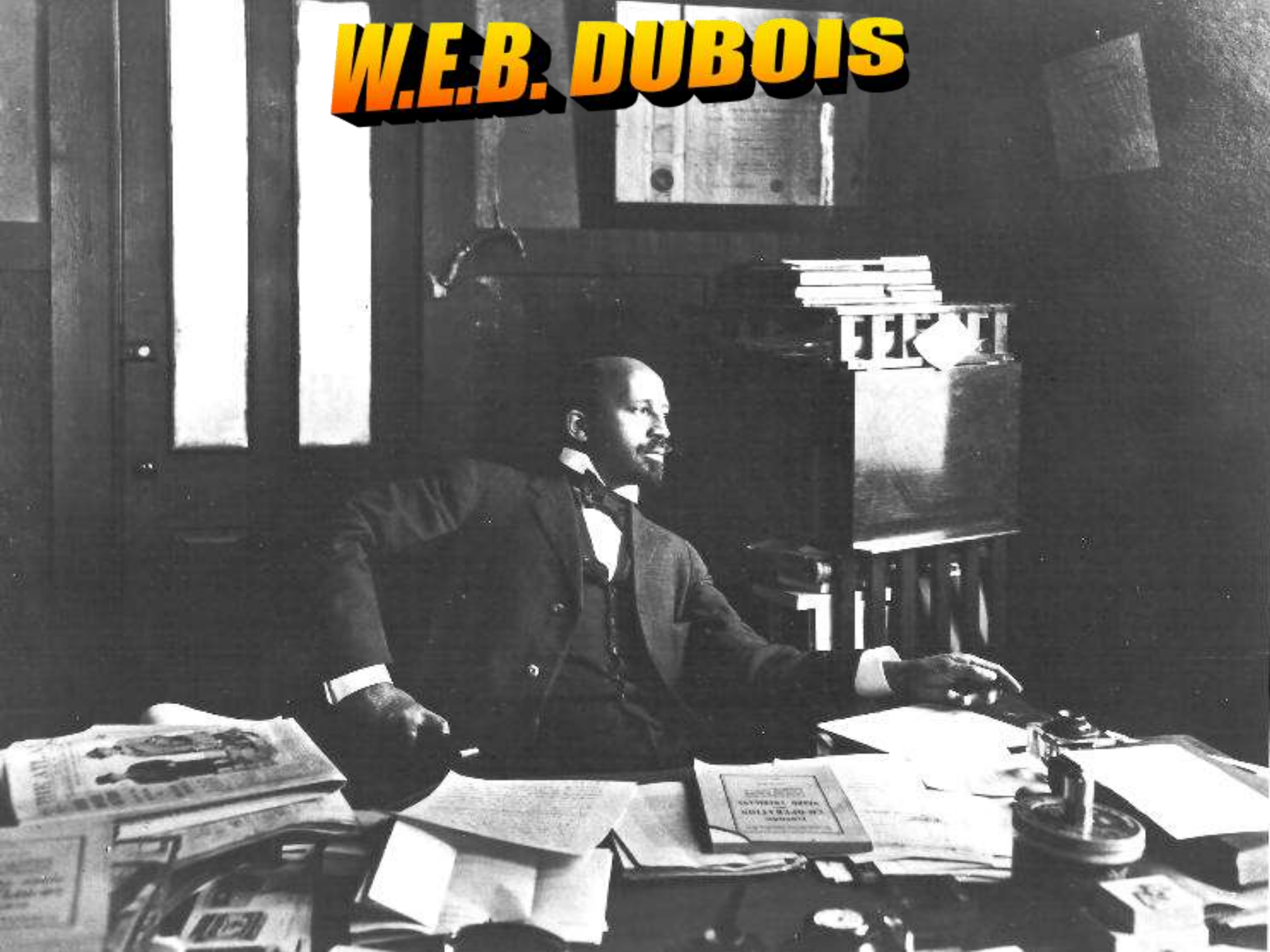


<b>Muck raker</b>	<b>Work</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Results</b>
	<b>W.E.B. DuBois, Founder of the <u>NAACP</u></b>	Harvard-educated professor who focused on the need for a traditional liberal arts education for African-Americans who could then insist upon equal treatment and rights from white society.	
<b>Ida B. Wells</b>		<b><u><i>A Red Record (1895)</i></u> Provided statistics on the lynching of African-Americans. NAACP joined the fight for Federal anti-lynching legislation.</b>	

# W.E.B. DUBOIS



# PHILOSOPHIES OF BLACK LEADERS

## W.E.B. Dubois

### How do Black Americans overcome segregation? Northern Perspective

- Fought for immediate Black equality in society
- Talented 10%: Demanded the top 10% of the talented Black population be placed into the “power positions”
  - Gain equality by breaking into power structure
    - Founder of NAACP
      - \* **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**



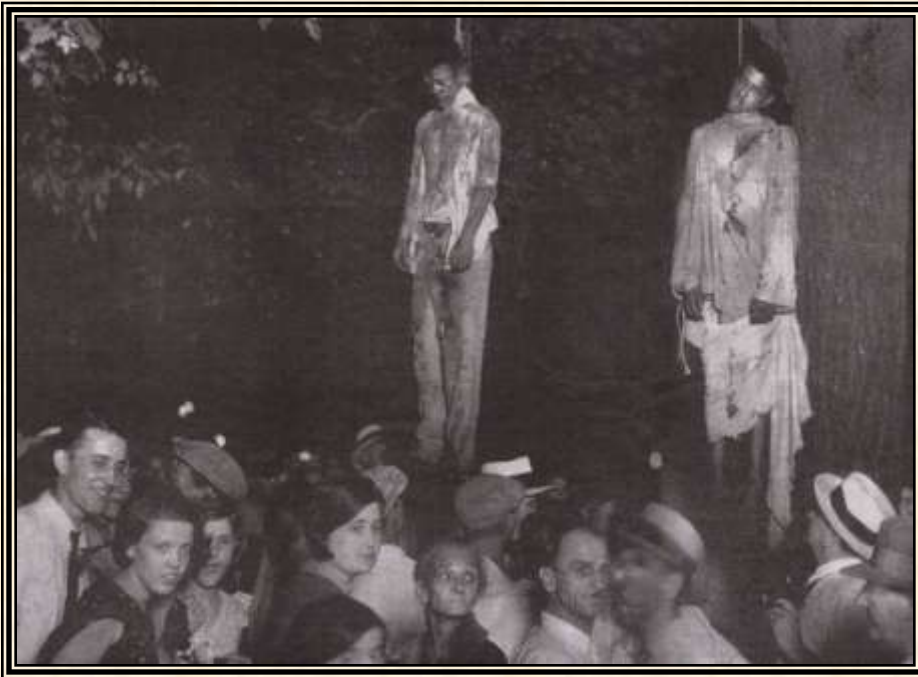
# NIAGARA MOVEMENT

**Begins in 1906 in a meeting at Niagara Falls, Canada in opposition to Booker T. Washington's philosophy of accepting segregation.**

1. Encourage of Black pride
2. Uncompromising demand for full political and civil equality
3. No acceptance of segregation----opposed Booker T. Washington's "gradualism".
4. Gain acceptance of white reformers.
5. Formation of the NAACP in 1906 with Dubois as the editor of the NAACP's journal, The Crisis
6. Other Black groups formed to support Dubois, National Urban League in 1911

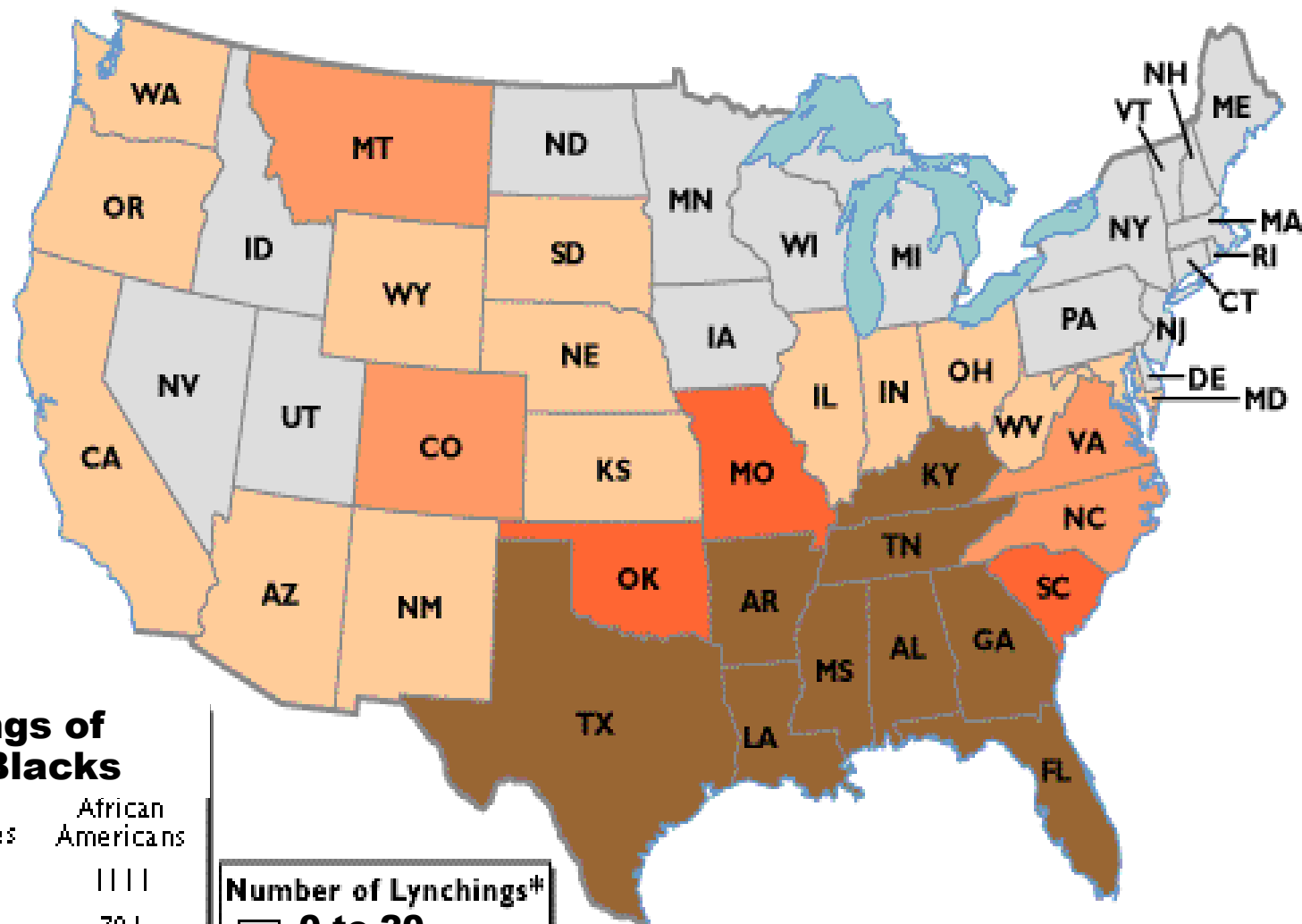
# Improving Conditions for African Americans

Lynching – Ida Wells – The Red Record.



# Lynchings, 1890–1920

South's Backlash<sup>1</sup>



## Lynchings of Whites/Blacks

Period	Whites	African Americans
1890–1899	429	1111
1900–1909	94	791
1910–1920	61	621
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>2488</b>

Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

### Number of Lynchings<sup>#</sup>

- 0 to 20
- 20 to 60
- 60 to 100
- 100 to 200
- 200 or more





# PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS

## Square Deal



- **TR believed in the “capitalistic system” but believed that the system must be regulated by US Govt.**

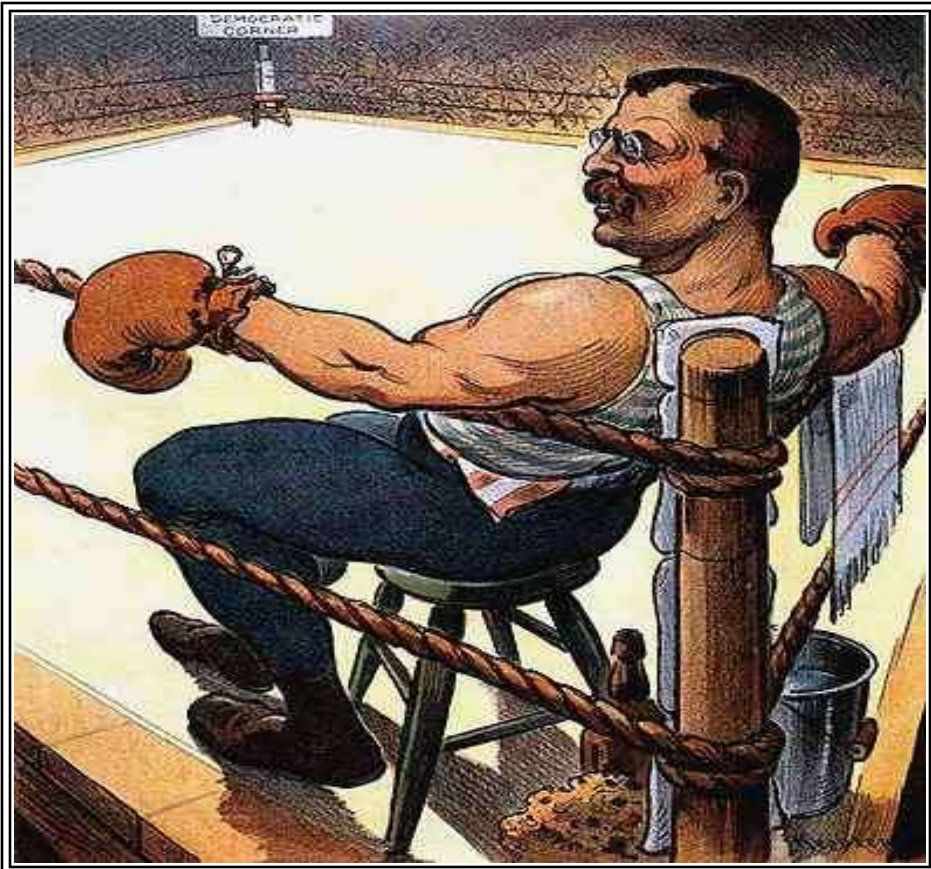
- **TR was a Hamiltonian but for the betterment of the “common man” as opposed to benefit the elite.**

- **TR believed the U.S. Government was running the country and not the rich and corrupt industrialists....**

- **U.S. Government involvement with “regulatory agencies”....Similar to “checks and balances”**

# PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTS

## Square Deal



- Reforms of the Progressives start with President Roosevelt....

- Areas which he wanted to reform and use the “bully pulpit” of the Presidency were the following:

- Bad Trusts vs. Good Trusts

- Take the side of labor

- Railroads

- Limiting corruption in the workplace

- Conservation



# ECONOMIC JUSTICE

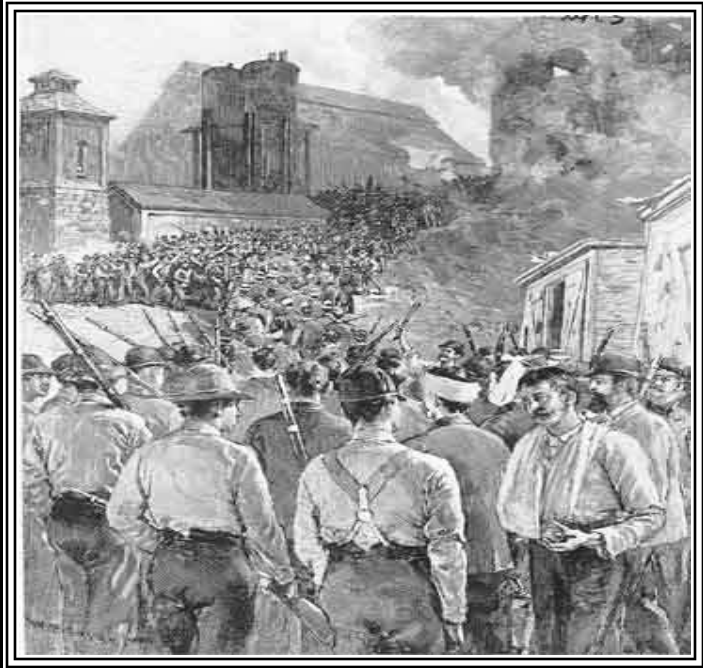


*The Sherman Anti-Trust Law Returns from the Dead  
(Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal.)*

## TR, the “Trustbuster”

- **Department of Labor**
- **Bureau of Corporations**
- **Filed more than 40 anti-trust suits using the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.**
- **Northern Securities**
- **Standard Oil**
- **Swift Beef**

# ECONOMIC JUSTICE



## Anthracite 1903 Coal Strike

- **Union wanted shorter days and higher wages and owners would not negotiate.**
- **Winter, nation needed coal to heat homes.**
- **TR calls a White House Conference.**

• **TR threatens to send in troops to run mines**

• **Owners back down and TR becomes the “hero” of the common working man.**

• **Importance: First time US Govt. took the side of labor in a dispute.**

# SOCIAL JUSTICE



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating stick-rod himself in the packing-house scandal.

- Reading *The Jungle*, TR brought about reform in proposing and signing into law the Meat Inspection Act, 1906
- All meat sold must be inspected
- Must be marked by Federal inspectors and graded.
- Meat industry cleaned up.
- Fish is regulated.



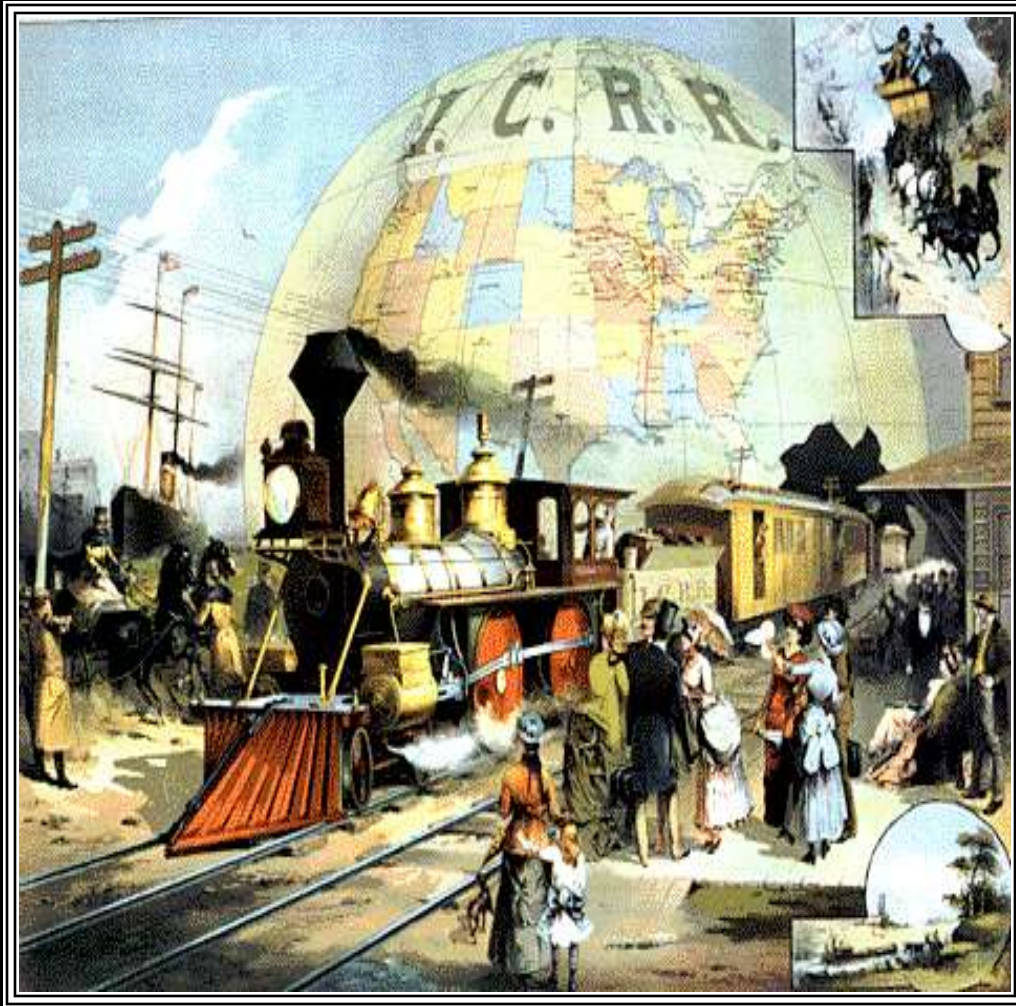
# SOCIAL JUSTICE

## Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



- **Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906**
  - Federal inspection to all packaged foods and drugs.
  - Labels with medicine as well as food.
  - Contents of food and drug packages must be listed
  - All additives/chemicals must be listed on labels.
- **FDA today or Food and Drug Administration**

# ECONOMIC JUSTICE



## **Railroad Reforms to boost the Interstate Commerce Commission.**

### **Elkins Act**

- **Anti-Rebate Act or Anti-Kick Back Act**
- **Regulates common carriers of people and freight, UPS, Greyhound, Amtrak, etc.**

### **Hepburn Act**

- **Regulates rates for passengers and freight**
- **Air travel cost controls**
- **Air freight price controls**



# CONSERVATION

## TR's Conservation Policy

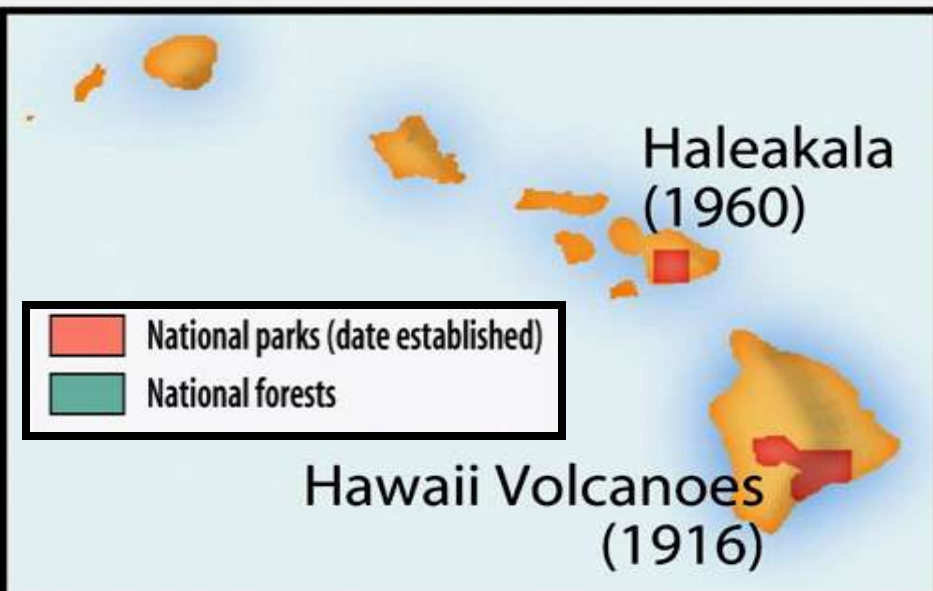
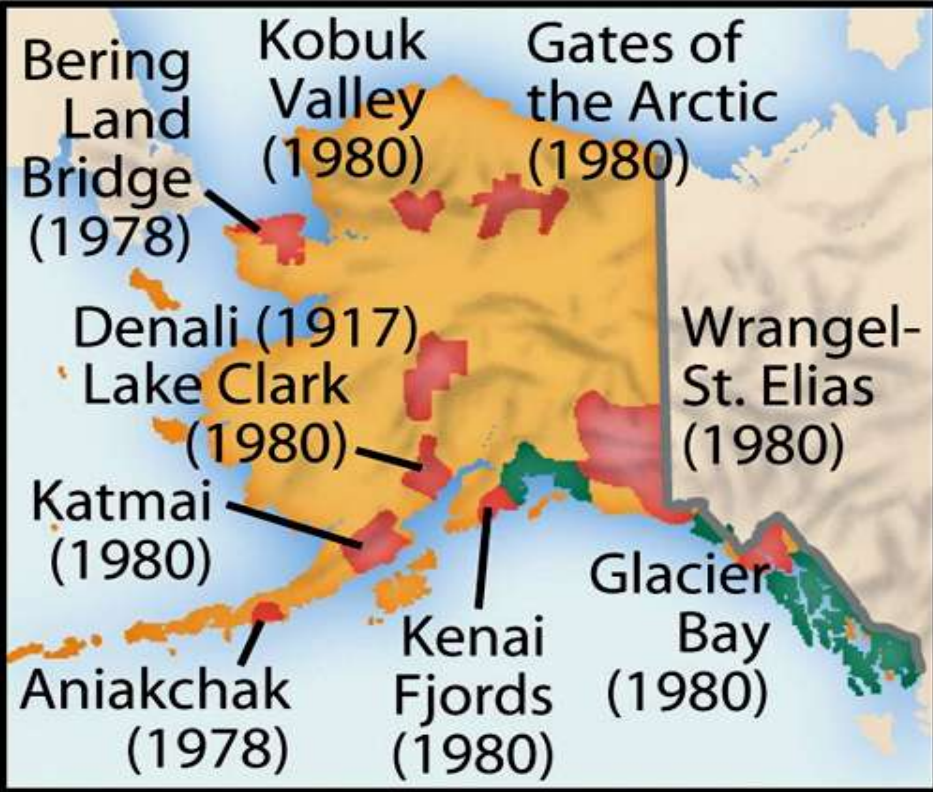
- **125,000 acres in reserve**
- **National Reclamation Act 1902**
  - **25 water projects**
- **Founding of the National Park System**

# The National Parks Today

National parks are identified on the map below. The National Park System includes many areas, all of which are under the management of the National Park Service (NPS).







# CONSERVATION



**IRRIGATION AND CONSERVATION IN THE WEST TO 1917**

- **National Reclamation Act gave birth to the Newlands Irrigation Project.**

- **Free land to Homesteaders who wanted to farm Lahontan Valley.**

- **Dairy farming, hay, beef and sugar beets**

- **Lake Lahontan and dam built in operation by 1914**





# TAFT'S PRESIDENCY



Goodness gracious, I must have been dozing

- Federal Children's Bureau
- Creation of a Dept. of Labor
- 8 hr. workday
- Mann-Elkins Act
- Aligns with Conservative Republicans and splits with Roosevelt's Progressives.





The background features a stylized American flag motif. On the left side, there are three vertical red stripes. To their right is a field of blue stars of varying sizes, which transitions into a white background with a sparse pattern of small blue stars.

# The 1912 Election

## Key

## Issues

# 1912 ELECTION



- TR runs against Taft for the Republican nomination.
- TR is not nominated for the Republican nomination because the Conservatives supported Taft.
- Ballinger-Pinochet quarrel,
- Sec. of the Interior Ballinger opened public lands in Wyoming, Montana, and Alaska to development
  - Angered TR's pro-conservation stand.



# The Ballinger- Pinchot Controversy

SEC. BALLINGER—"WELL, I THINK I AM GOING TO HAVE A WHITE CHRISTMAS."



# 1912 ELECTION



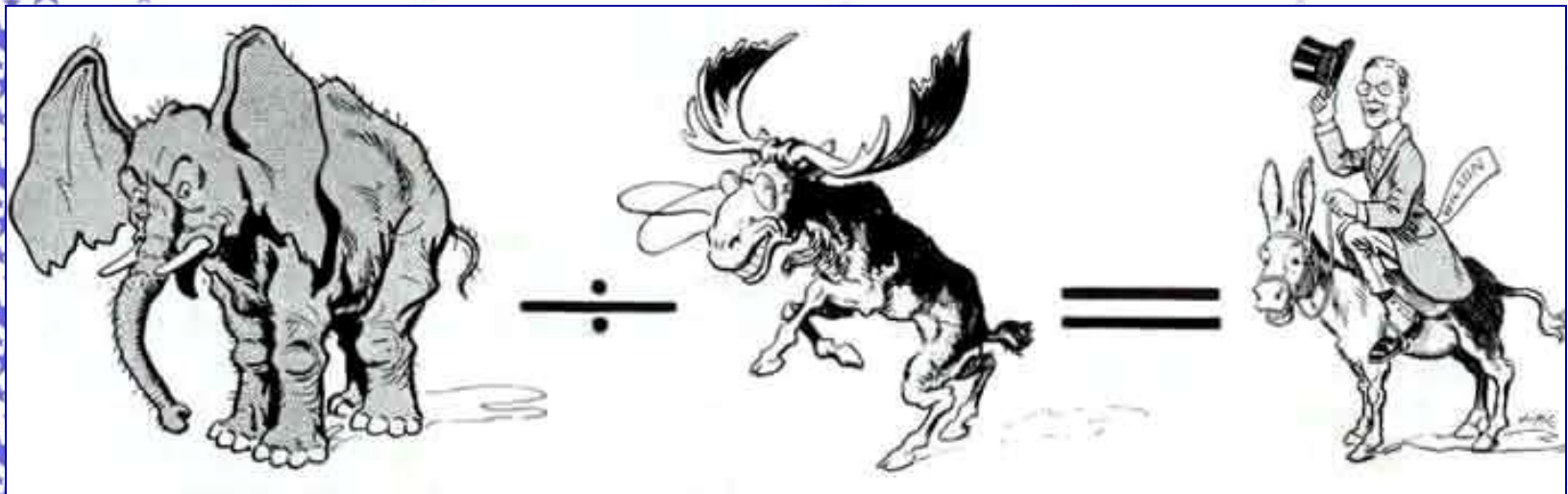
- TR forms his own party called the Progressive *“Bull Moose Party”*.....
- As a result, TR splits the Republican Party and Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) will be elected.

# The Progressive Party & Theodore Roosevelt





# **GOP Divided by Bull Moose Equals Democratic Victory!**



# 1912 ELECTION



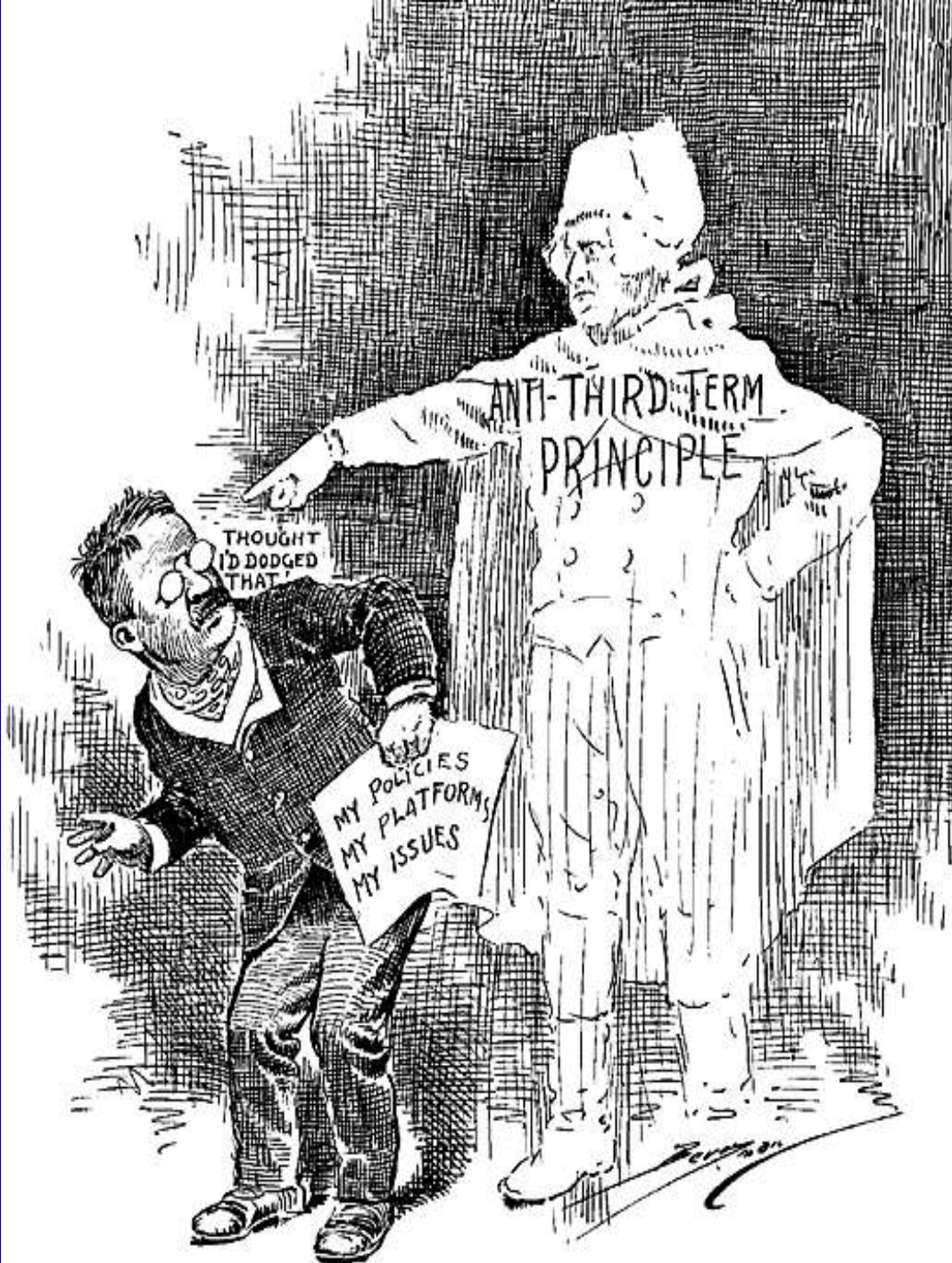
## Roosevelt's Campaign Slogan

New Nationalism: Favored an active government role in economic and social affairs.

- Good vs. bad trusts which were regulated by the U.S. Govt.
- Continuation of his Square Deal policies.

- **Direct Election of Senators**
  - **Tariff reduction**
  - **Presidential primaries**
- **Regulation of monopolies**
  - **End child labor**
  - **Women's suffrage**





***No  
Third-Term  
Principle***

# 1912 ELECTION

## New Freedom

### Goal:

- Favored an active role in economic and social affairs.
  - Favored small businesses and the free functioning and unregulated and unmonopolized markets.
  - Tackle the **“triple wall of privilege”**: the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.
1. Similar to Roosevelt’s New Nationalism.

## New Nationalism

### Goal:

- Continuation of his Square Deal which were reforms to help the common man.
  - Favored a more active govt role in economic and social affairs.
1. Good trusts vs. bad trusts
  2. Direct election of senators
  3. Tariff reduction
  4. Presidential primaries
  5. Regulation of monopolies
  6. End child labor
  7. Initiative and referendum
  8. Women’s suffrage



# 1912 ELECTION

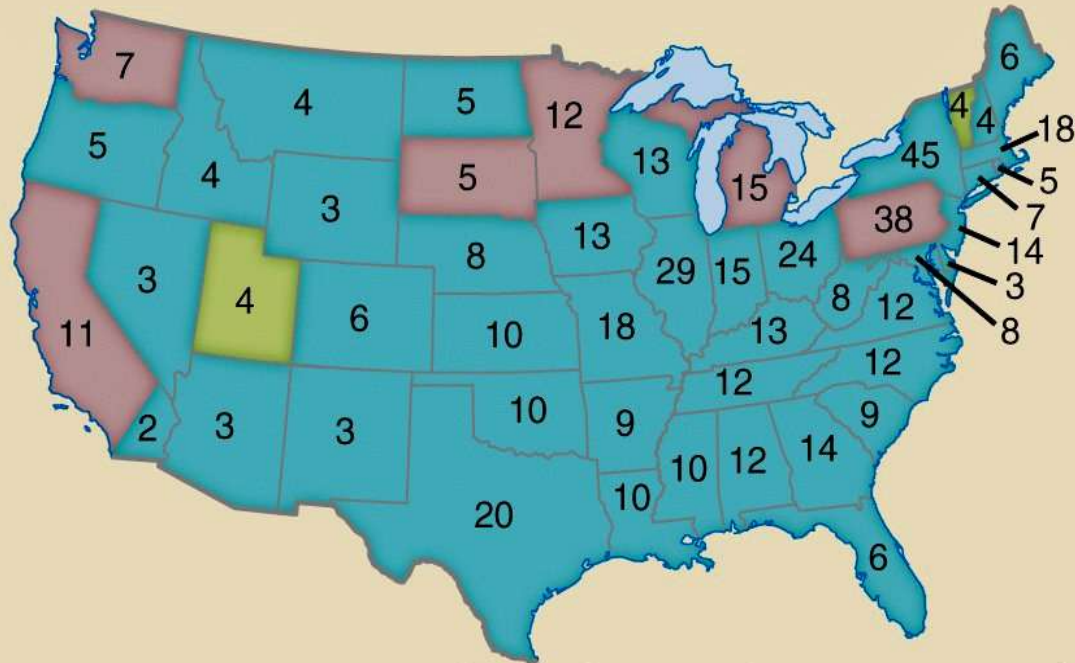
## Instructions to Voters

Vote for	Vote for	Vote for	Vote for
<b>TAFT AND SHERMAN</b>	<b>Wilson and Marshall</b>	<b>DEBS AND SEIDEL</b>	<b>Roosevelt and Johnson</b>
			
<b>AND GET</b>	<b>AND GET</b>	<b>AND GET</b>	<b>AND GET</b>
Lawrence wages and Beef Trust prices.	Free-trade wages and high-tariff prices.	The full social value of your product.	Osborne Twine mill wages and Steel Trust prices.
Poverty	Destitution.	Comfort	Misery and another "Alton Steel."
Trust-busting (tragi-comedy)	Trust-busting (farce-comedy).	Social ownership of all trusts.	Trust regulation (outright fake).
Domination of Penrose and Guggenheim.	Domination of Taggart and Sullivan.	Administration of, by and for the working class.	Domination of Perkins and Morgan.
Plausible promises.	Platitudinous promises.	Performance instead of promises.	Verifarious promises.
Uniform reply to all questions about remedies, "God knows!"	Profound discourses by the professor on nothing at all.	Immediate application of socialist remedies for industrial evils.	Oracular pronouncements by the Colonel on everything.
Pinkertons and militia in labor troubles.	Same thing.	Suppression of thugs and hired murderers.	Same thing (including Rough Riders).
Injunctions.	More injunctions.	Abolition of judicial tyranny.	Still more injunctions.
Pauper labor for protected industries.	Postage, poll taxes, company stores.	Free labor, under democratic management of industry.	Open shop, gag laws, etc.
Tariff tinkering (upward).	Tariff tinkering (downward, possibly).	Protection of workers against tariff changes.	Tariff tinkering (in behalf of good trusts).
Child labor (particularly in Pennsylvania).	Child labor (particularly in Southern cotton mills).	Abolition of child labor.	Child labor (except in case of bad trusts).
In brief, the same old thing year in and year out.	In brief, the same old thing, only a good deal worse.	In brief, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.	In brief, the same old thing, sugar-coated with pretense.

COMRADES, - SEND US IMMEDIATE ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE COUNTY, STATE AND NATION.






# 1912 ELECTION



Woodrow Wilson

William H Taft

Theodore Roosevelt

Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
 Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)	435	6,296,547	41.9
 Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive)	88	4,118,571	27.4
 William H. Taft (Republican)	8	3,486,720	23.2
Eugene V. Debs (Socialist)	0	900,672	6.0
Other minor parties	—	—	1.5



# 1912 ELECTION



## Wilson's Slogan

- New Freedom: restore the free competition and equal opportunity but not through big government....
- Tackle the “triple wall of privilege”: the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.

• Wilson passes quite a bit of legislation which was similar to Roosevelt's New Nationalism....

• *Federal Trade Commission*

• *16th Amendment*

• *Underwood Tariff Bill*

• *Federal Reserve Act*

• *Clayton Anti-Trust Act*

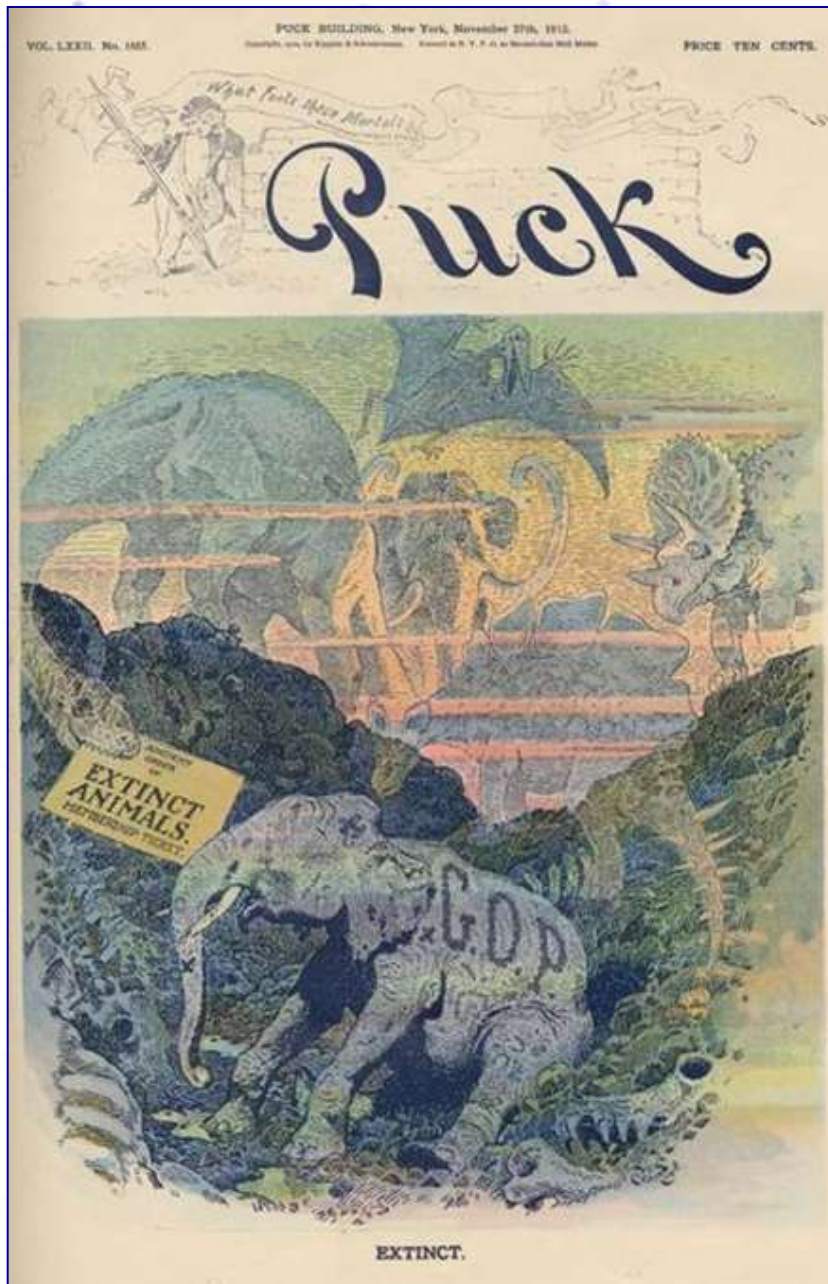
• *Keating-Owen Act*

Progressive Movement ends in 1917 with US entrance into WWI

Wilson's time is devoted to the WWI instead of the Progressive Reforms.







**The  
GOP:  
An  
Extinct  
Animal?**