

Objective: To examine the causes and changes implemented during the Progressive Era. **USHC 4.6**



ONE SEES HIS FISH UNLESS GOOD GOVERNMENT RETAKES THE SHIP.

Political Issues

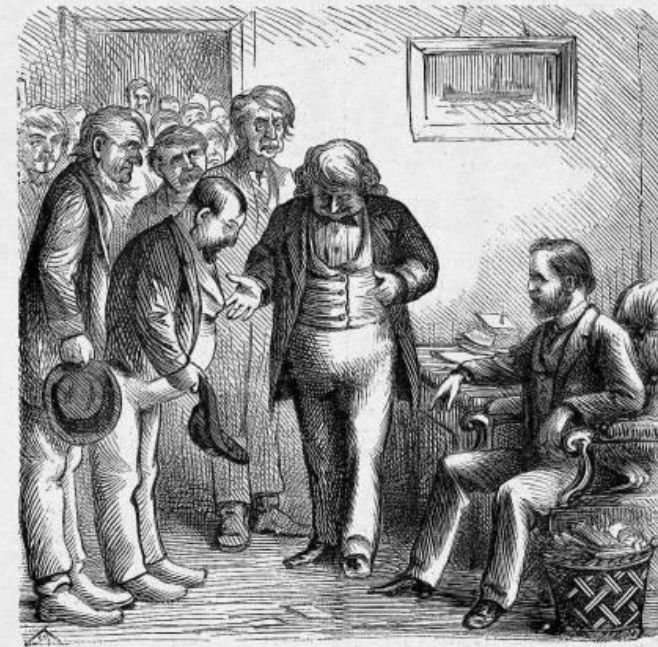
Spoils System – practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs

Patronage – practice of giving out government jobs as favors to loyal party workers

Patronage oftentimes led to corruption.

Ex: Jobs were frequently given to unqualified people.

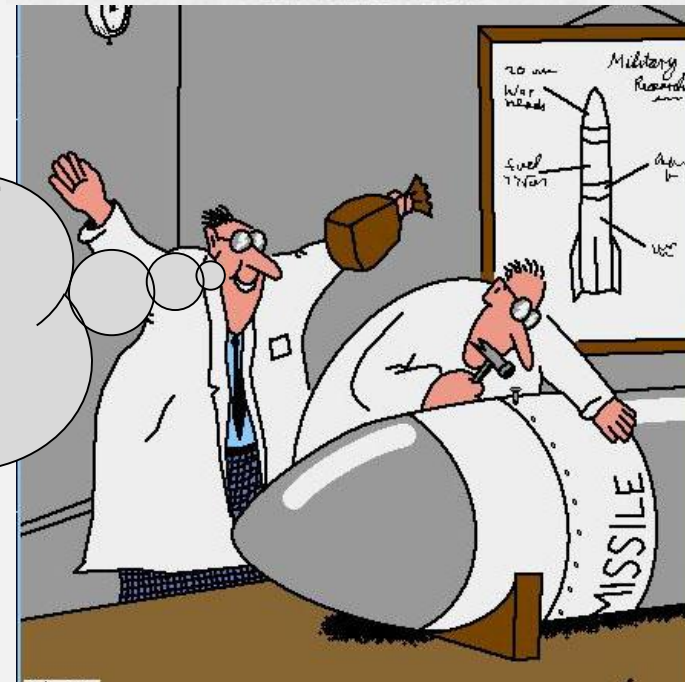
I've got to thank Uncle Billy for getting me this cool job. Well...a little joke never hurt anyone, right?



THE CIVIL SERVICE AS IT IS.

Hon. Member of Congress presenting a Few of his Constituents for Office.

© 2001 HARPWEEK®



- Officeholders stole public money.



TWEEDLEDEE AND SWEEDLEDUM.

(A New Christmas Pantomime at the Tammany Hall.)

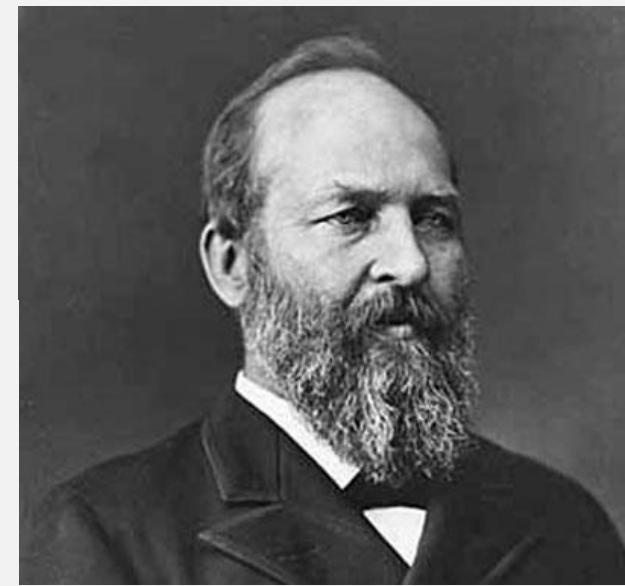
CLOWN (to PANTALOON). "Let's Blind them with *this*, and then take *some more*."



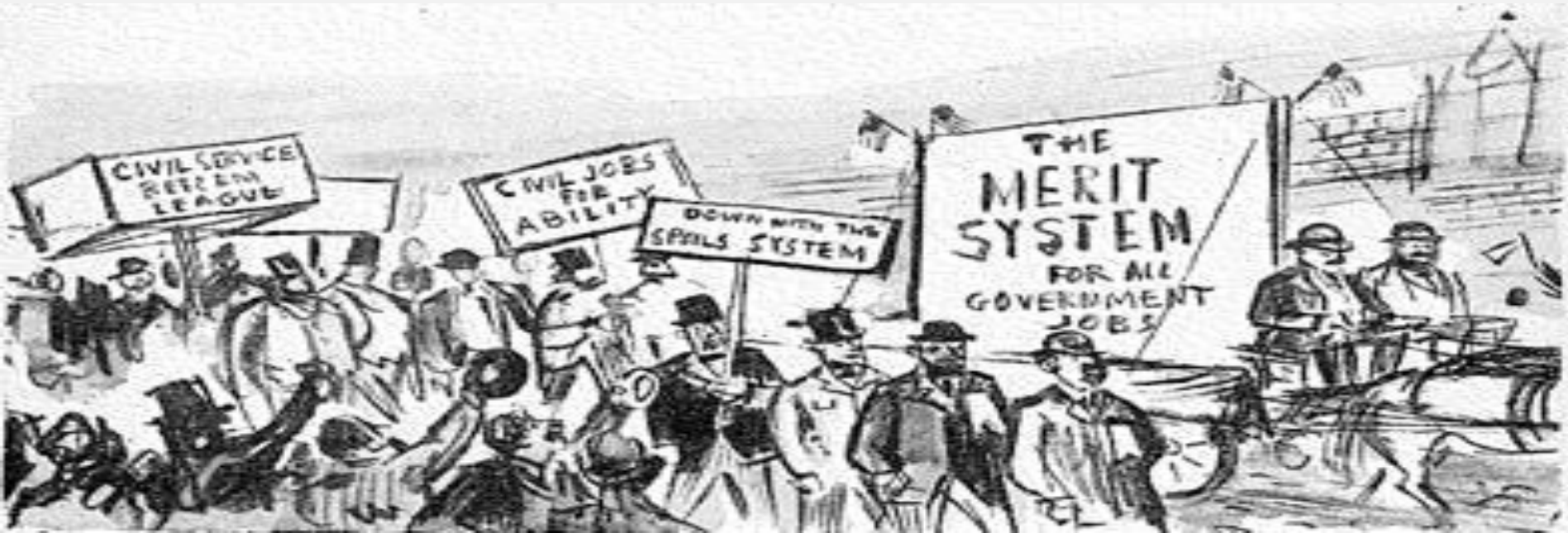
ADAM
ZYGLIS
669 BRADY
THE BUFFALO NEWS
WWW.ADAMZYGLIS.COM

- Garfield believed that civil service jobs should be given to people based on merit and ability, not political connections.

- An angry office seeker assassinated Garfield before he could reform the system.



- **Civil Service Commission** (1883) - began to award jobs based on the **results** of an exam.





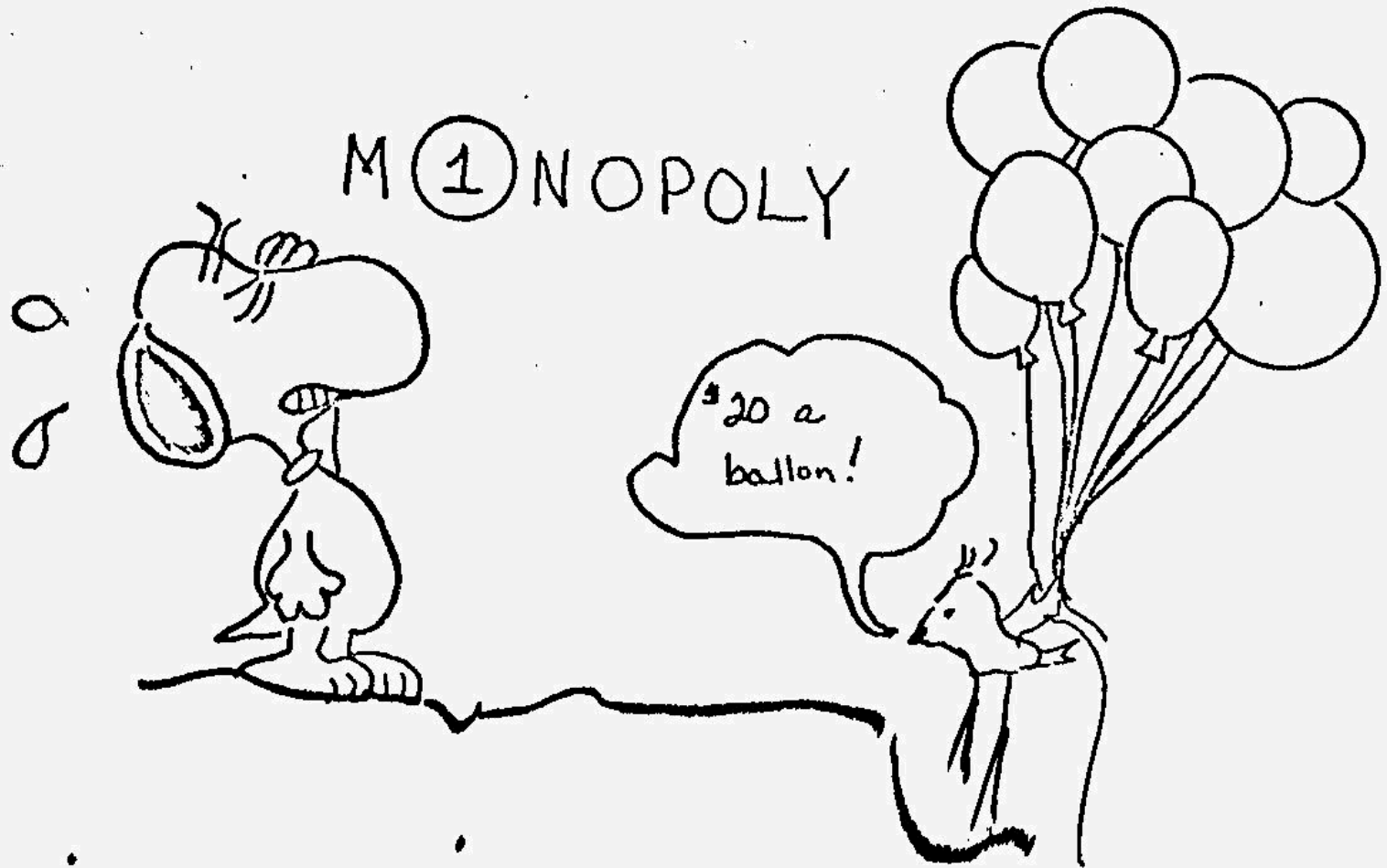
“Congress—Who’s In It and Who Owns It”; by Jacob Burck

• **Interstate Commerce Act (1887)**

- required the publishing of railroad shipping rates
- banned pools and rebates, which were special discounts to favored customers
- The act also created the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in order to try to regulate the railroad industry.
- The ICC was charged with investigating and hearing complaints about unfair business practices.

• Sherman Antitrust Act (1888)

- Prohibited trusts and the unfair limiting of competition, such as monopolies.



Progressive Era - period from 1898 to 1917 when reformers won many changes to improve American life.

* Progressives believed that the public interest should guide all government actions.

“First, we must understand that the character of our citizens is essential to society. In a free and compassionate society, the public good depends on private character. That character is formed and shaped in institutions like family, faith, and...many ...social and civic organizations...The future success of our nation depends on our ability to understand the difference between right and wrong and to have the strength of character to make the right choices. Government cannot create character, but it can and should respect and support the institutions that do.” – Pres. George W. Bush, May 2005

The Wisconsin Idea

- Robert La Follette – Wisconsin Governor - introduced many new reforms in his state

Examples:

- lower railroad rates
- primary elections

* Other states began to copy La Follette's reforms.



Political Reforms

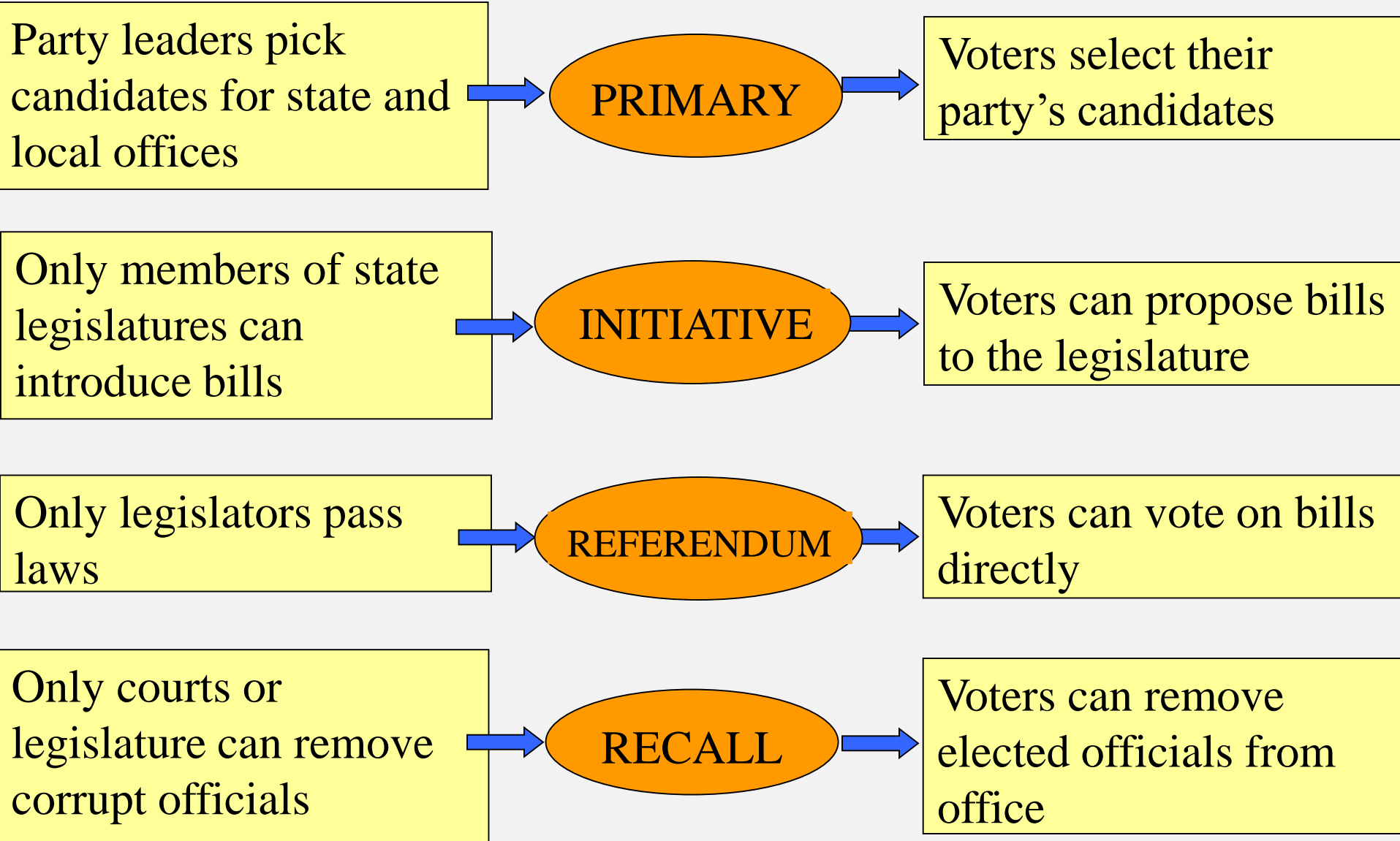
Primaries - were adopted nationwide in which voters could choose their party's candidate from among several people

Initiatives - gave voters the right to put a bill directly before the state legislature

Referendums - gave voters the power to make a bill become law

Recalls - allow voters to remove an elected official from office

Graphic Organizer: Progressive Political Reforms



Political Reforms

16th Amendment (1913) – gave Congress the power to impose an income tax



17th Amendment (1913) – gave voters the right to directly elect U.S. Senators

Before 1917, U.S. Senators were chosen by the state legislatures, **NOT** by the voters.

The Jungle

Upton Sinclair

“And then there was the condemned meat industry, with its endless horrors. The people of Chicago saw the government inspectors in Packingtown, and they all took that to mean that they were protected from diseased meat; they did not understand that these hundred and sixty-three inspectors had been appointed at the request of the packers, and that they were paid by the United States government to certify that all the diseased meat was kept in the state. They had no authority beyond that; for the inspection of meat to be sold in the city and state the whole force in Packingtown consisted of three henchmen of the local political machine!”

Muckrakers and Reform Efforts

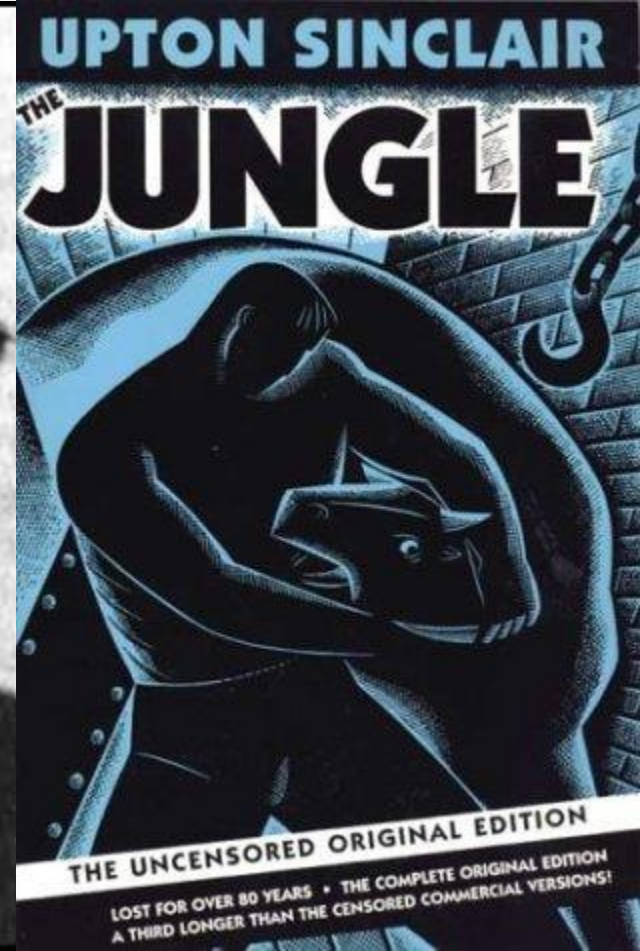
Problem: Filthy, unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry.

Muckraker:

- Upton Sinclair,
author of *The Jungle*

Reform:

- Laws were passed
to improve meat
inspection.



Muckrakers and Reform Efforts



Muckrakers and Reform Efforts

Problem: Corrupt city bosses, such as Boss Tweed in NYC.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XX—No. 114 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.



With his 1873 conviction behind him, Tweed was sued by New York State for \$6 million. Held in debtor's prison until he could post half that amount as bail, the former boss had few options. Still wealthy, his prison cell was fairly luxurious. Yet Tweed was determined to escape. Fleeing to Spain, he worked as a common seaman on a Spanish ship until recognized by his likeness to a Nast cartoon and captured. Extradited to New York, William Marcy Tweed died in debtor's prison on April 12, 1878.

*Tweed-le-dee and Tilden-dum,
Thomas Nast, Artist, Illustration in
Harper's Weekly, July 1, 1876.*

Muckrakers and Reform Efforts

“Let’s stop them damned pictures,” the Boss supposedly said.

“I don’t care so much what the papers write about – my constituents can’t read – but damn it, they can see pictures.” –

Boss Tweed

Muckraker:

- Thomas Nast, cartoonist for *Harper’s Weekly*

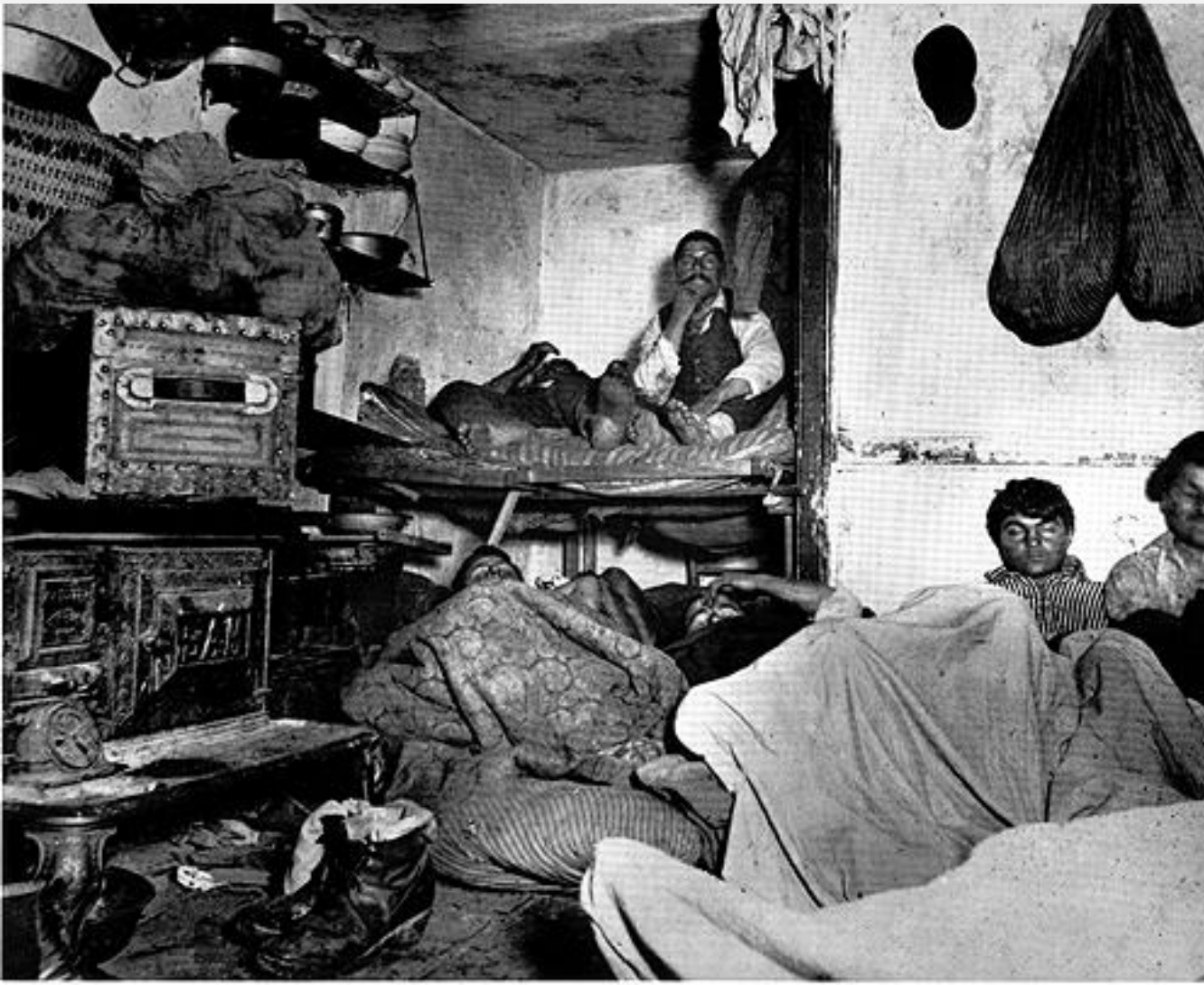
Reform:

- Tweed was arrested

- “Good government” leagues were formed to replace corrupt leaders.

Muckrakers and Reform Efforts

Problem: Overcrowded, unsanitary and unsafe housing and working conditions.

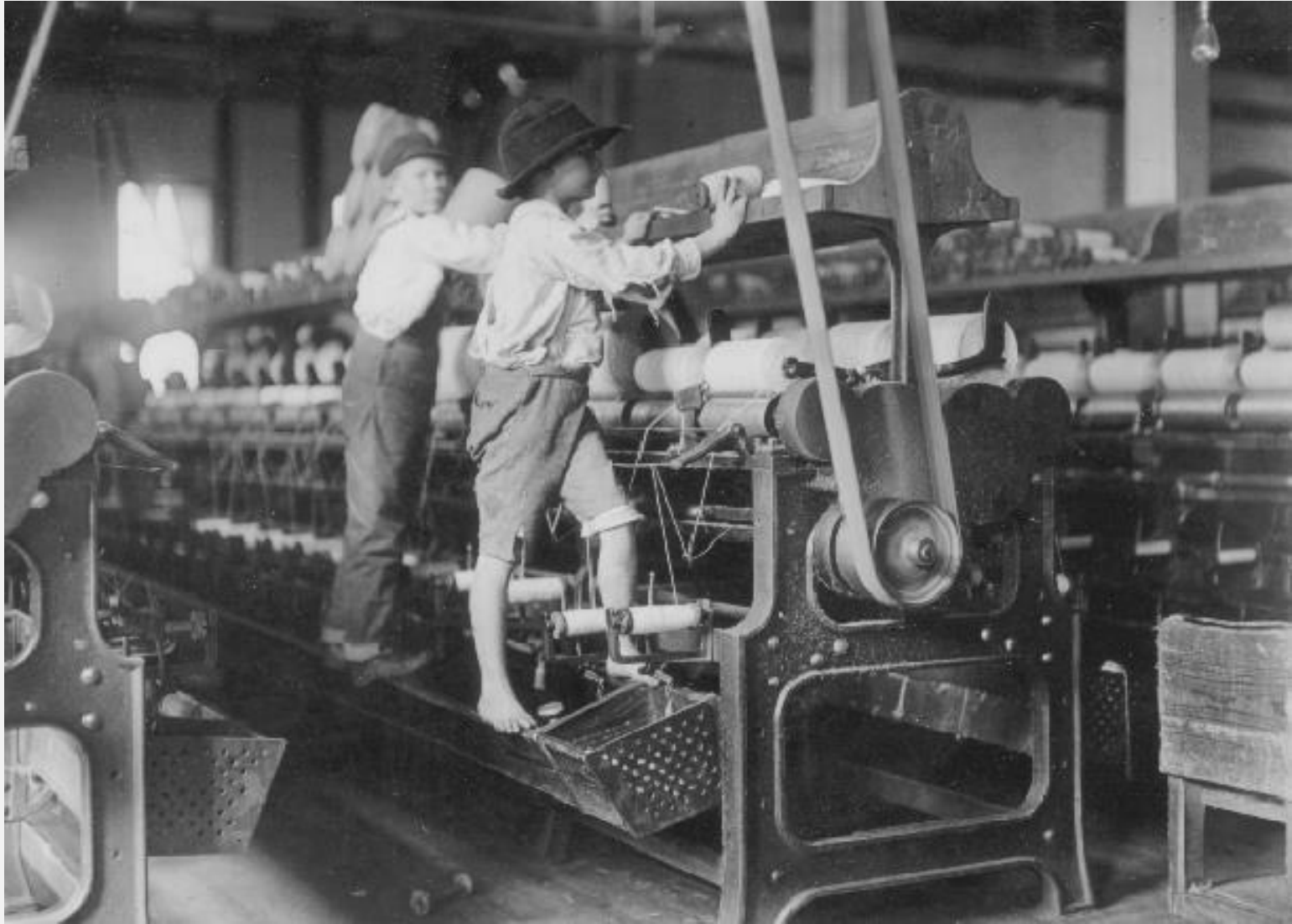


Jacob Riis, *Five Cents Lodging, Bayard Street*, c. 1889

“There is no mistaking it: we are in Jewtown. It is said that nowhere in the world are so many people crowded together on a square mile as here....yet the sign “To Let” is the rarest of all....Here is one (building) seven stories high. The sanitary policeman whose beat this is will tell you that it contains thirty-six families, but the term has a widely different meaning here....In this house, where a case of small-pox was reported, there were fifty-eight babies and thirty-eight children that were over five years of age. In Essex Street two small rooms in a six-story tenement were made to hold a “family” of father and mother, twelve children, and six boarders....These are samples of the packing of the population that has run up the record here to the rate of three hundred and thirty thousand per square mile.”

– Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives, 1890

Muckrakers and Reform Efforts



Doffers at the Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Georgia, 1909. Photograph by Lewis Hine.

Muckrakers and Reform Efforts

Muckrakers:

- Jacob Riis, photographer/author of *How the Other Half Lives*
- Lewis Hine, photographer

Reforms:

- Laws were passed to:
 - clean the streets
 - limit child labor
 - provide safer working conditions
- Charities were developed to help the poor.
 - Hull House, YMCA, YWCA, Salvation Army

“Mr. Rockefeller has not squandered his income. He has applied it for thirty-five years to accumulating not only oil property but real estate — railroad stock, iron mines, copper mines, anything and everything which could be bought cheap by temporary depressing and made to yield rich by his able management. For thirty-five years he has worked for special privileges giving him advantages over competitors, for thirty-five years he has patiently laid net-works around property he wanted, until he had it surely corralled and could seize it; for thirty-five years he has depreciated values when necessary to get his prey. And to-day he still is busy. In almost every great financial manœuvre in the country is felt his supple, smooth hand with its grip of steel, and while he directs that which is big, nothing is too small for him to grasp.”

Tarbell, Ida. “John D. Rockefeller: A Character Study” *McClures*. July, 1906

Muckrakers and Reform Efforts

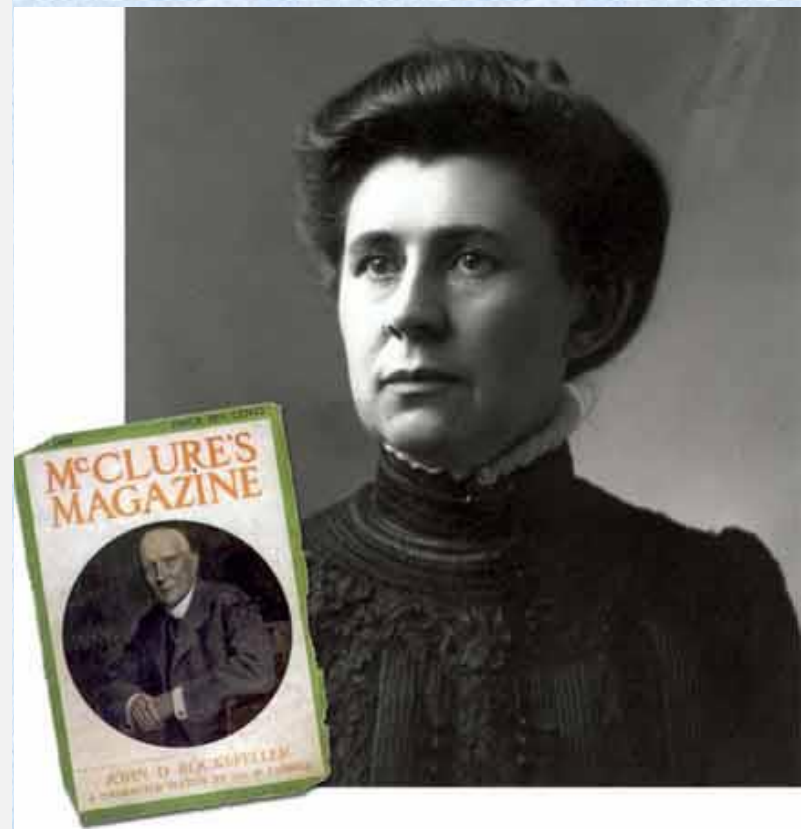
Problem: Unfair business practices by Standard Oil and other trusts.

Muckraker:

- Ida Tarbell, journalist for *McClures*

Reform:

- Her stories led to demands for tighter control of trusts.



TR Takes on the Trusts

- President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt felt that the government should control or break up bad trusts.





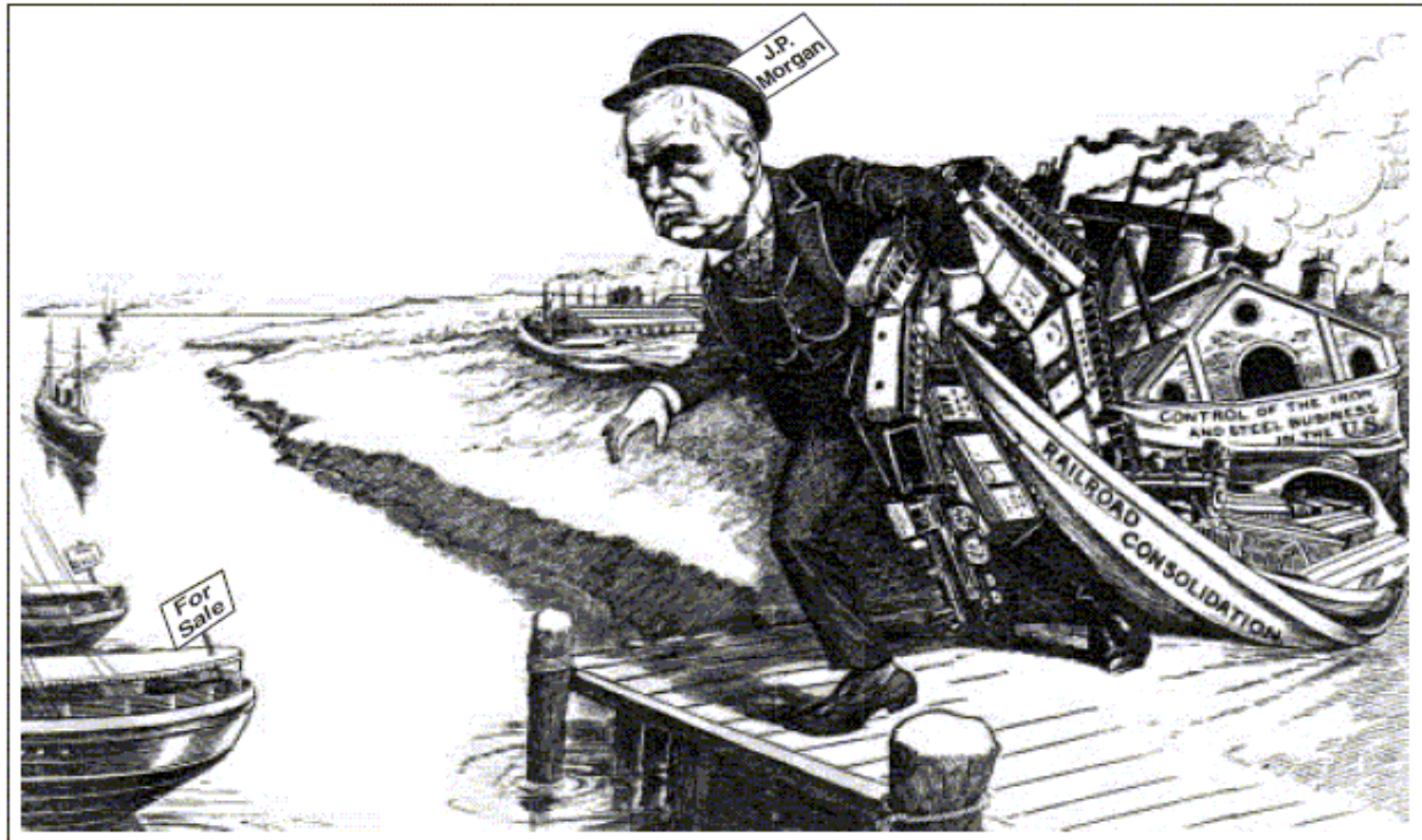
THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLMASTER
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago)

- Northern Securities Corp. – a trust set up by JP Morgan

- * Roosevelt felt that Northern Securities used unfair business practices

Supreme Court Decision

- 1904 – The Supreme Court ruled that Northern Securities had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by limiting trade.
- Northern Securities was ordered to be broken up.



Source: *A Political Cartoon History of the United States*, Scott Foresman (adapted)

* Roosevelt earned a reputation as a trustbuster.





THE "SQUARE DEAL" DANCE

Square Deal

- While running for re-election, Roosevelt promised Americans a Square Deal, in which everyone would have an equal chance to succeed.

Protecting Natural Resources

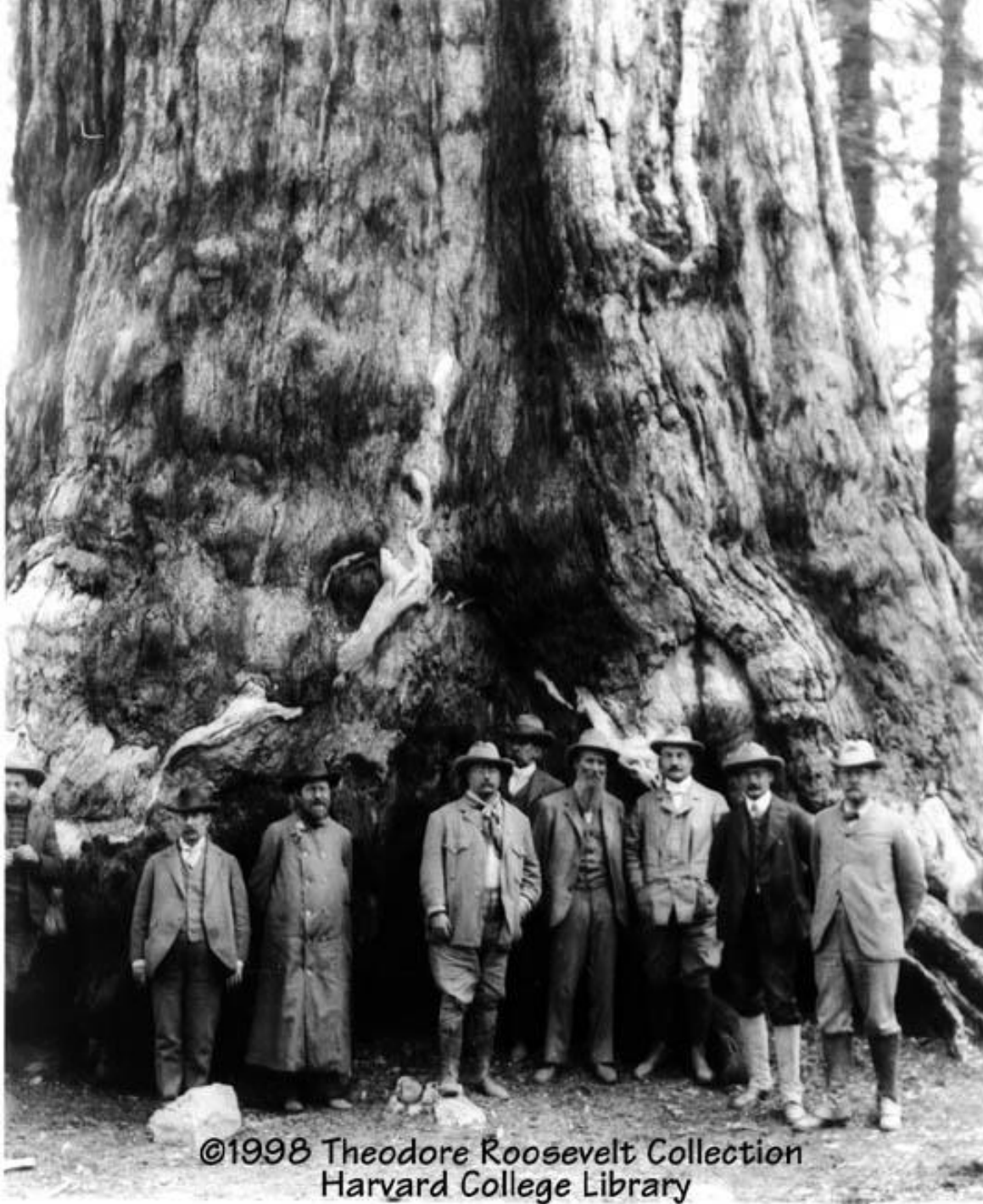
- Roosevelt was a dedicated conservationist and worked hard to protect the nation's natural resources.



A PRACTICAL FORESTER

(A subject that had attention all through Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency.)

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)



©1998 Theodore Roosevelt Collection
Harvard College Library

*President Theodore Roosevelt
with naturalist John Muir at
Yosemite in 1903.*



*Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir
enjoying Glacier Point in Yosemite
Valley, California in 1906*

Legislation Under Theodore Roosevelt

Regulating Railroads

YEAR	LAW	PURPOSE
1903	Elkin's Act	outlawed rebates
1906	Hepburn Act	gave the ICC more power to set railroad rates

Protecting Consumers



Nutrition FactsServ. Size 1 cup
(249g)

Servings About 2

Calories 250

Fat Cal. 110

*Percent Daily Values
(DV) are based on a
2,000 calorie diet.

Amount/serving

%DV*

Amount/serving

%DV*

Total Fat 12g**18%****Sodium** 940mg**39%**

Sat. Fat 6g

30%**Total Carb.** 24g**8%**

Polyunsat. Fat 1.5g

Dietary Fiber 1g

4%

Monounsat. Fat 2.5g

Sugars 1g

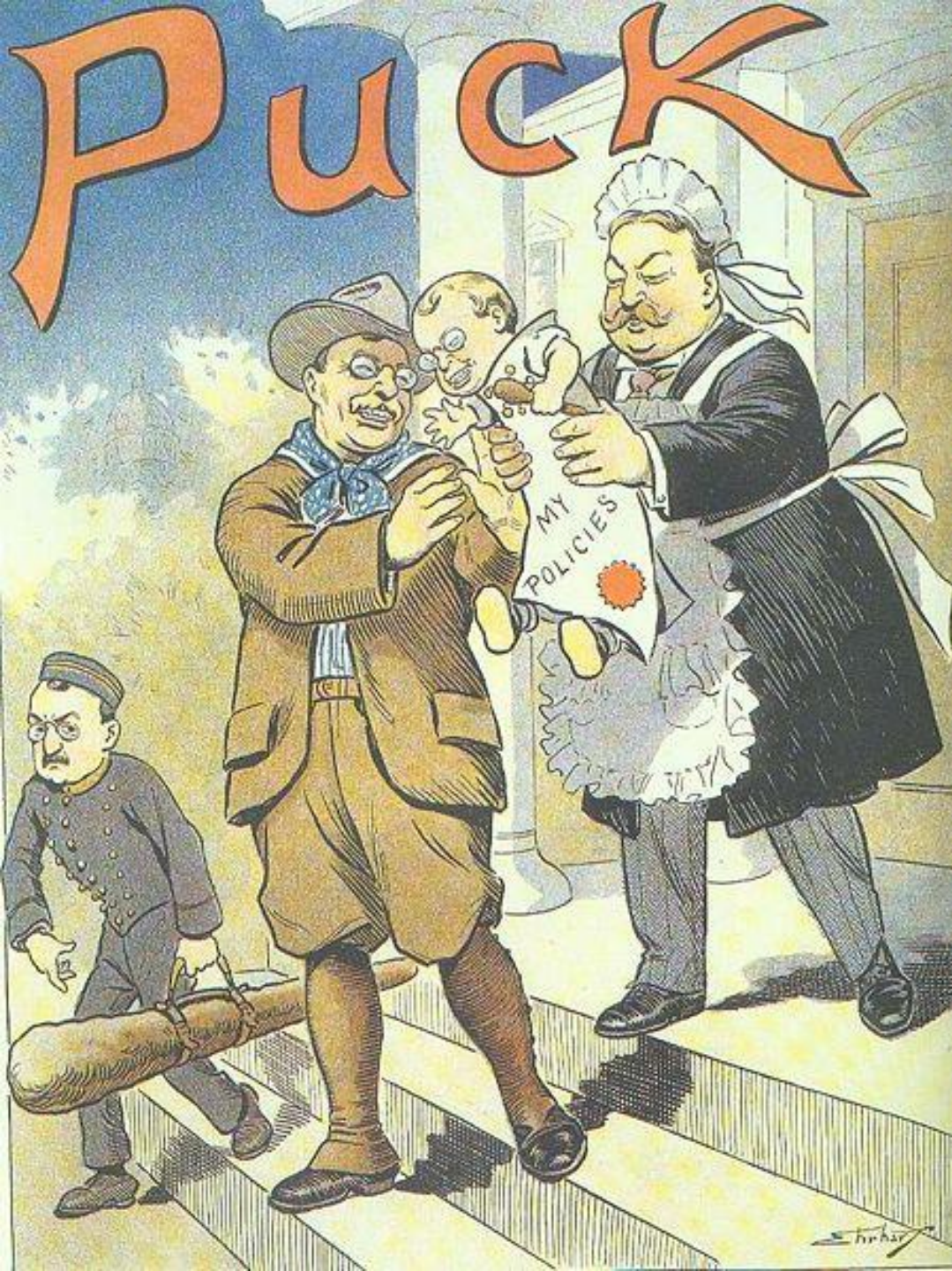
Cholest. 60mg**20%****Protein** 10g**20%**

Vitamin A 0% • Vitamin C 0% • Calcium 6% • Iron 8%

INGREDIENTS: WATER, CHICKEN STOCK, ENRICHED PASTA (SEMOLINA WHEAT FLOUR, EGG WHITE SOLIDS, NIACIN, IRON, THIAMINE MONONITRATE [VITAMIN B1], RIBOFLAVIN [VITAMIN B2] AND FOLIC ACID), CREAM (DERIVED FROM MILK), CHICKEN, CONTAINS LESS THAN 2% OF: CHEESES (GRANULAR, PARMESAN AND ROMANO PASTE [PASTEURIZED COW'S MILK, CULTURES, SALT, ENZYMES], WATER, SALT, LACTIC ACID, CITRIC ACID AND DISODIUM PHOSPHATE), BUTTER (PASTEURIZED SWEET CREAM [DERIVED FROM MILK] AND SALT), MODIFIED CORN STARCH, SALT, WHOLE EGG SOLIDS, SUGAR, DATEM, RICE STARCH, GARLIC, SPICE, XANTHAN GUM, CHEESE FLAVOR (PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED SOYBEAN OIL, FLAVORINGS AND SMOKE FLAVORING), MUSTARD FLOUR, ISOLATED SOY PROTEIN AND SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

Protecting Consumers

YEAR	LAW	PURPOSE
1906	Meat Inspection Act	Forced meat packers to allow more inspection of their meat
1906	Pure Food and Drug Act	Ingredients were required on all food and drug items



Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt

- 1908 – Roosevelt supported William Howard Taft for the presidency. Taft won easily.
- * Taft, however, turned out to be very unpopular with Progressives.



“HOOPLA! HERE WE ARE AGAIN!”

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE

This Harper's Weekly cartoon lampoons Roosevelt's desire for the spotlight. His eldest daughter, Alice, is usually attributed with the observation, "My father always wanted to be the corpse at every funeral, the bride at every wedding, and the baby at every christening."

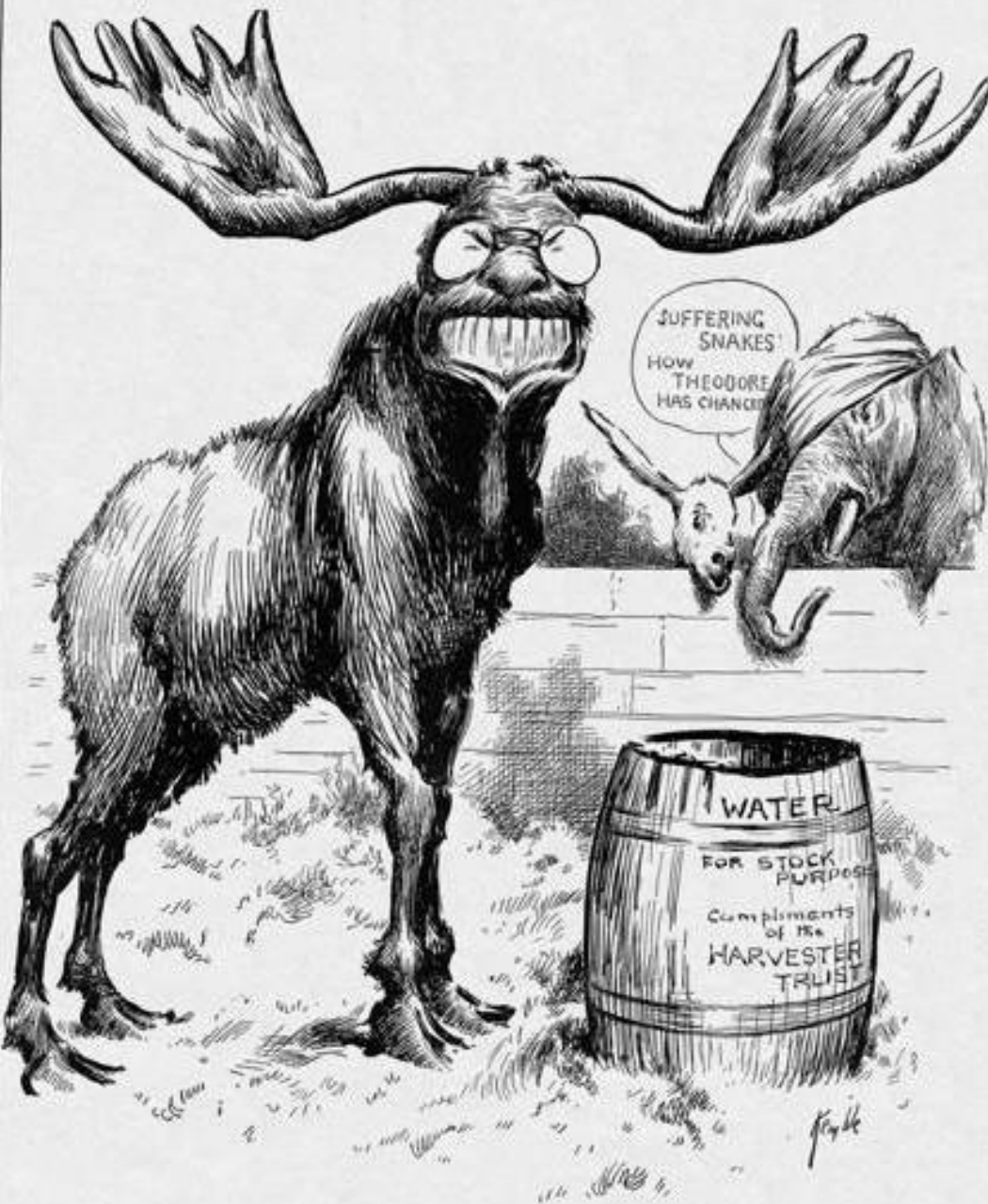


In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt declared his intent to negotiate a “square deal” (i.e., a fair settlement) for labor, management, and the American public. In this Harper’s Weekly cartoon, Roosevelt is depicted as a mugger preparing to steal the Republican nomination from President William Howard Taft by hitting his rival, who appears in elegant evening dress, with the “square deal” of a brick.

“I BELIEVE IN GIVING EVERY MAN A SQUARE DEAL”

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE



THE LATEST ARRIVAL AT THE POLITICAL ZOO

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE

“I am as strong as a bull moose, and you can use me to the limit.” – Theodore Roosevelt, upon his nomination for Vice-President.

When Roosevelt ran for president in 1912, the moose became a symbol for the new Progressive Party.

The water barrel refers to George W. Perkins, who, as a partner for J. P. Morgan and Co., had arranged the merger that formed the International Harvester Company. Critics argued that the company violated antitrust laws.



Anti-Third Term Principle, is a straightforward criticism of Roosevelt's reversal of his promise to adhere to the two-term principle established by George Washington. (Roosevelt later countered that he only promised to refuse three consecutive terms.)



ALL HAIL!

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE

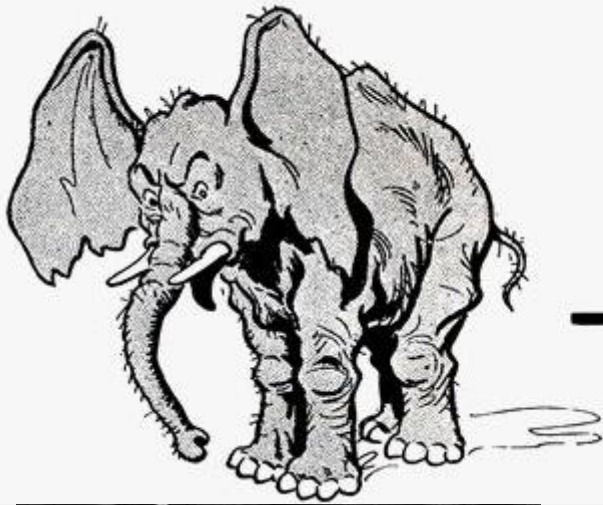
In this cartoon from the May 4, 1912 issue of Harper's Weekly, Roosevelt stands on the nation's Declaration of Independence and makes himself king for a third term. Crowns for two additional terms are already available. The act of self-empowerment is reinforced by the large "I" on the crowns and by the Latin phrase (in English), "The voice of the people is my voice."

Candidates - 1912 Presidential Election

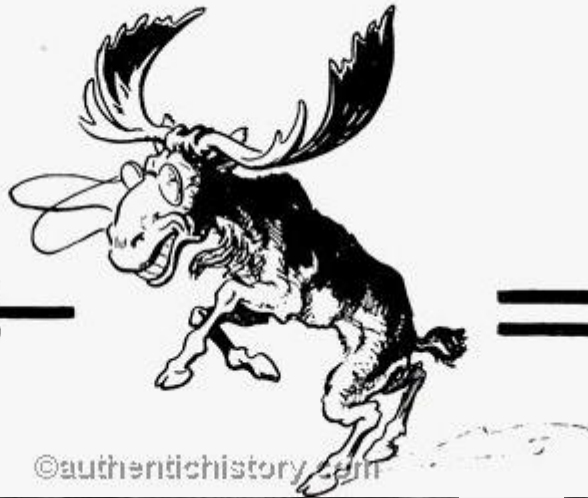
Republican Party

Progressive Party
(Bull Moose Party)

Democratic Party



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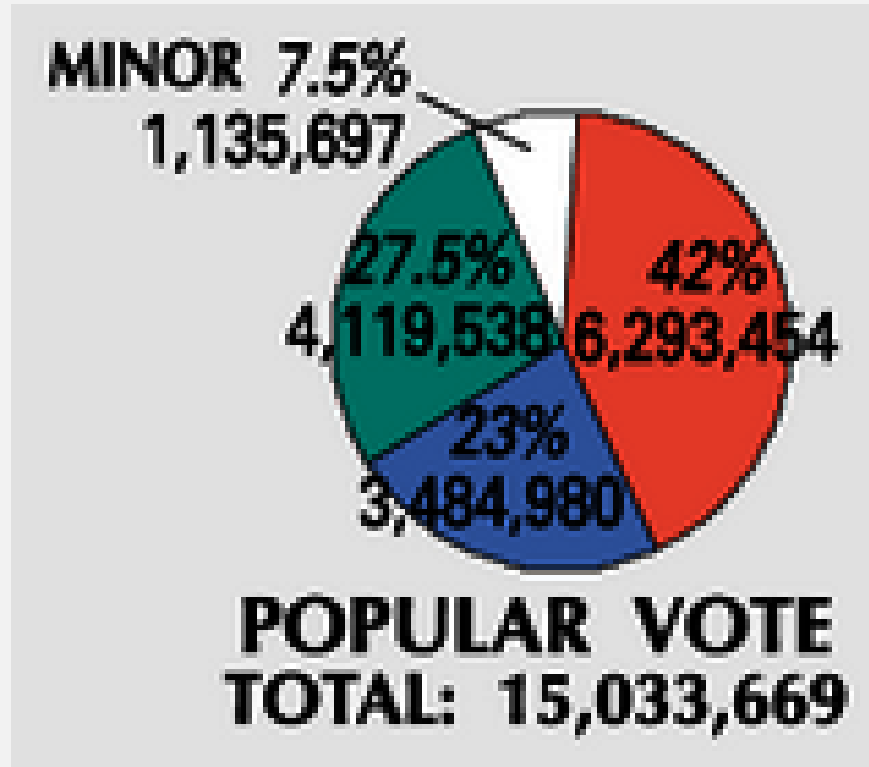


William
Howard Taft

Theodore
Roosevelt

Woodrow
Wilson

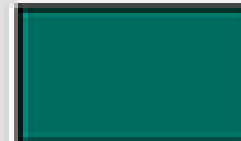
Presidential Election of 1912



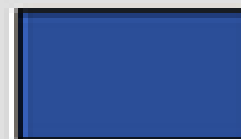
Democratic (Wilson)



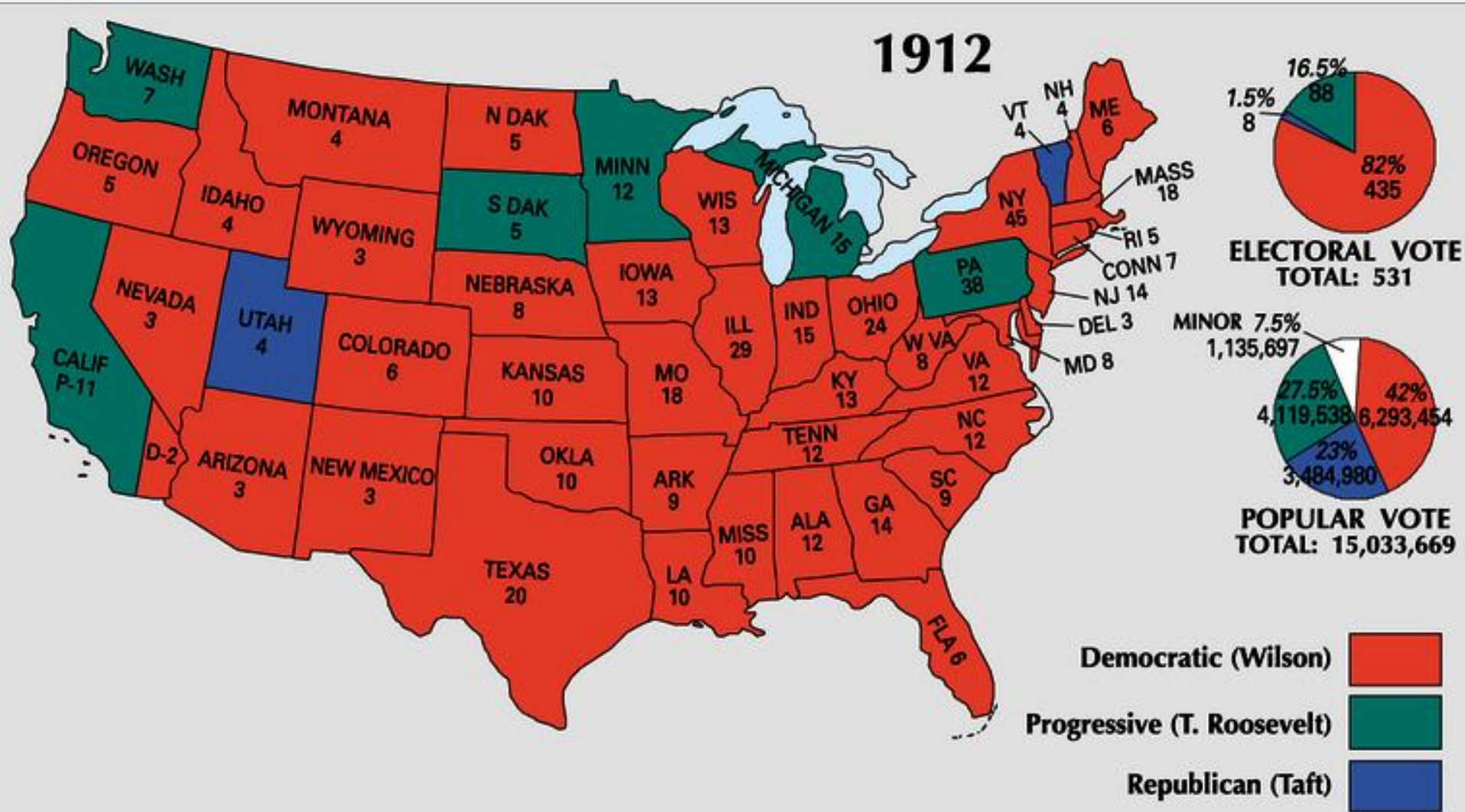
Progressive (T. Roosevelt)



Republican (Taft)

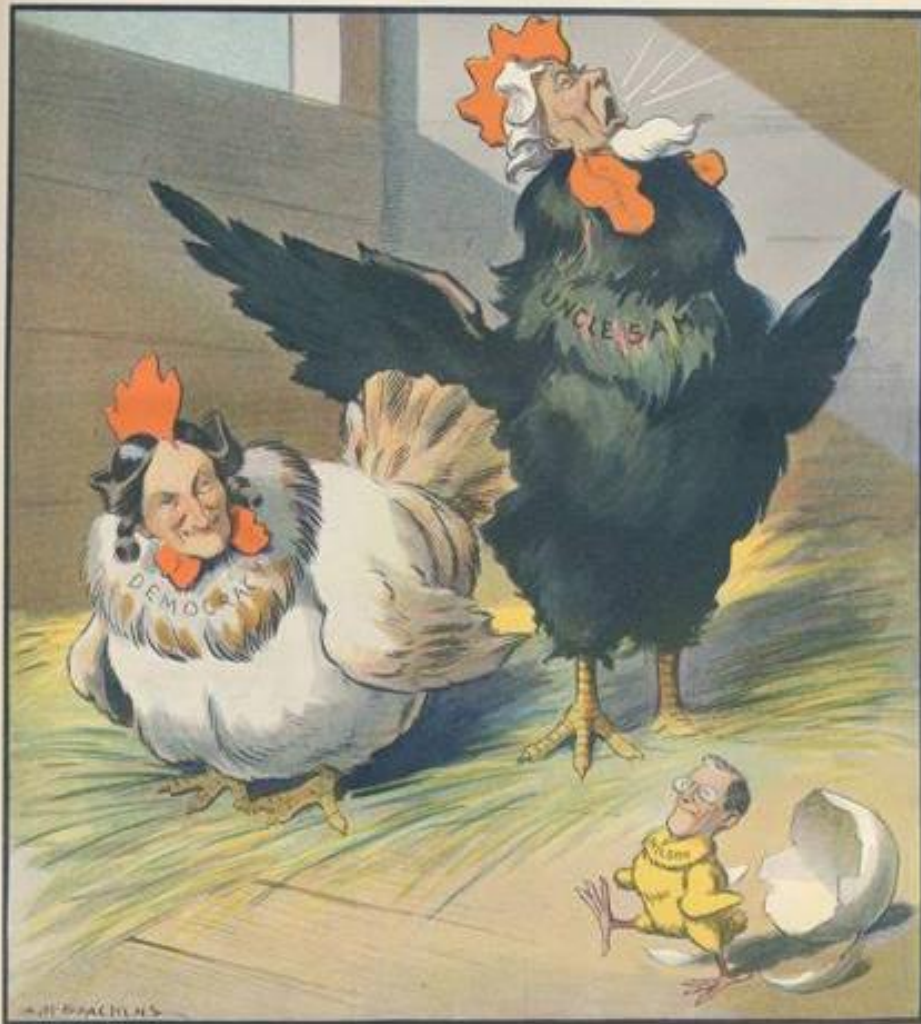


* Woodrow Wilson won the election.





Puck



HATCHED ONE AT LAST.
After Twenty Years of Unproductive Eggs.

On this Puck cover, dated the day after the 1912 presidential election, Uncle Sam crows about the victory of Woodrow Wilson. The president-elect is a chick emerging from an egg, which has finally been hatched by the Democracy hen after 20 years. Following Grover Cleveland's election in 1892, the Democrats lost four consecutive presidential elections.



Wilson uses tariff, currency and anti-trust laws to prime the pump and get the economy working in a 1913 political cartoon.

President Woodrow Wilson

Policy / Act

Purpose

New Freedom

Wilson's idea to break up trusts into smaller companies

Decreased **tariffs**

Increased competition with foreign goods

President Woodrow Wilson

Policy / Act

Purpose

Imposed a **graduated income tax**

Raised money for the government lost by the lower tariffs

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

Regulated banking

President Woodrow Wilson

Policy / Act

Purpose

Federal Trade Commission
(1914)

Stopped businesses from
using unfair business
practices

Clayton Antitrust Act
(1914)

Barred antitrust laws from
being used against unions