions of items in this room.
2. Sketch one of these items.

Rise of Progressivism

- Journalists
- Educators
- Middle class
- Clergy
- Wisconsin
 - La Follette
 - Laboratory of Democracy



Ida Tarbell



Ida B. Wells



Frank Norris
The Octopus



La Follette and Lincoln Steffens

Beliefs of Progressives

- Science
- Technology
- Positive
- Society solutions

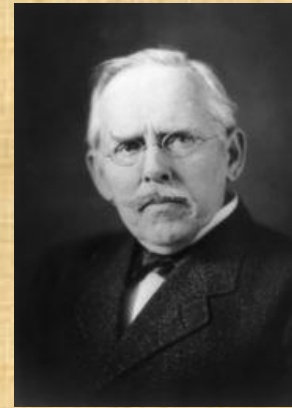
Socialists

- Government ownership of big business



Muckrakers

- Exposed Corruption
- Named by T. Roosevelt
- Ida Tarbell
 - Standard Oil
- Lincoln Steffens
- Jacob Riis
- Upton Sinclair
 - The Jungle, meat packing



Jacob Riis



There would come all the way back from Europe old sausages that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white. It would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped onto the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. 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 upon it.

---Upton Sinclair, 1906

You want to get us under your ruinous short–haul rate between Bonneville and San Francisco, and return. Think of it! Here's a load of stuff for Bonneville that can't stop at Bonneville, where it is consigned, but has got to go up to San Francisco first by way of Bonneville, at forty cents per ton, and then be reshipped from San Francisco back to Bonneville again at fifty–one cents per ton, the short–haul rate. And we have to pay it all or go without.

–Frank Norris, *The Octopus*

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 consumptive germs 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.

–Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*

Analyzing
muckraker
complaints

- What are they complaining about?

- Norris

- Sinclair

- What are they complaining about?

- Tarbell

- Wells

“If I get a barrel of oil out of Buffalo,” an independent dealer told the writer not long ago, “I have to sneak it out. There are no public docks; the railroads control most of them, and they won't let me out if they can help it. If I want to ship a car load they won't take it if they can help it. They are all afraid of offending the Standard Oil Company.”

—Ida Tarbell, The History of the Standard Oil Company

The government which had made the Negro a citizen found itself unable to protect him. It gave him the right to vote, but denied him the protection which should have maintained that right. Scourged from his home; hunted through the swamps; hung by midnight raiders, and openly murdered in the light of day, the Negro clung to his right of franchise with a heroism which would have wrung admiration from the hearts of savages.

—Ida B. Wells, The Red Record

Review-Progressives

1. Progressives thought that by applying _____ and _____ to society, they could fix its problems.
2. _____ believed that government should have ownership of big business.
3. _____ was considered as the “laboratory of democracy”.
4. _____ wrote articles criticizing Standard Oil.

William McKinley's assassination brought Teddy Roosevelt to the presidency. Despite the tragic circumstances, he took to the office with great joy. A man who loved the outdoors and physical activity, Roosevelt impressed many people as a new kind of president. One visitor wrote that after spending time with Roosevelt, "you go home and wring the personality out of your clothes."

The famous muckraker, Lincoln Steffens, already knew Roosevelt as a fellow reformer. Steffens went to Washington to see his friend, and this is what he saw:

“His offices were crowded with people, mostly reformers, all day long. . . . He strode triumphant around among us, talking and shaking hands, dictating and signing letters, and laughing. Washington, the whole country, was in mourning, and no doubt the President felt he should hold himself down; he didn't; he tried to but his joy showed in every word and movement. . . . With his feet, his fists, his face and his free words, he laughed at his luck. . . . And he laughed with glee at the power and place that had come to him.”

More democracy the better

Fixing politics

- City level
 - Mayor/Council
 - Commission
 - City Manager
- State level
 - Direct primary, party choosing candidate
 - Initiative, people make law.
 - Referendum, people confirm laws
 - Recall, people unelect officials
- Federal Level
 - Direct election of Senators, 17th Amend.
 - Income tax, 16th Amend.
 - Women's voting, 19th Amend.
 - Alcohol, 18th Amend.
- Socialism



It was clear to me that the only way to beat boss and ring rule was to keep the people thoroughly informed. Political Machine control is based upon misrepresentation and ignorance. Democracy is based upon knowledge. It is of first importance that the people shall know about their government and the work of their public servants.

---Robert La Follette

1. How did the bosses of political machines retain power?
2. List four methods that La Follette proposed to keep people in control of their state governments.

Female Suffrage Objective:

- Wyoming is First!
- Bring Women to Frontier



Social Progressivism

- Child Labor
- Building codes
 - Triangle Fire 1911
- Prohibition/temperance
 - Alcohol
- NAACP

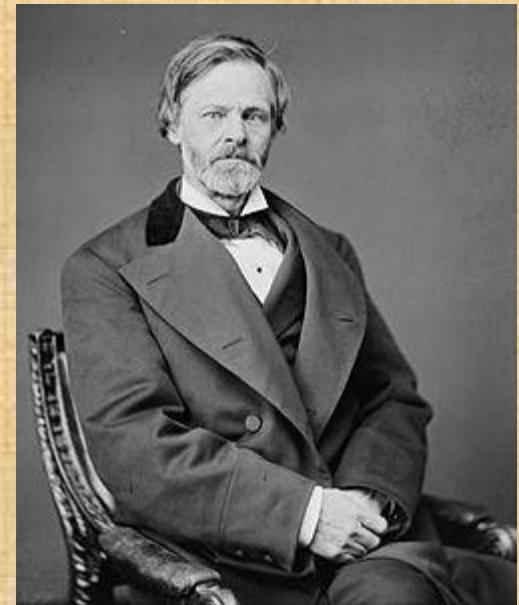


**Near closing time on
Saturday afternoon,
March 25, 1911,
a fire broke out...**



Business Progressivism

- Fight against trusts and big business
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
- Worker's compensation



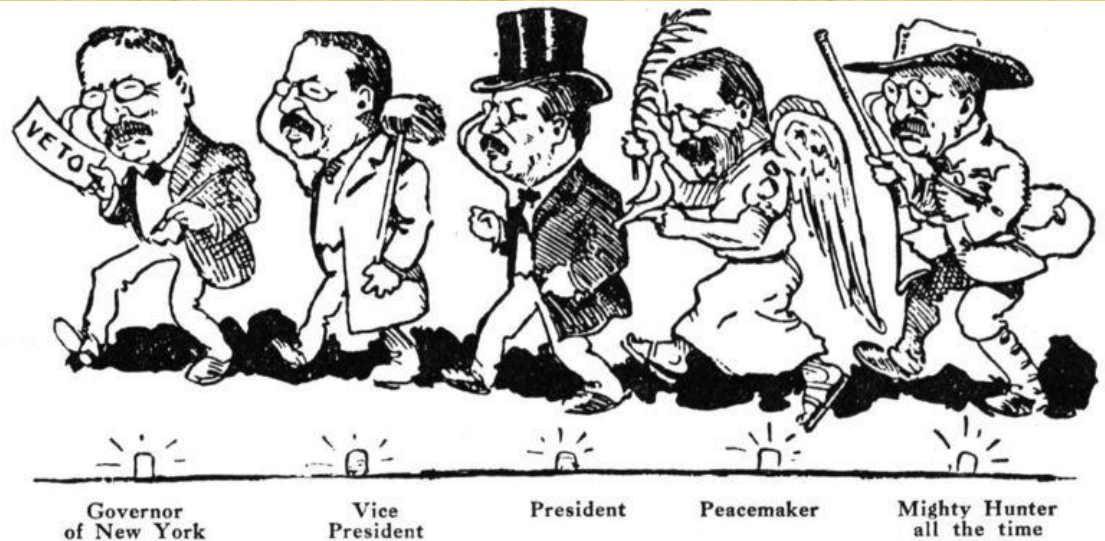
John Sherman

Review-Progressive Politics

1. In a _____ all party members vote for a candidate to run in the general election.
2. _____ allowed a group of citizens to introduce legislation and required the legislature to vote on it.
3. _____ was an insurance fund financed by employers.
4. The 16th amendment allowed for a _____.
5. The 17th amendment required _____ to be chosen through election rather than state legislatures.
6. The 18th amendment outlawed _____.
7. The 19th amendment is focused on _____.
8. The _____ catastrophe resulted in laws requiring building codes requiring fire escapes.

Theodore Roosevelt

- Square Deal
 - Some trusts are good
 - Some trusts are bad
- Activates Sherman Act
 - Northern Securities Company
 - US Steel, Good Luck
- Busts Trusts
- Hepburn Act



- Coal Strike
- Arbitration
- Threats to take over mines
- Private interest vs. common good

Our aim is not to do away with corporations We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to serve the public good.

—Theodore Roosevelt, 1902

1. What is the approach that Roosevelt will use toward monopolies?



THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLMASTER.
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).

Theodore Roosevelt

- Environmentalist
- Conservationism
 - Gifford Pinchot
 - Pinchot, Conservationists, conserve forests for future
- Preservationist
 - John Muir
- Newland Reclamation Act
- National parks, monuments, forests
- Hetch Hetchy Valley

Natural resources must be developed and preserved for the benefit of the many, and not merely for the profit of the few.

---Gifford Pinchot

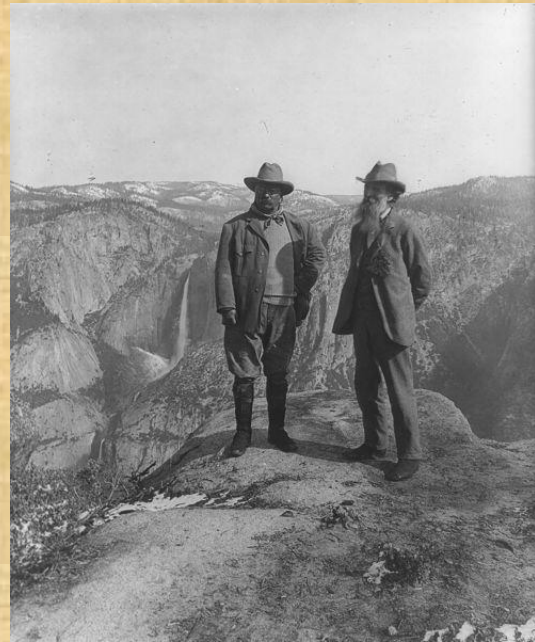
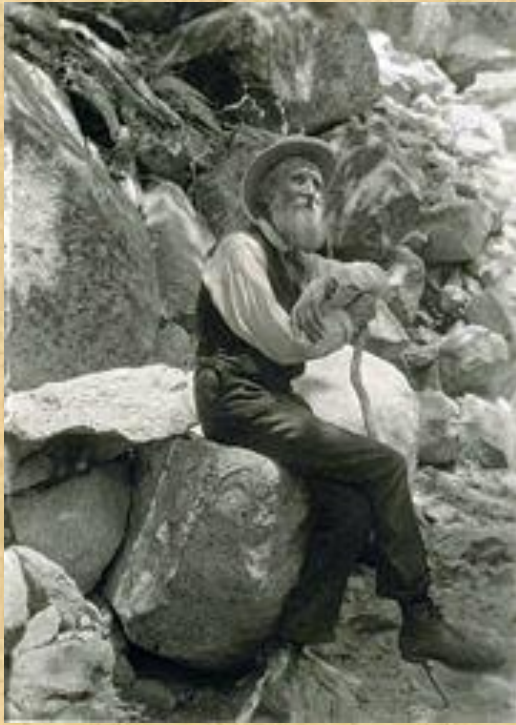
1. Using the pictures, which resource is most obviously referred to by Pinchot?



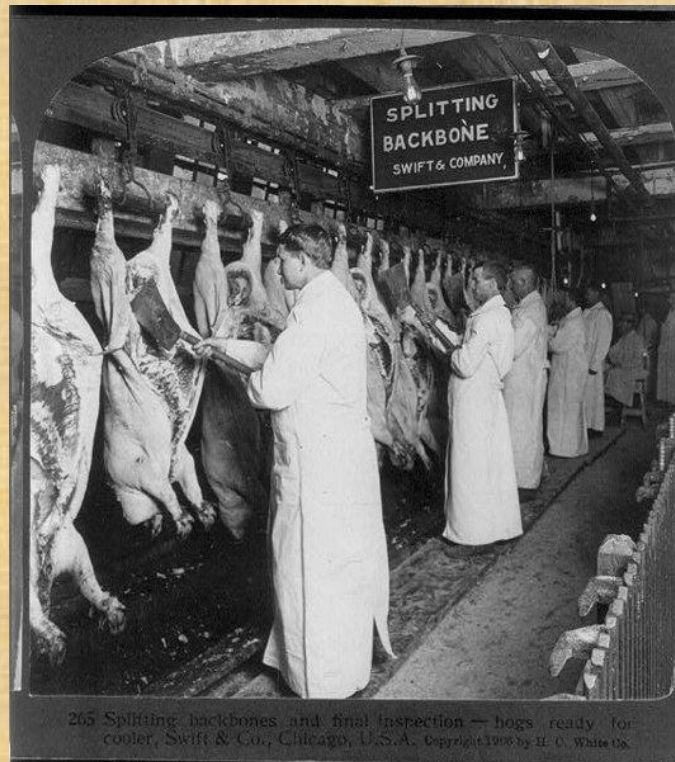
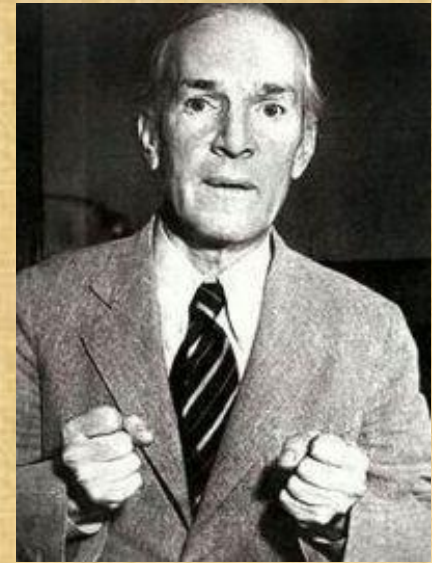
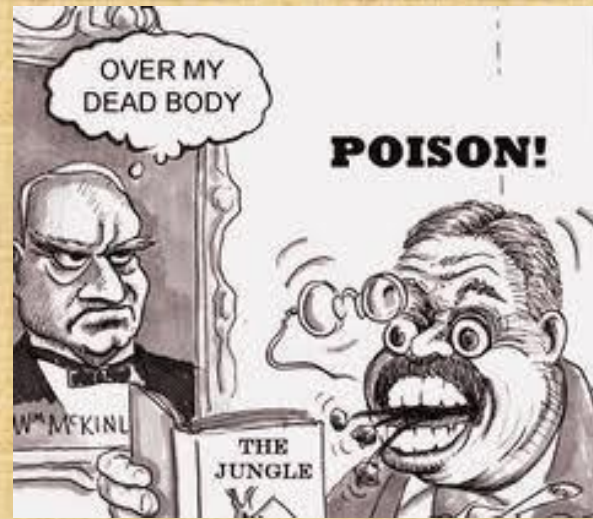
Preservationists

John Muir, leave nature alone forever!

Yosemite Valley



- Theodore Roosevelt
- Sinclair's *The Jungle*
 - Meat packing
 - Meat Inspection Act
 - Pure Food and Drug Act (FDA)



265 Splitting backbones and final inspection — hogs ready for cooler, Swift & Co., Chicago, U.S.A. Copyright 1906 by H. O. White OK.

Review-Antitrust politics

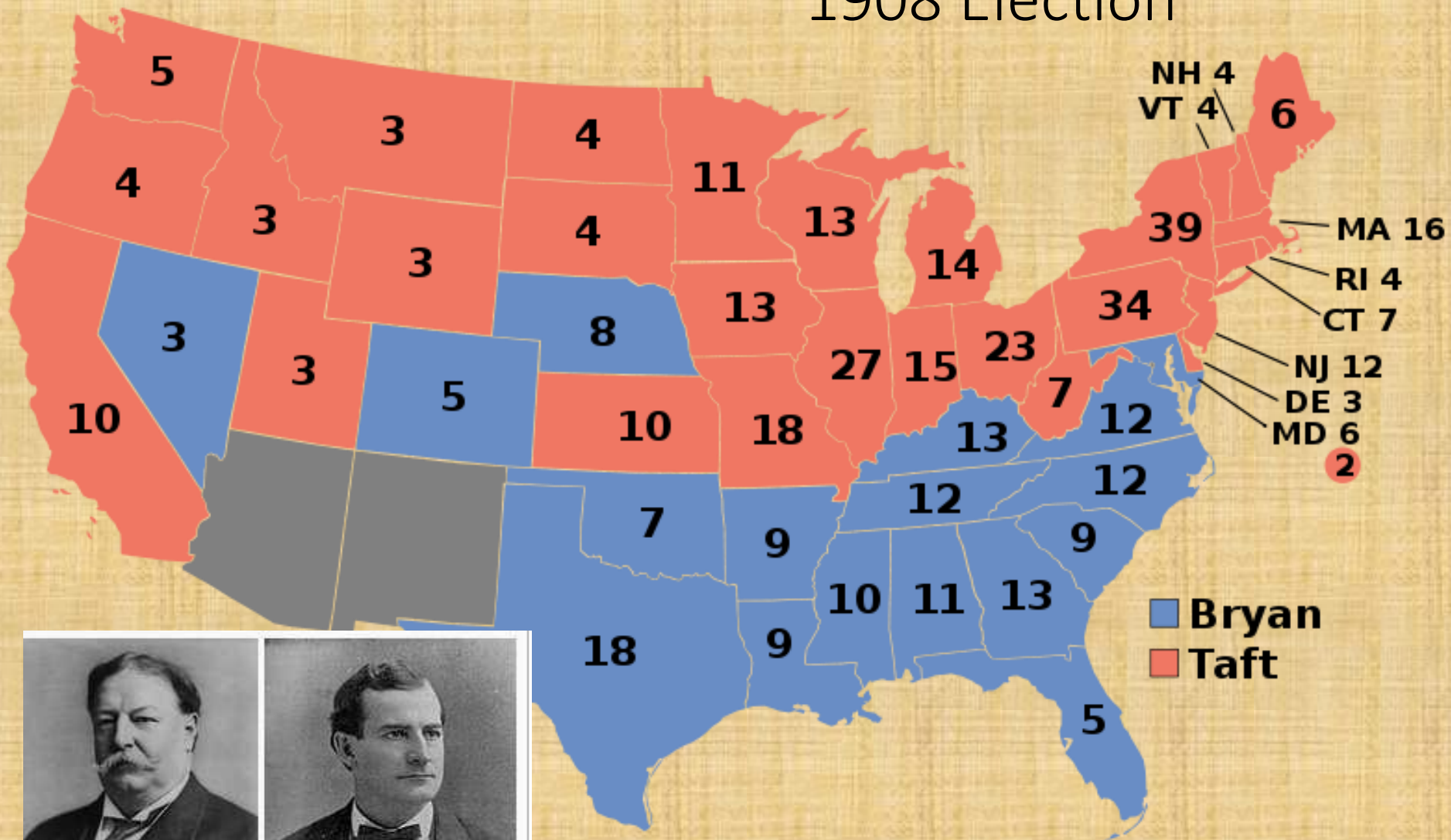
1. In the case Northern Securities v. the United States, the Supreme Court ruled that Northern Securities violated the _____ Act.
2. _____ believed that many trusts benefited the economy and breaking them up would do more harm than good.

One evening in January 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt sat chatting with Secretary of War William Howard Taft and his wife, Nellie, in the second-floor White House library. The mood was relaxed. Seated comfortably in his easy chair, Roosevelt was talking about a subject he had often discussed with his guests: the future role of Taft. Roosevelt toyed with a couple of options. "At one time it looks like the presidency," he mused, considering a future role for his trusted lieutenant, "then again it looks like the chief justiceship."

The Tafts knew that Roosevelt had the power to bring about either of these options. "Make it the presidency," interrupted Nellie Taft, always ambitious about her husband's career. Taft himself was less convinced that he would make a good chief executive. "Make it the chief justiceship," he uttered.

In the end, Taft bowed to the wishes of his wife and his boss. Following George Washington's example and honoring his own promise of 1904, Roosevelt decided not to seek reelection in 1908. Instead, he endorsed an experienced administrator and moderate progressive to run for president on the Republican ticket: William Howard Taft.

1908 Election



William Howard Taft

Republican

Ohio



William Jennings Bryan

Democratic

Nebraska

William Howard Taft

- Payne Aldridge Tariff
- Lower tariff or High Tariff?
- Splits Republicans
- Began to defy T.R. about good & bad trusts

- 1912 Roosevelt comes back.



On September 15, 1910, in the Taylor Opera House in Trenton, New Jersey, a young progressive named Joseph Patrick Tumulty watched as a lean man with iron-gray hair made his way toward the stage. The man was Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic Party's nominee for governor.

Wilson was the choice of the party bosses. As Tumulty recalled, progressives were "feeling sullen, beaten, and hopelessly impotent." To Tumulty's astonishment, Wilson announced: "I shall enter upon the duties of the office of governor, if elected, with absolutely no pledge of any kind to prevent me from serving the people of the state with singleness of purpose."

Tumulty knew that Wilson was declaring his independence from the New Jersey political machine. It brought the progressives at the convention roaring to their feet. From one came the cry, "Thank God, at last, a leader has come!"

Two years later, Woodrow Wilson was the Democrats' nominee for the presidency, an office they had won only twice since the Civil War. This time they were confident of victory, for Wilson, a committed progressive, faced a Republican Party wracked by division.

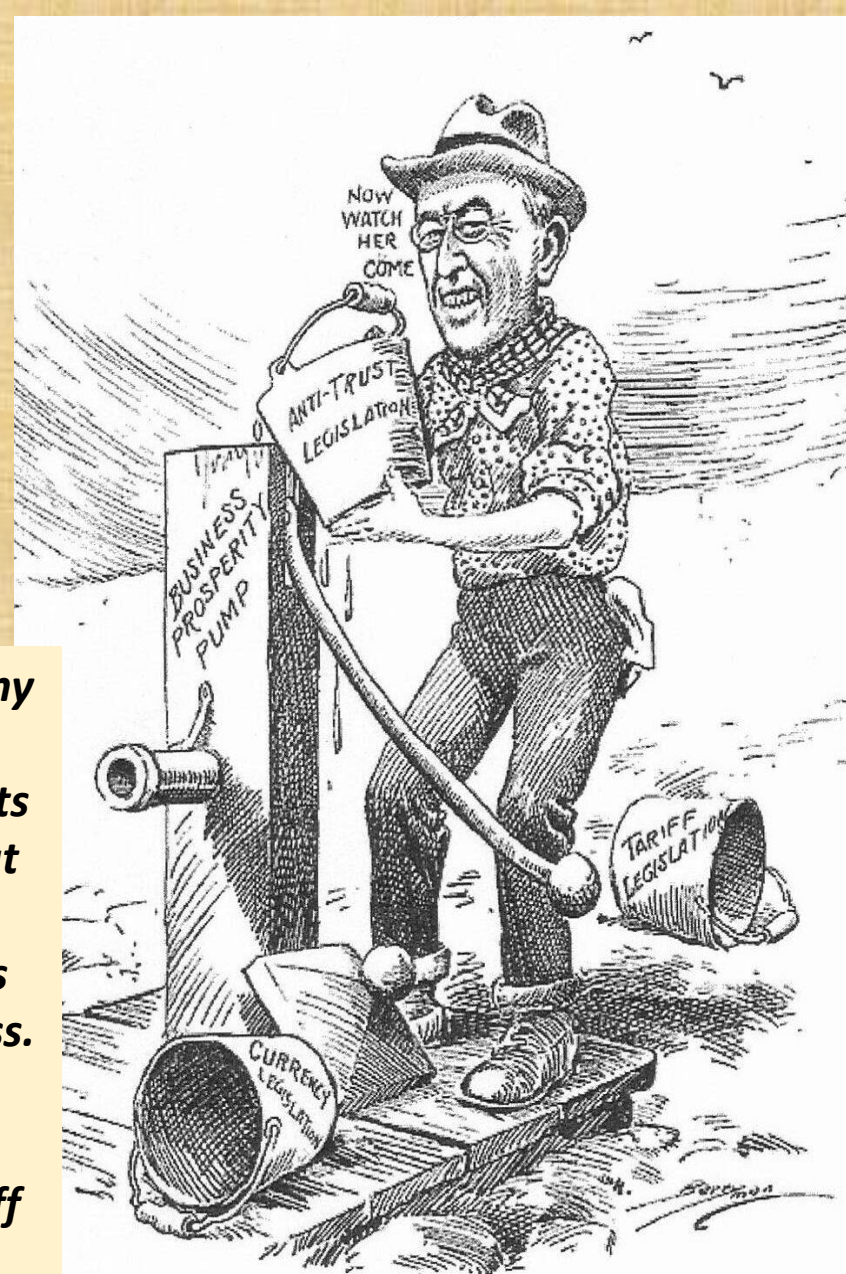
Woodrow Wilson

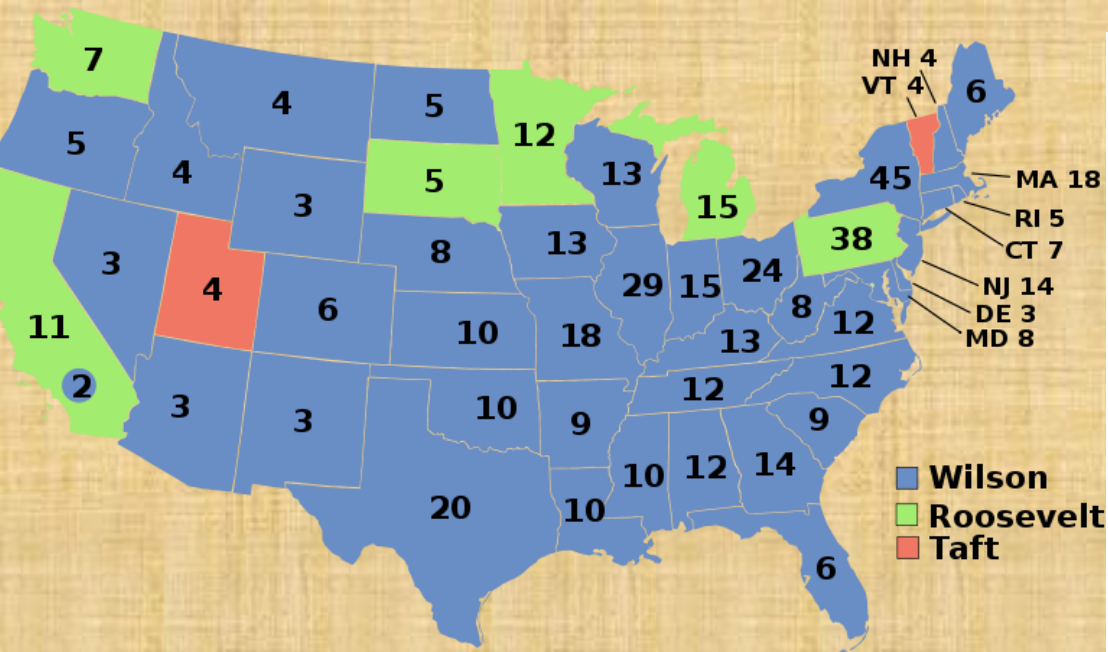
- Progressive
- Born: Virginia
- Grew up: Georgia
- Politics: NJ Gov.
- All trusts bad
- Lower tariffs
- Federal Reserve System

I am perfectly willing that a business should beat any competitor by fair means. But there must be no squeezing out the beginner. No secret arrangements against him. All the fair competition you choose, but no unfair competition of any kind. A trust is an arrangement to get rid of competition. A trust does not bring efficiency. It buys efficiency out of business. I am for big business, and I am against the trusts. Any man who can put others out of business by making the thing cheaper to the consumer, I take off my hat!

---Woodrow Wilson, 1912

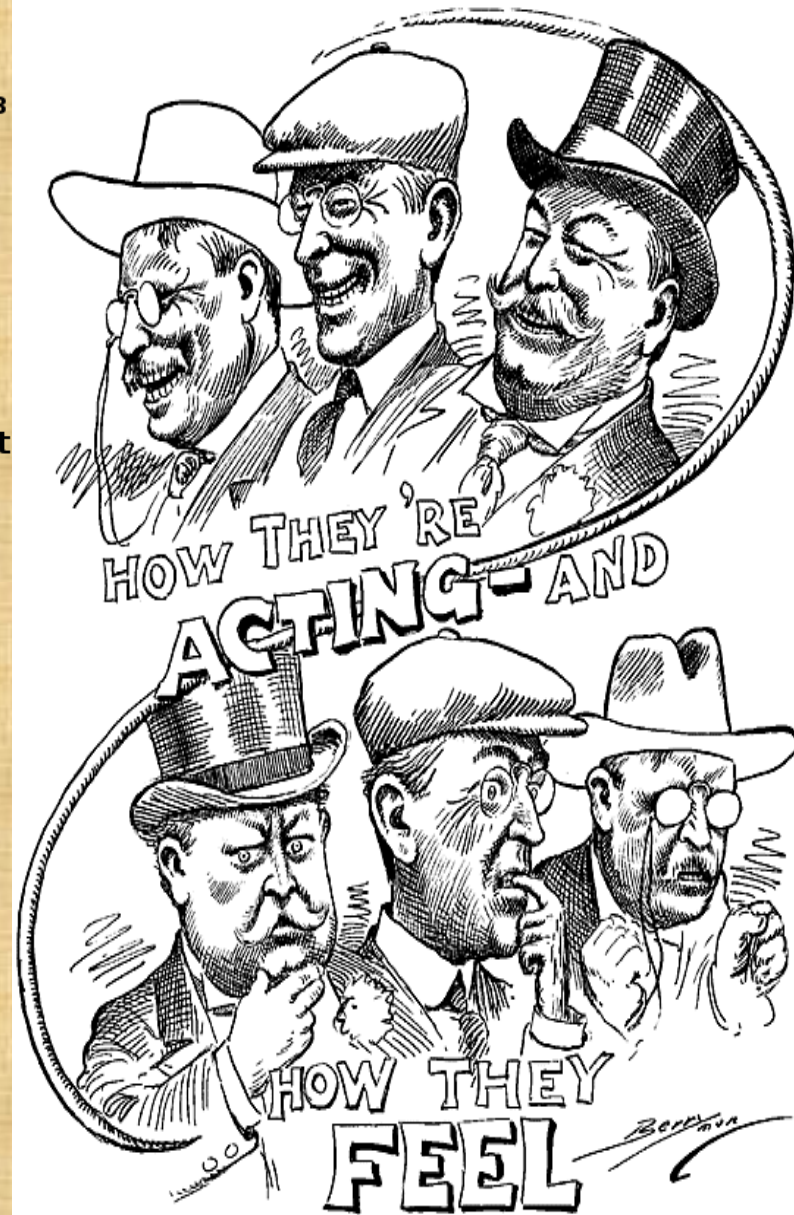
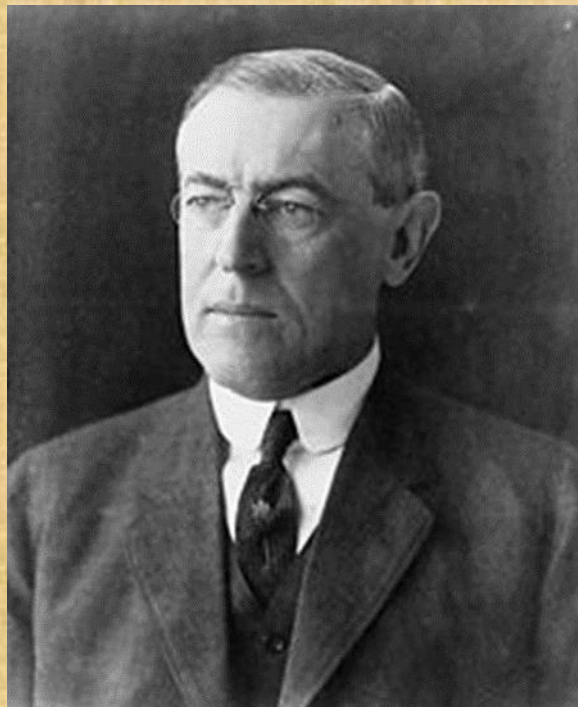
1. How does Wilson compare big business and trusts?





Popular Vote

Wilson	42%
Roosevelt	27%
Taft	23%



Review-Presidential Progressives

1. William Howard Taft supported _____ tariffs because they promoted competition but not all _____ agreed with him.
2. Wilson believed _____ tariff rates would lead American companies to improve products by requiring international competition resulting in lower prices.
3. Theodore Roosevelt warned William Howard Taft to stay away from lowering tariffs because it would split the _____ party.
4. _____ was governor of New Jersey, he introduced many progressive reforms.