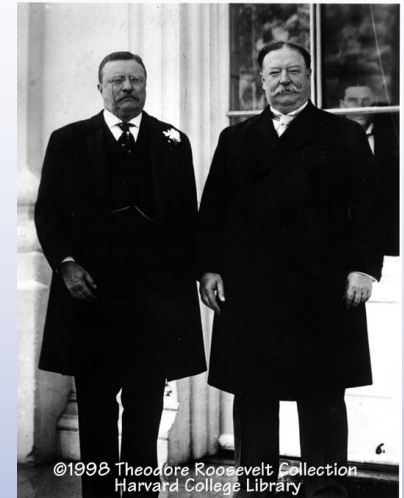




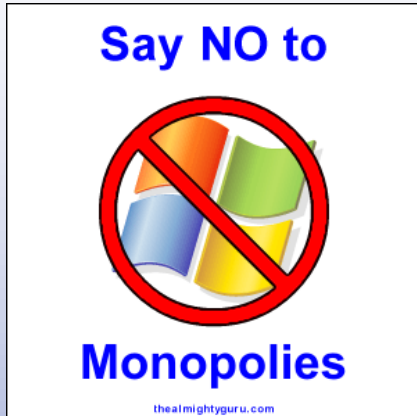
Taft & Wilson As Progressives

The Progressive Era 1890-1920



©1998 Theodore Roosevelt Collection
Harvard College Library

Chapter 22, Section 2



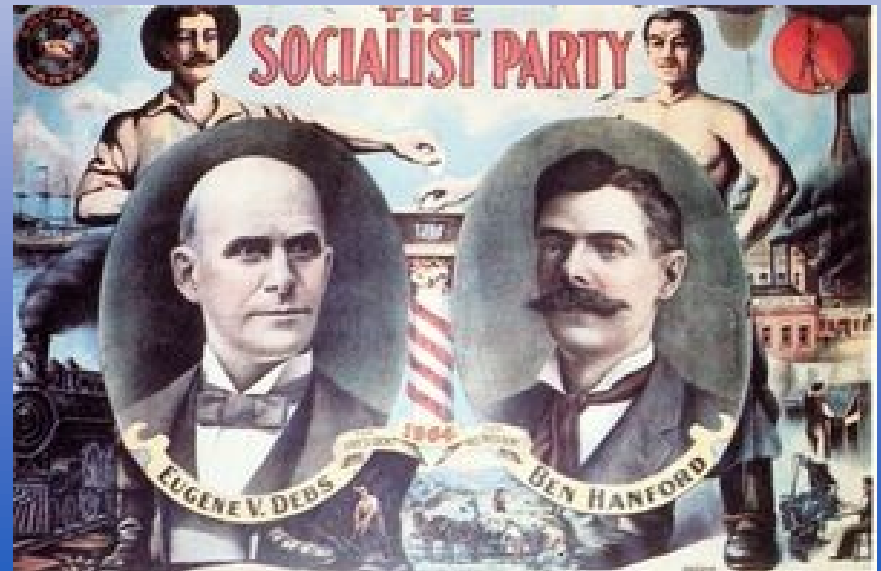
Essential Questions

- If you were President of the United States today, what are some of the problems of the United States that you would attempt to solve?
- How would you go about solving them?



Eugene V. Debs

- Head of the American Railway Union
 - Pullman Strike Leader 1894
(Thrown in Jail!)
- Had *SOCIALIST* Ideas
 - Believed Capitalism Was NOT Fair
- Ran for President in 1908 for the Socialist Party



Socialism

- An Economic System in Which ALL Members of a Country Are Equal Owners of All the Businesses!
- Everyone Gets Paid Equal!
 - Doesn't Matter What Job!
 - Everyone Shares the Work & the Profits
- No Rich, No Poor, No Middle Class!



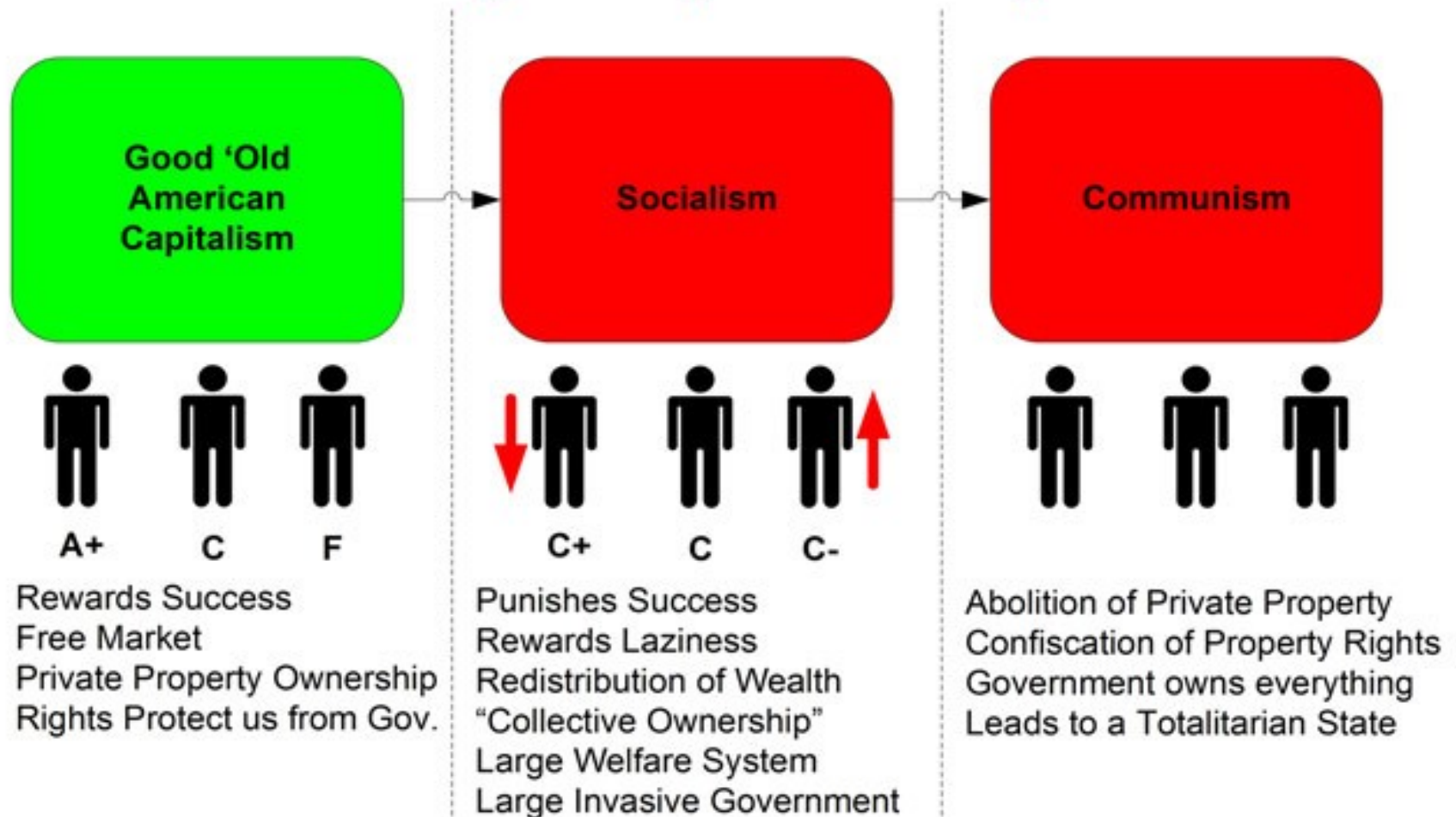
SOCIALISM ILLUSTRATED...



What is Socialism?

Karl Marx's Transition to Communist Society

"From each according to his ability - to each according to his needs"



Problems with Capitalism?

- Americans Were VERY ANGRY with Big Businesses (Trusts & Monopolies)
- Capitalism (What the U.S. Has!)
 - Free Trade, Open Market, Supply & Demand
- Eugene Debs & Others Were Disturbed by Capitalism in U.S.:
 - Big Businesses Formed Trusts & Monopolies
 - No Competition Between Businesses!
 - Hard to Start a Business Too!

Subscriber for the
INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Forced Labour of Americans

Industrial Unionism

Published in the English Language

One Dollar per Year

Three Months 30c

P. O. Box 128

Spokane, Washington

CAPITALISM

WE RULE YOU

WE FOOL YOU

WE BRING AT YOU

WE LAY FOR YOU

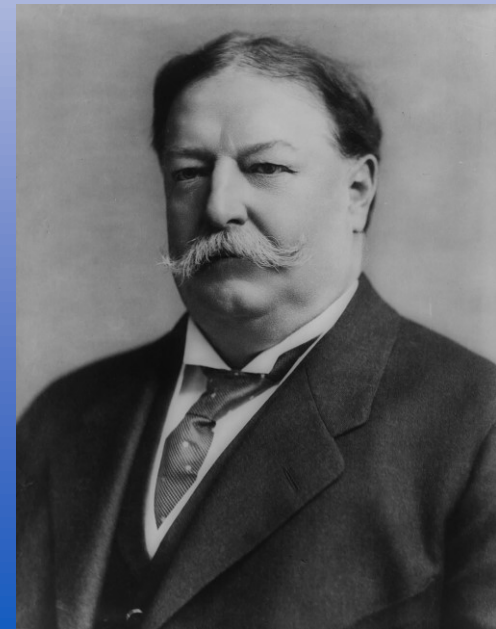
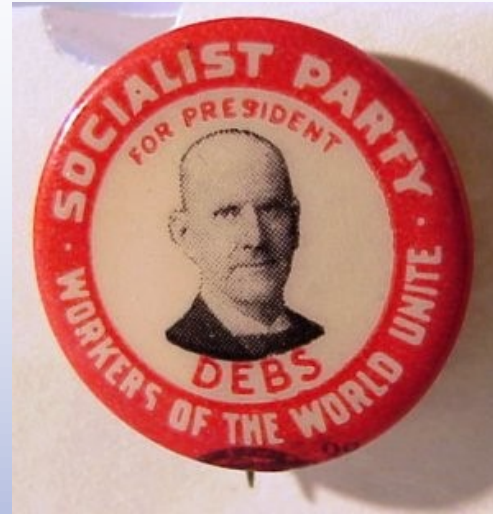
WE WORK FOR ALL

WE FEED ALL

PYRAMID OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM

Presidential Election 1908

- Eugene V. Debs:
(Socialist Party)
- William Jennings
Bryan: (Democratic
Party)
- William Howard
Taft: (Republican
Party)



Presidential Election 1908

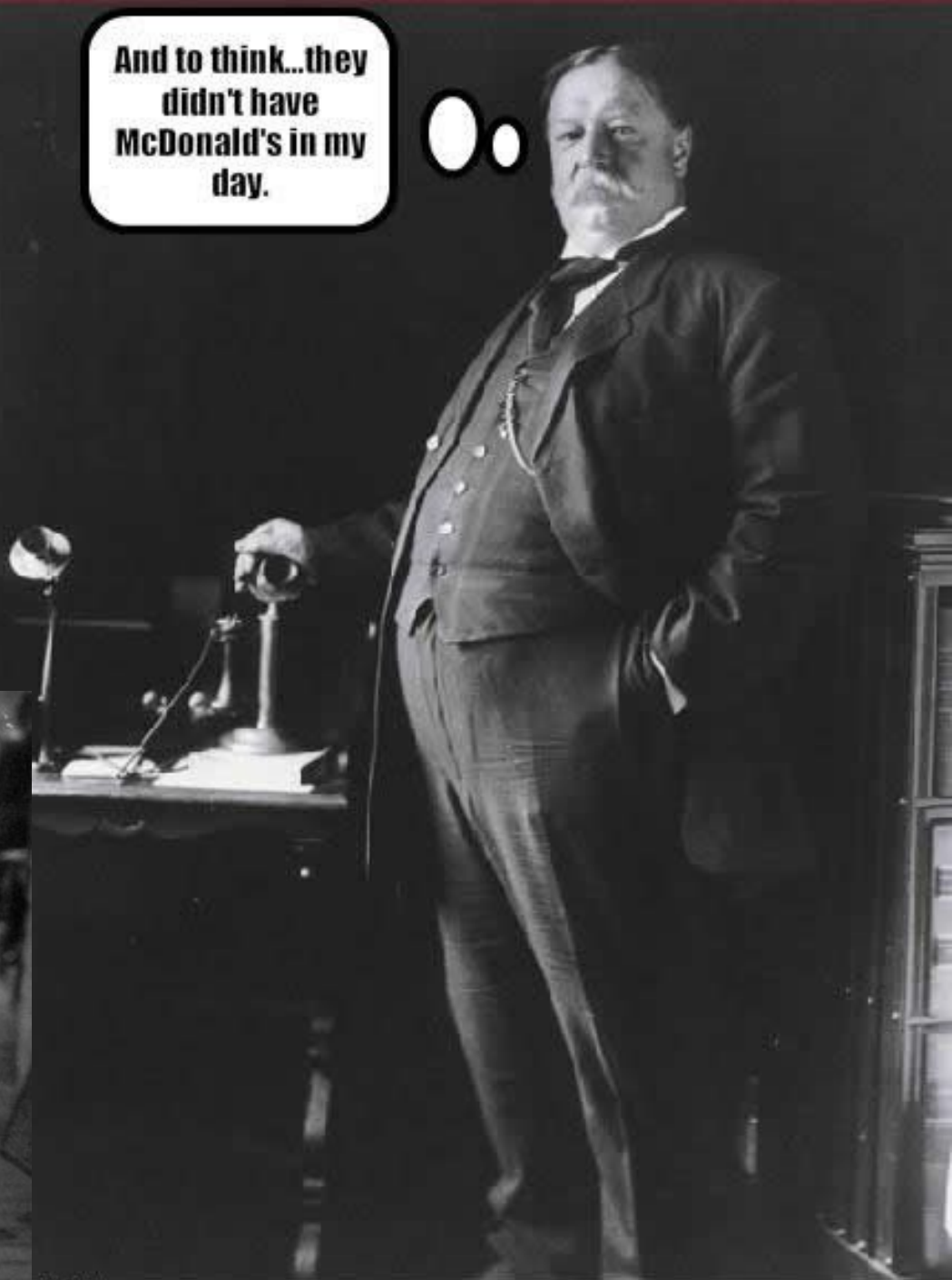
- William Howard Taft WINS!
- Teddy Roosevelt Endorsed Taft to Be President:
 - Teddy's Popularity Influenced People to Vote for Taft
 - Taft Said He Would Continue Teddy's Progressive Policies



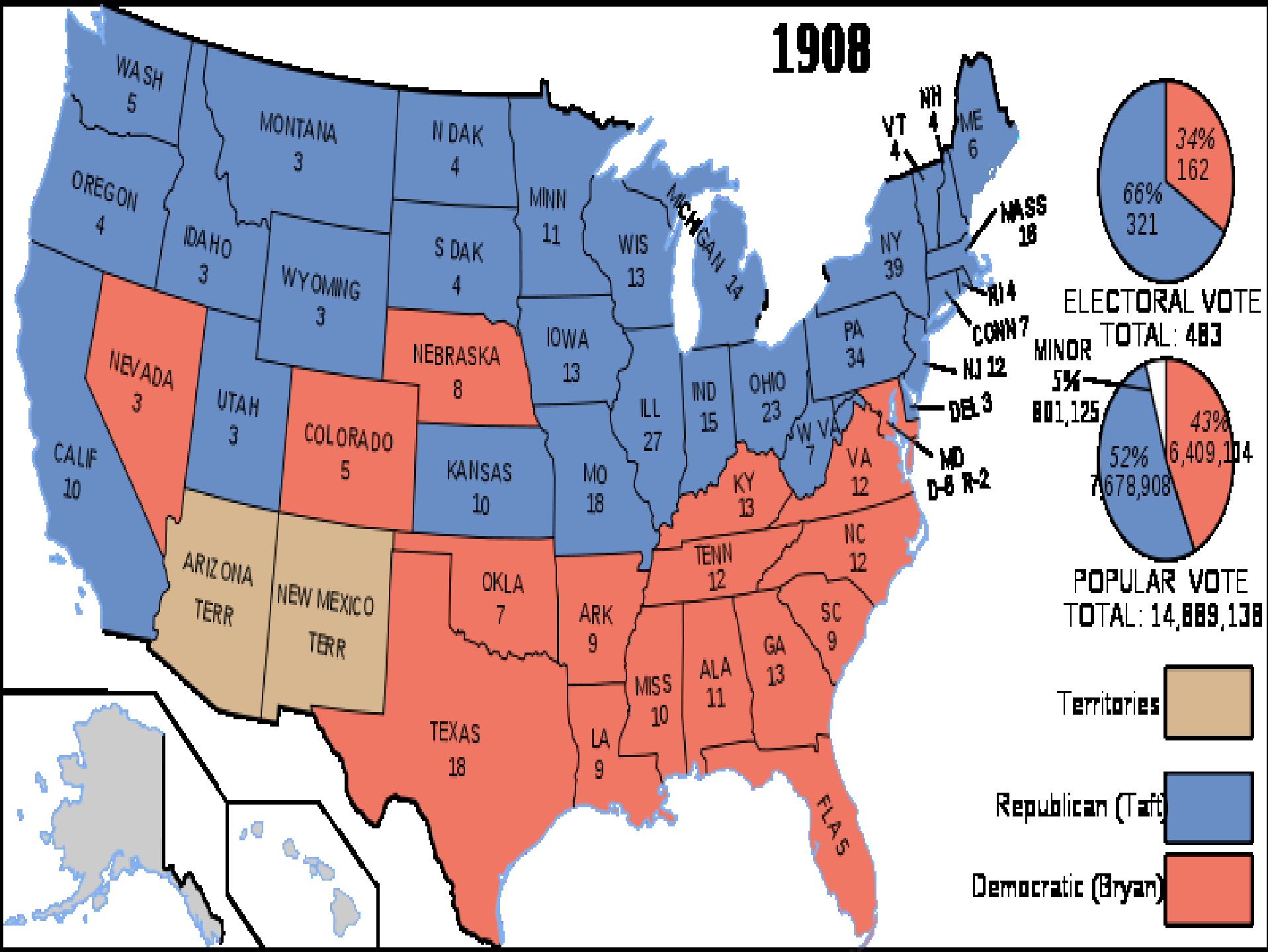


**Hay. Don't
tell n e one I
got stuck in
teh bathtub
k thanx !1!**

**And to think...they
didn't have
McDonald's in my
day.**

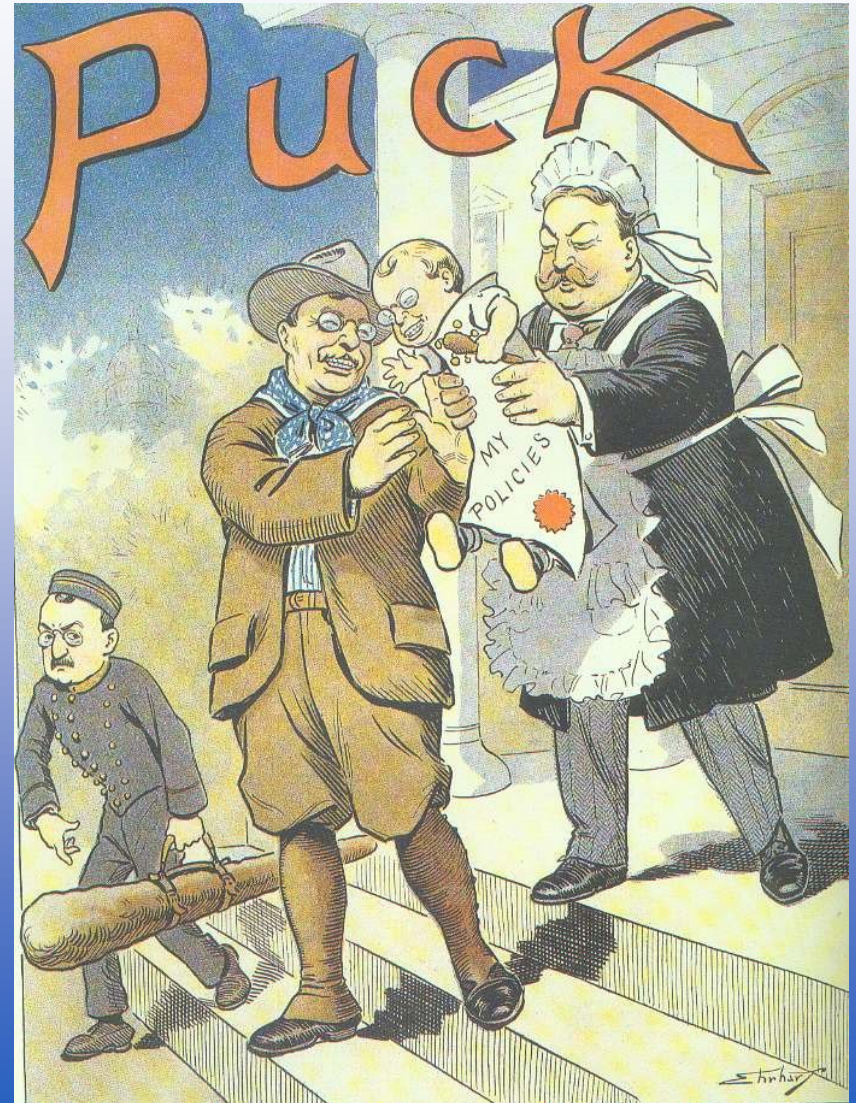


1908



Taft the Trustbuster!

- Taft Continued to Attack Trusts (TRUSTBUSTER!)
- Pursued Almost Double (2x) the # of Antitrust Lawsuits than Teddy Roosevelt Had as President
- However, Taft Didn't Get as Much Credit Because He Became Friends with Big Business Owners



16th Amendment

- One of Taft's Major Accomplishments:
- 16th Amendment (1909)
 - Gave Congress the Power to Create Income Taxes (Tax \$\$\$ People Make)
 - Raise Large Amounts of \$\$\$ Taxing All Citizens
 - Main Source of Revenue for the U.S. Government



TAXES





Income Tax

- You Pay Taxes On What You Earn!
- Show Class My Paycheck!
- U.S. Has a Graduated Income Tax:
 - The More You Make, The More You Pay!



Sales Tax

- Taxes On Items That You Buy!
- Westchester County Has a Sales Tax of \$.0675 On Everything That You Buy
- What is the Cost of Something at the \$1.00 Store?
- My First Car!



Property Tax

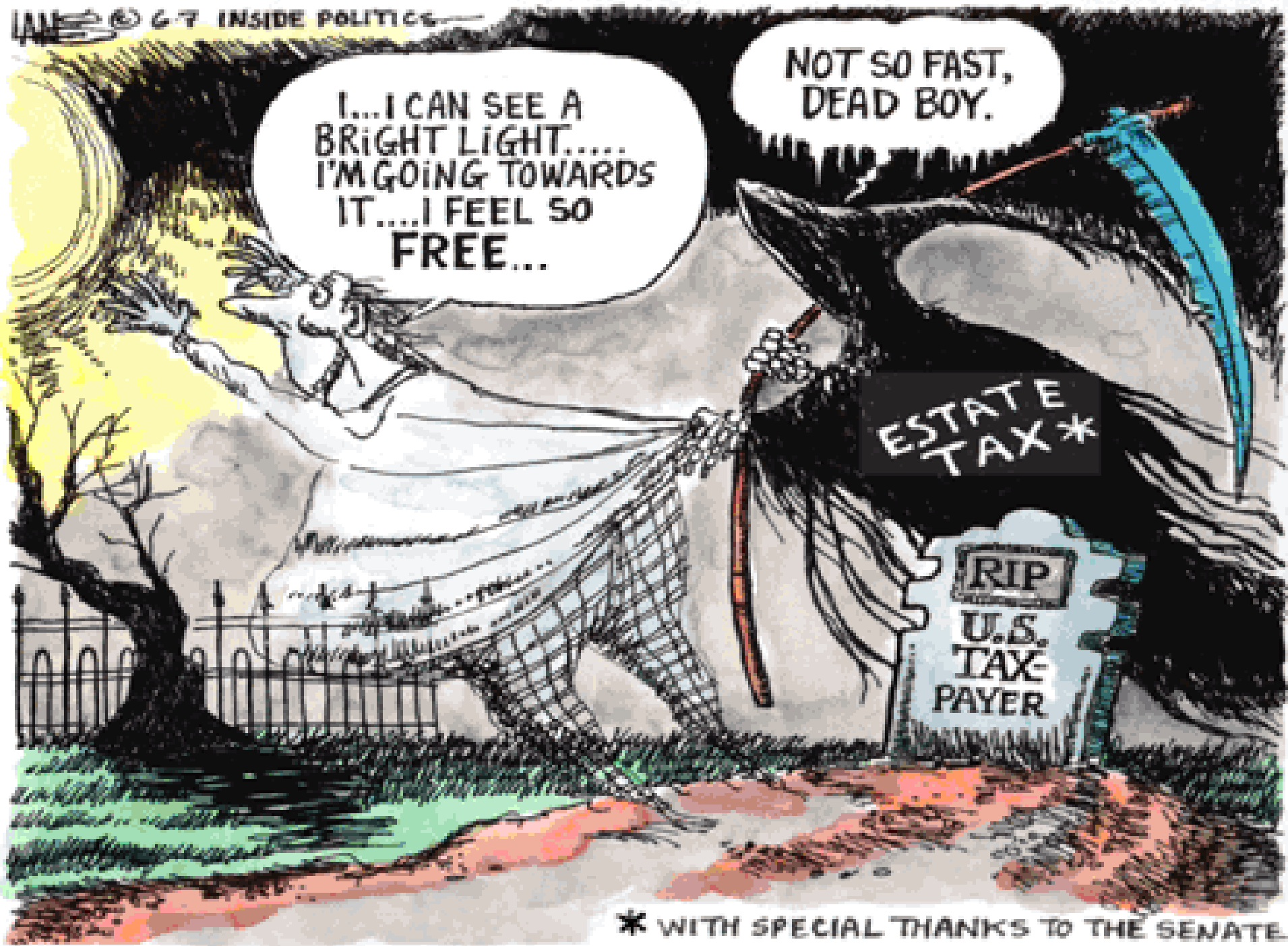
- Taxes On Your Home!
- Property Taxes Pay For:
 - Schools
 - Police/Fire/
Ambulance
 - Plowing of Snow
 - Garbage Pick Up
 - Streetlights
 - Etc.....



The Estate Tax

- A Tax On Everything a Person Owns & is Worth When They Die
- Also Known as the “Death” Tax





* WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO THE SENATE.

**GO AHEAD...
RAISE OUR TAXES.**



The “Millionaires Club”

- Prior to the 17th Amendment, State Legislatures from Each State Picked Their Own Senators
 - Citizens Never Voted For Them
- Many Senator “Wanna Bees,” Bribed State Legislators to Pick Them
- 17th Amendment Ended That!



The 17th Amendment

- Another of Taft's Accomplishments!
- Citizens of the U.S. Vote Directly for U.S. Senators
- Senators Are In Office for 6 Years
- Charles Schumer & Kirsten Gillibrand Are the 2 Senators From N.Y.



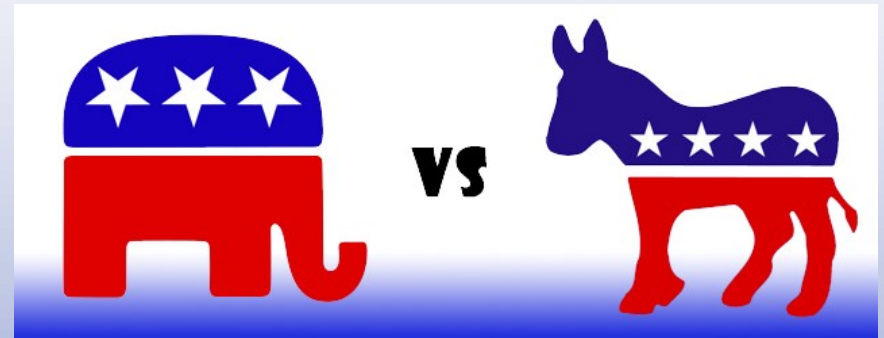
The Senate



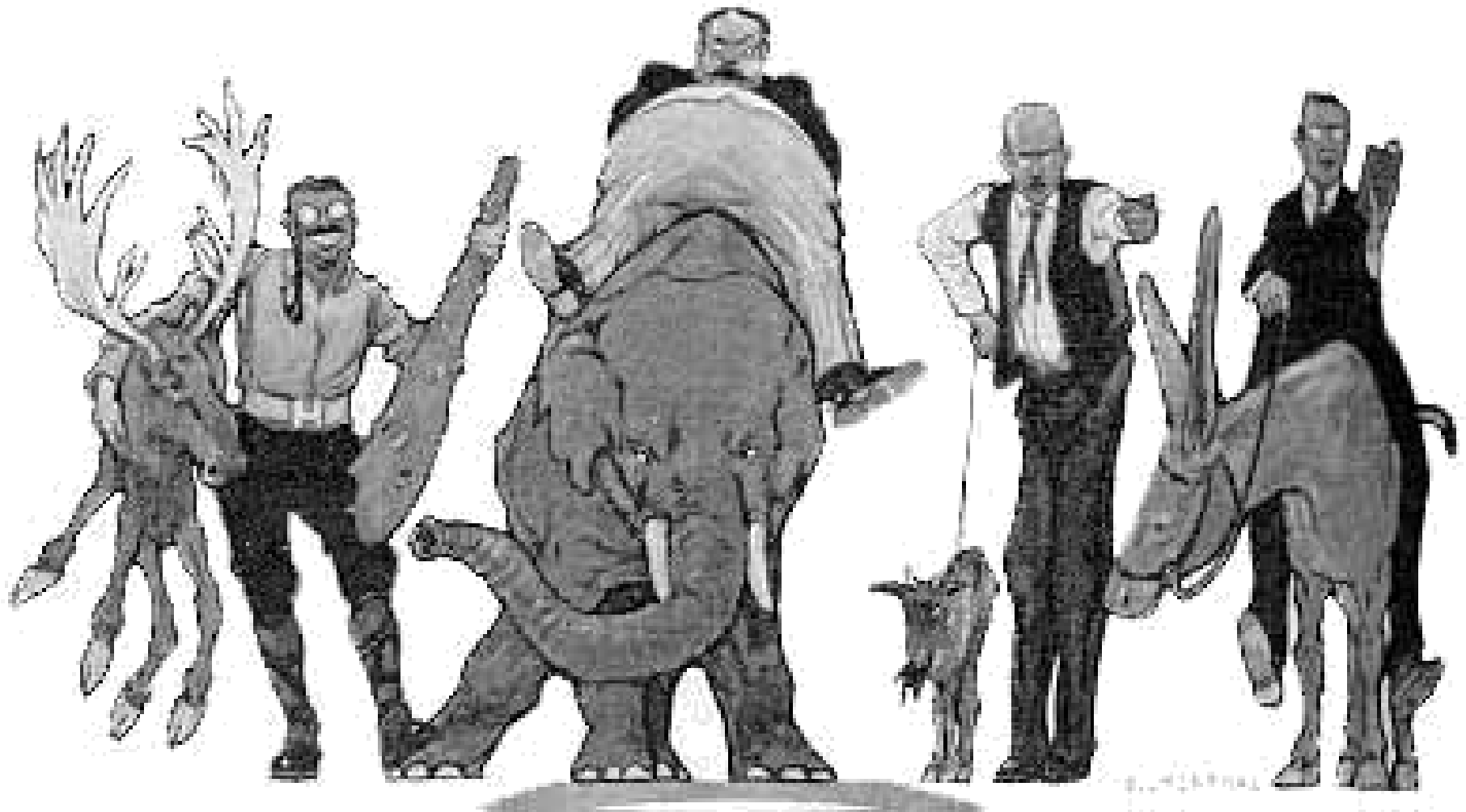
Election of 1912

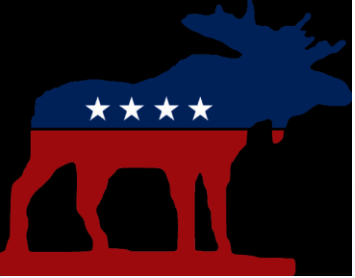


- Usually in a Presidential Election it is the Republicans vs. Democrats
- 1912 Was DIFFERENT!
- The Election of 1912 Had 4 Candidates:
 - Taft = Republican
 - Wilson = Democrat
 - Roosevelt = Progressive Party
 - Debs = Socialist Party



Election of 1912

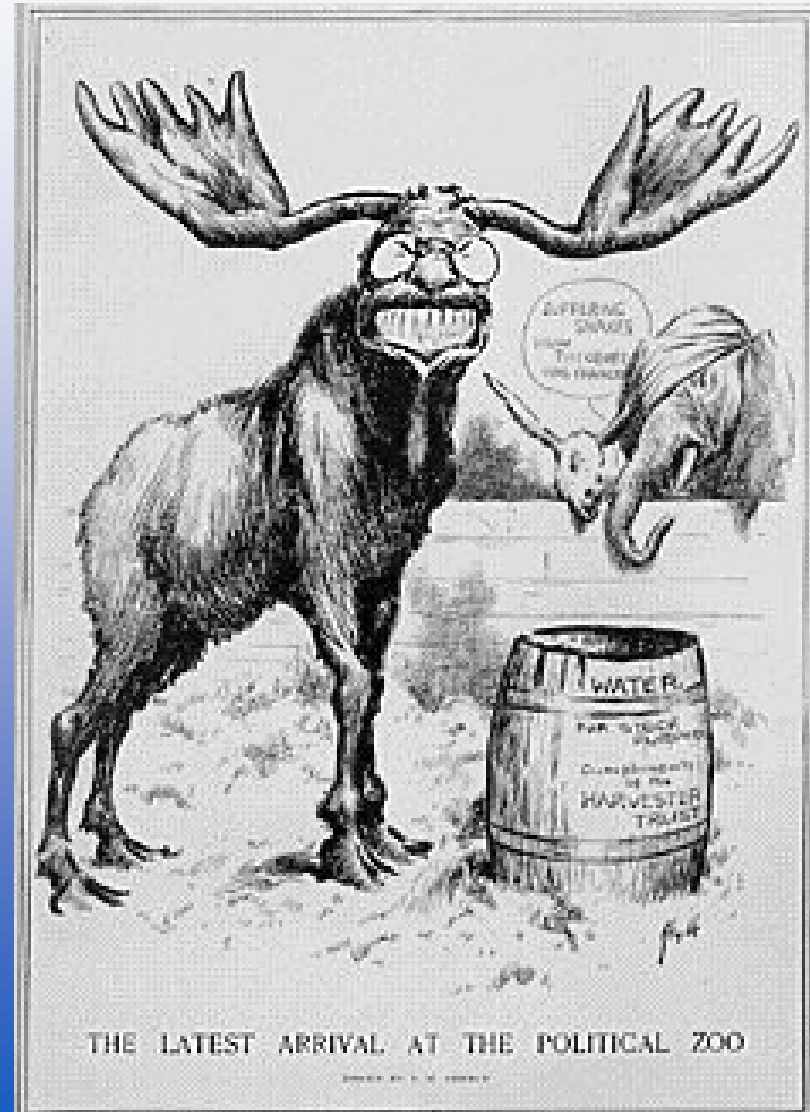




Roosevelt Split the Republican Party



- Roosevelt Ran for President in 1912!
- T.R. Was **ANGRY** at Taft for **NOT** Being as **PROGRESSIVE!**
- Split the Republican Party Vote (25+25+50)
- Formed the Progressive Party (A.K.A. = Bull Moose Party)



Show Political Cartoons of 1912 Election!

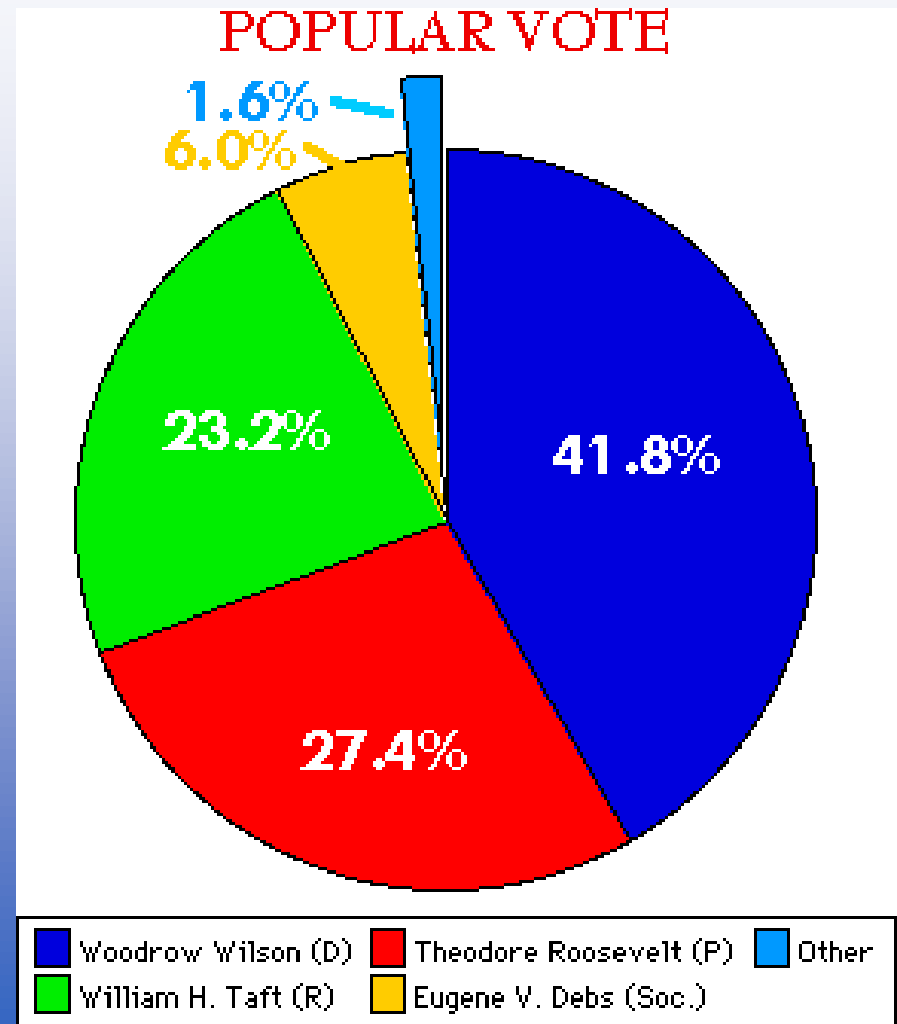
- Show the 4 Political Parties Boxing DBQ!
- Show the Progressive Party DBQ!



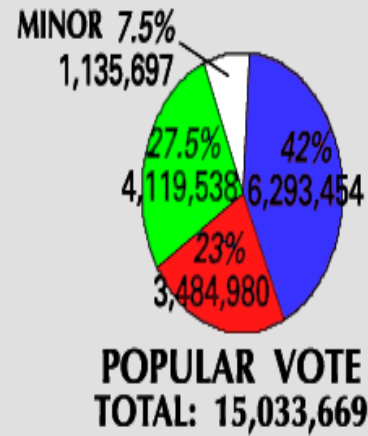
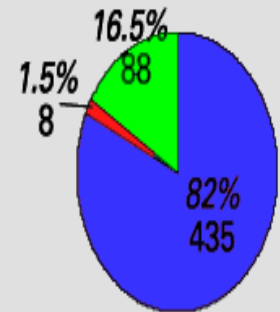
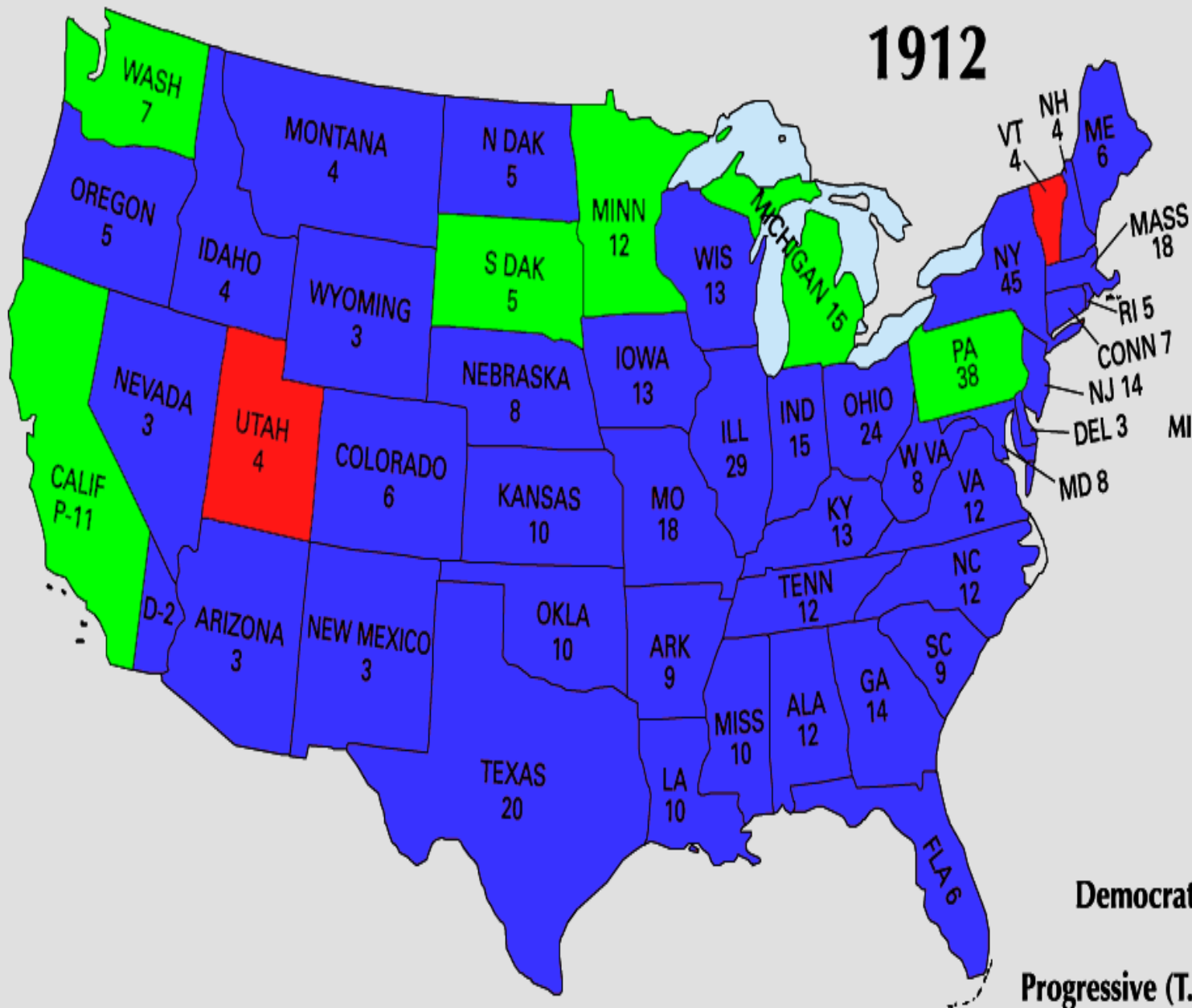


Results of the 1912 Election

- Woodrow Wilson Won The 1912 Presidential Election!
- The Republican Vote Split in Half Between Taft & Roosevelt
- Wilson Won in a Landslide!



1912



Woodrow Wilson



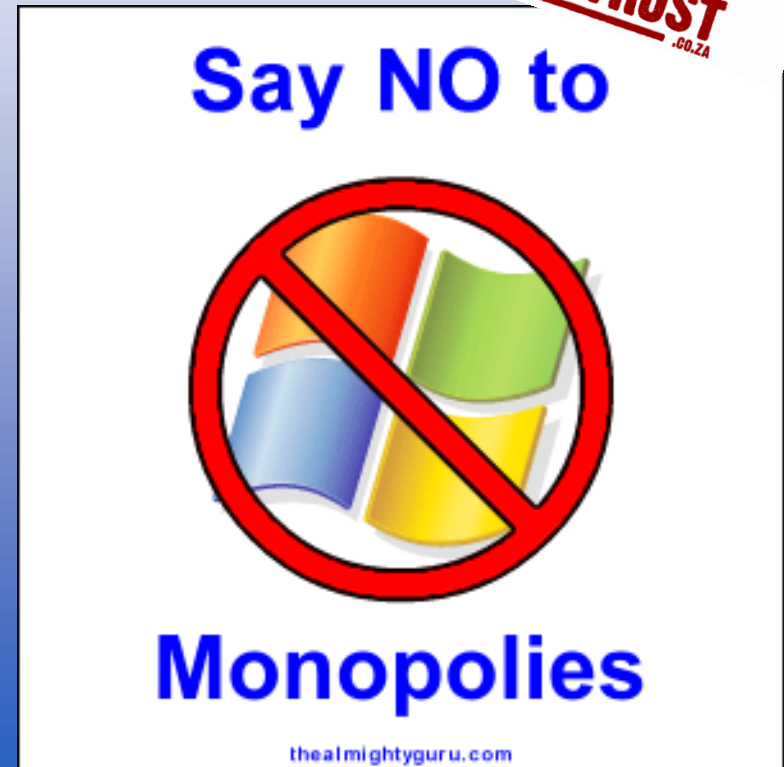
- *3rd Progressive President in a Row!*
- *Wanted to Use the Government to Break Up Monopolies & Trusts*
- *Also Wanted to Help Workers Against Business Owners!*
- *Pushed For the Passage of the Clayton Anti Trust Act of 1914*





The Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

- Outlined Rules Forbidding Lessening Competition (Creating Trusts & Monopolies)
 - Businesses Could No Longer Buy Stock of a Business in the Same Industry (Yankees Can't Buy Red Sox Stock!)
 - Gave Government More *POWER* to Break Up Trusts & Monopolies



Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)

- Labor Unions & Farm Organizations Could Merge & Expand (Power in Numbers)
- Government Could *NOT* Force Workers to End Strikes (Peaceful Ones)
- Legalized Labor Tactics: Strikes, Picketing & Boycotts Are Legal (*PEACEFUL*)



Federal Reserve Banking System

“The Fed”

- <http://www.federalreserveeducation.org/fed101/fedtoday/>
- **United Streaming**
 - **Interest Rates: Borrowing & Lending Money**

Federal Reserve Banking System (1913)

- Improved the U.S.'s Monetary & Banking System
- Created a More Flexible Currency System by Allowing Banks to Control the \$\$\$ Supply
- Can Borrow \$\$\$ From the Federal Government & Have More \$\$\$ to Lend Citizens & Businesses



The Federal Reserve System

Structure Tour "text version" ●

Bank Presidents ●

Boards of Directors ●

Advisory Councils ●

Functions ●

To learn about the Federal Reserve System, you can visit the "text version" of the Structure Tour, view the tour by section, or visit other structure links for more information.

BOARD
OF
GOVERNORS

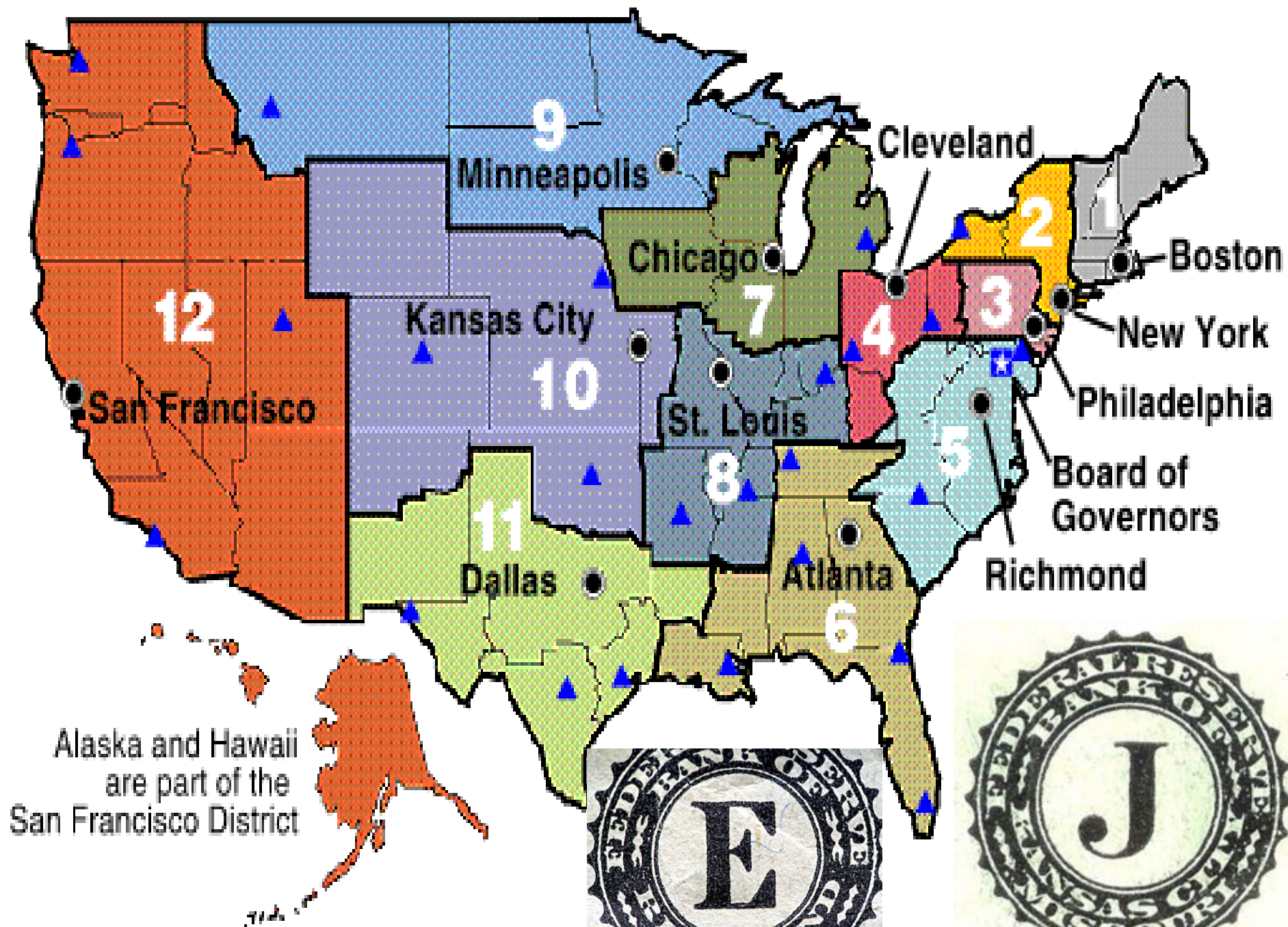
FEDERAL
OPEN
MARKET
COMMITTEE

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

MEMBER BANKS

OTHER
DEPOSITORY
INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PEOPLE





Reform for African Americans?

- Woodrow Wilson Did *NOTHING* for African Americans!
- Wilson Actually Thought Segregation Was Good
- All 3 Progressive Presidents Did Nothing for African Americans During the Progressive Era (1900-1920)



18th Amendment

- Known as Prohibition
- Outlawed the Manufacturing, Sale & the Consumption of ALCOHOL!
- Many Believed Alcohol Caused Poverty, Unemployment & Violence!

THE AMERICAN ISSUE
A Saloonless Nation and a Stainless Flag
Volume XXVI WESTERVILLE, OHIO, JANUARY 25, 1919 Number 4

U.S. HAS VOTED DRY

36th STATE RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT JAN. 16

Nebraska Noses Out Missouri for Honor of Completing Job of Writing Dry Act Into the Constitution; Wyoming, Wisconsin and Minnesota Right on Their Heels

JANUARY 16, 1919, MOMENTOUS DAY IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Ratification Accomplished in a Little Less Than Thirteen Months with Three States More Than the Required Three-Fourths. Resolution Gave Period of Seven Years for the Completion of Task Remaining Ones Expected to Join Their Sister States in This Act, With Possible Exception of New Jersey. United States Takes Initial Step in World-Wide Drive for Prohibition. State and National Leagues Now Give Earnest Attention to Law Enforcement Legislation

TWENTY-THREE STATES APPROVED ACT IN FIRST SIXTEEN DAYS OF 1919; IN 1918, 15; 9 IN CALLED SESSIONS

Celebrity With Which States Ratified Gives Indication of the Popularity of This Great Reform: Also Seen in Big Majority of Approving Votes of Legislatures

TOTAL VOTE "FOR" ON DAY ACT APPROVED, 3,976 WITH TOTAL OF 822 VOTES AGAINST MEASURE

Reward of Twenty-Five Years Pledged World According to Anti-Saloon League Plans and Methods by the Temperance-Loving Citizens of the Nation

FIRST 36 RATIFYING STATES HAVE TOTAL POPULATION OF 100,033,539

This With 7,868,868 Population of Additional States Ratifying To Date Gives a Total of 107,902,407 Who, Through Their Legislatures, Have Declared for a Dry Nation

The long fought-for, grand-for, hatched-for day is here! It takes its place on the calendar as January 16, 1919 and its place in American history as a day second to none in importance as an epoch marker in progress of moral reform. On this day the Prohibition amendment was written into the Constitution of the United States when Nebraska House of Representatives ratified by a vote of 98 to 0, following favorable action by the Senate, and thus completing the required number of thirty-six ratifying states.

The liquor interests are dumbfounded at the speed with which the states have approved the amendment and the days themselves can scarcely realize that the long battle to vote the United States dry is won. There was a veritable tumble jumping contest between states since the first of the year to have the honor of being counted among the first thirty-six. The evening of January 15 found the thirty-sixth state, New Hampshire, in line. The honor of becoming number thirty-six, the state to cast the determining vote, could easily have gone to any one of four or five states. There was a hot scramble for this honor. Nebraska appears to have had a little advantage inasmuch as the Senate had already ratified by a vote of 31 to 1 on January 13. Her House acted all in all on the morning of January 16 by a unanimous vote and thereby moved Missouri out of the thirty-sixth place by less than an hour. Wyoming was right after Missouri and took her place as number thirty-eight, but distinguished herself as becoming the sixth state in the Union to ratify the amendment unanimously in both branches.

A Well Won Honor

No state will begrudge Nebraska the honor of casting the determining vote. The state of the Great Commonsense, William Jennings Bryan, surely deserves a place among the thirty-six. It is a sort of poetic justice that this state whose Senate last year at a special session after the House had ratified by an overwhelming majority, refused to consider the amendment, should be given the opportunity to deliver the blow that launched the last morning breath of John Bull. Nebraska, however, as was pointed out by the Nebraska State Journal, the Senators' decision was merely a delaying tactic to the gang who drove them, namely, the former National Alliance. It speaks well for the citizenship of that state that they

rescinded the prohibition law as indicated by the vote of the new Senate on the question which shows but only a glorifying victory.

Trade Names When League Was Formed

The liquor traffic in the United States was doomed the day Dr. Hiram W. Hinchey issued the Anti-Saloon League twenty-five years ago. It is no disappointment to either legislators that were in the first place to the founding of the League, to say that not until the greatest anti-liquor League methods were applied, did the liquor power show any evidence of weakening. These other expedients, however, through agitation and education had aroused the people to a sense of evaluation of the harmful effects of beverage alcohol and the harmful influence of the traffic in politics.

Practical Methods Won

The League desired and got legislation that would put the liquor traffic in the hands of the people. The most effective thing against the traffic, slowly brought, were made most the liquor interest's dream by means of municipal, township and county local option and finally whole states began to outlaw the traffic by direct vote of the people.

Seventeen crystallized in rapidly that the National Prohibition League. The first National Prohibition Congress was held in New York on November 1913. In November 1913, in remarkably rapid succession, the National Prohibition League launched the fight for National Prohibition amendment. The first National Prohibition Congress was held in New York on November 1913. In November 1913, in remarkably rapid succession, the National Prohibition League launched the fight for National Prohibition amendment. The first National Prohibition Congress was held in New York on November 1913. In November 1913, in remarkably rapid succession, the National Prohibition League launched the fight for National Prohibition amendment.

FACTS YOU'D LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT RATIFICATION

The thirty-sixth state ratified January 16, 1919.

Dry amendment will become effective January 16, 1920.

The fight for national prohibition by constitutional amendment was launched at the twenty-sixth session of the Anti-Saloon League of America held in Columbus, Ohio, November 1913.

The House of the third Congress, on December 22, 1914, gave a majority vote but failed to carry the amendment to a National Prohibition amendment resolution.

United States Senate, of the 56th Congress, on Wednesday, August 1, 1917, voted to submit the National Prohibition amendment by a vote of 65 to 20, more than the required two-thirds.

December 17, 1917, the House by a vote of 265 to 128 passed the National Prohibition amendment resolution adopted by the Senate on August 17, but with certain amendments were introduced in by the United States Senate on Tuesday, December 18.

Thirty states ratified in thirty-six months, from the time the resolution was submitted to the United States Congress.

No state in the Union had ratified on a straight line, with the exception of Louisiana in 1918 where the resolution was passed by a vote of 10 to 1.

One dry state being named. A special election was called. This was held and the Governor promptly called a special session of the Legislature and the Senate promptly ratified the amendment on January 17.

Thirty states have ratified a national prohibition amendment.

The first thirty-sixth state ratifying have a total population of 107,902,407.

The first thirty-sixth state ratifying have a total of 3,976 votes for the amendment and 822 votes against the amendment.

"Top of the World to You"

LIPS THAT
TOUCH LIQUOR
SHALL NOT
TOUCH OURS



Essential Questions

- If you were President of the United States today, what are some of the problems of the United States that you would attempt to solve?
- How would you go about solving them?

