

1890-1900

Dissent, Depression, and War

Central Themes

American Farmers Organizing

Labor Wars of the 1890s

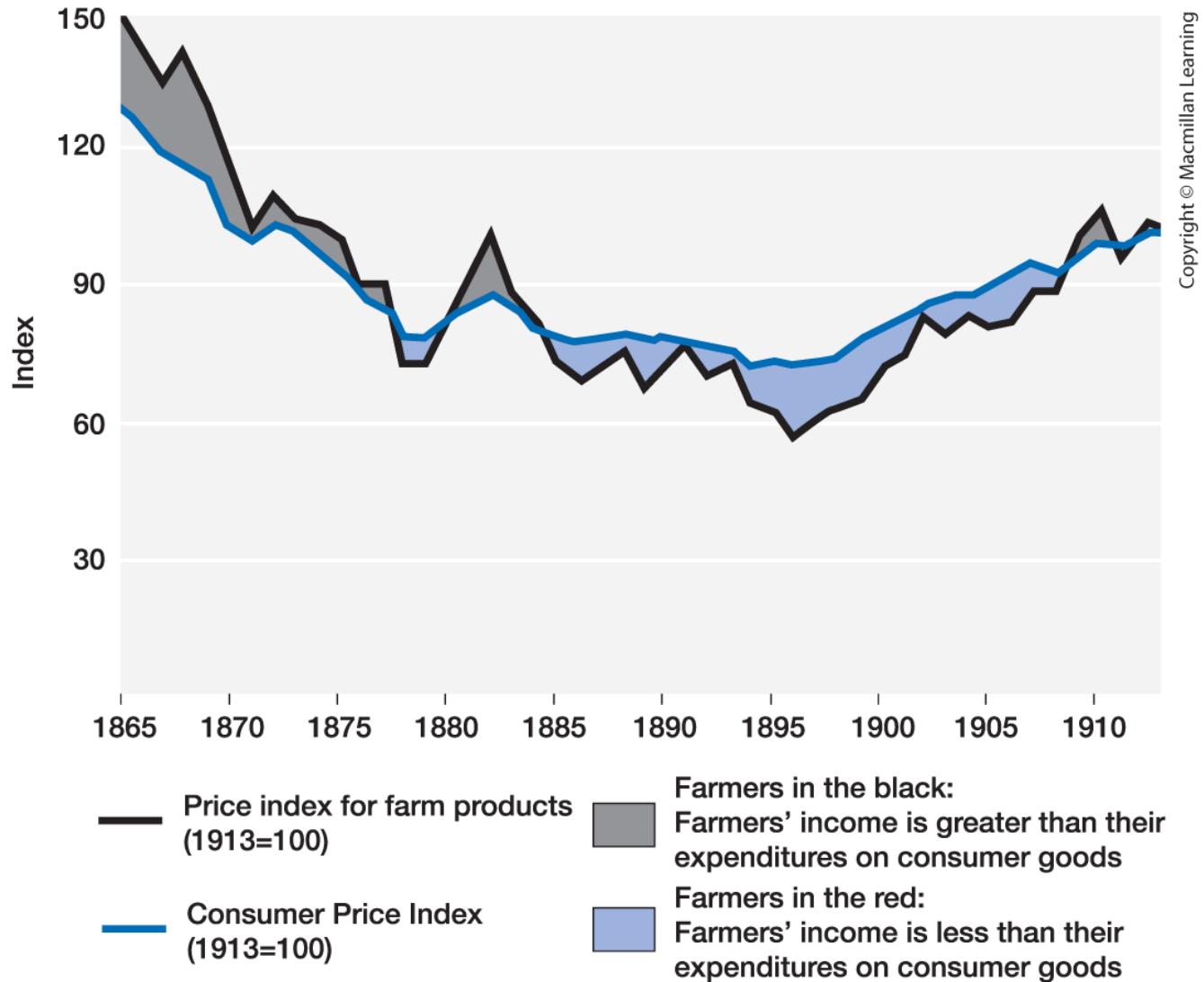
Women in Politics

Economic Depression of 1890s

Isolationist to Imperialist Policy

Why Farmers Organize

- Farm Prices Fall Every Decade
- Consumer Prices Soared
- Kansas:
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ farms taken by banks (1894)

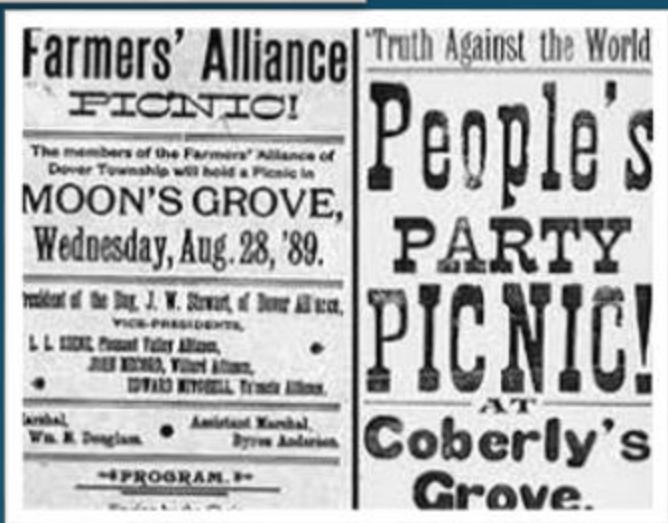
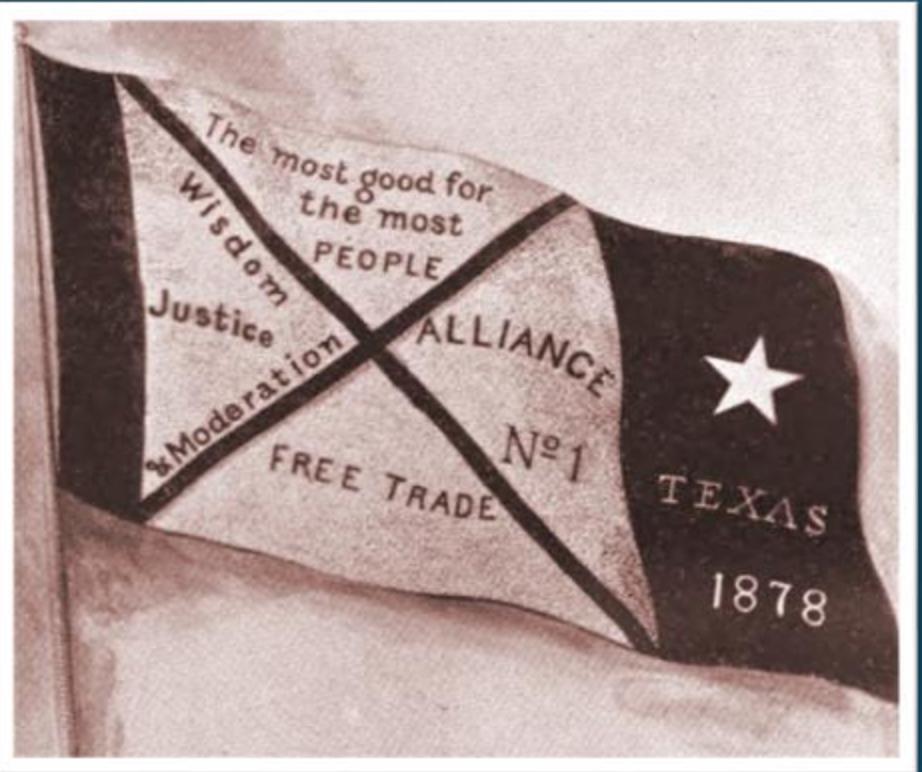


Farmers' Alliance



- Biggest Problem: Banking System
 - Committed to Gold Standard
- Railroads Freight Rates
 - Unfair (Illegal) Rebates
 - Speculation
 - Land Prices Skyrocket

Farmers' Alliance vs. Railroads



- Railroads:
 - Charged More for Shorter Journeys
 - Chicago to New York/ Across the Atlantic (Less Expensive)
 - 790 Miles
 - Dakota to Minneapolis (More Expensive)
 - 440 Miles

Farmers' Alliance v. Banks

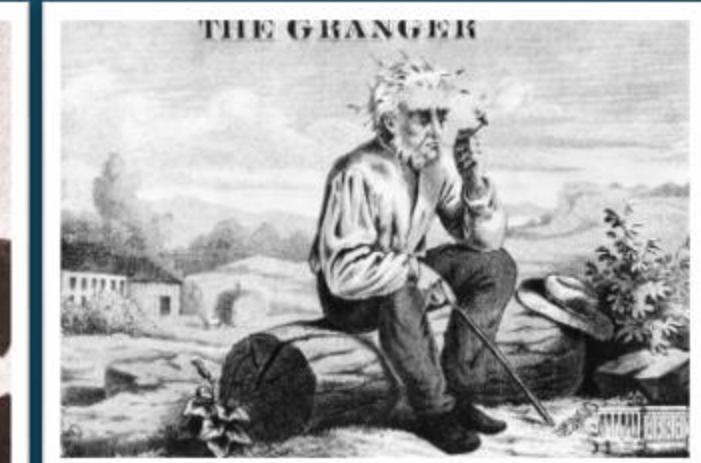
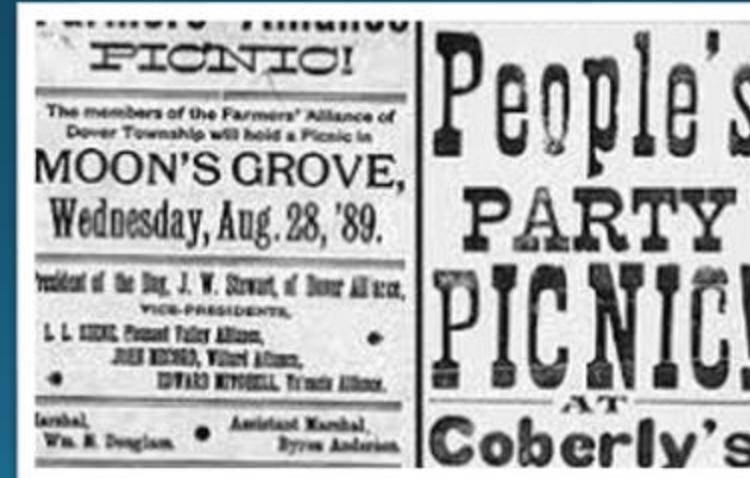


- Bank System
 - Lack of Currency (Gold Standard)
- Credit System
 - Crop Lien
 - Cycle of Debt

Farmers' Alliance Regional Groups

1880s

- Farmer's Alliance
 - Lampasas County, Texas
 - Backwoods of Arkansas
 - Rural Parishes of Louisiana
- "Fight landsharks and Horse Thieves"



Colored Farmers' Alliance.

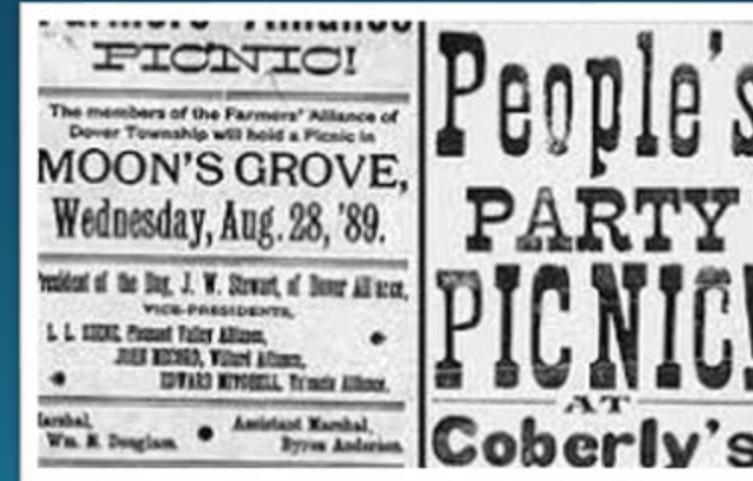
Special to the Statesman.

Houston, January 26.—From Col. R. M. Humphrey, President of the National Colored Farmers' Alliance, it is learned that the organization of which he is at the head proposes to erect immense cotton seed oil mills at the town of Harrisburg, five miles south of this city. Already bids for the erection of the building and the furnishing of the proper machinery have been invited, and it is expected that the mills will be completed in time for the next season's crop. The National colored Farmers' Alliance has a membership of 500,000, of which number 60,000 are in Texas.

Farmers' Alliance Regional Groups Goals

1880s

- Spread the Gospel of:
 - Political Education
 - Social Criticism
 - Economic Collective Education
 - EDUCATION



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Farmers' Alliance Spreads

1880s

- Northwestern Farmers' Alliance
 - Kansas, Nebraska, Midwestern 'Granger' States
- Southern Farmers' Alliance
 - Colored Farmers' Alliance (1880s, Texas)
 - Tom Watson (Georgia)
 - "The colored tenant is in the same boat as the white tenant...and... the accident of color can make no difference in the interests of farmers, coppers, and laborers."



PICNIC!
The members of the Farmers' Alliance of Dover Township will hold a Picnic in
MOON'S GROVE,
Wednesday, Aug. 28, '89.

President of the Day, J. W. Stewart, of Dover Alliance.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
L. L. DIXON, Present Voter Alliance,
JOHN HENRICK, Voter Alliance,
EDWARD MCFARRELL, Voter Alliance.

Judge, Wm. H. Douglass. • Assistant Marshal, Byrons Anderson.

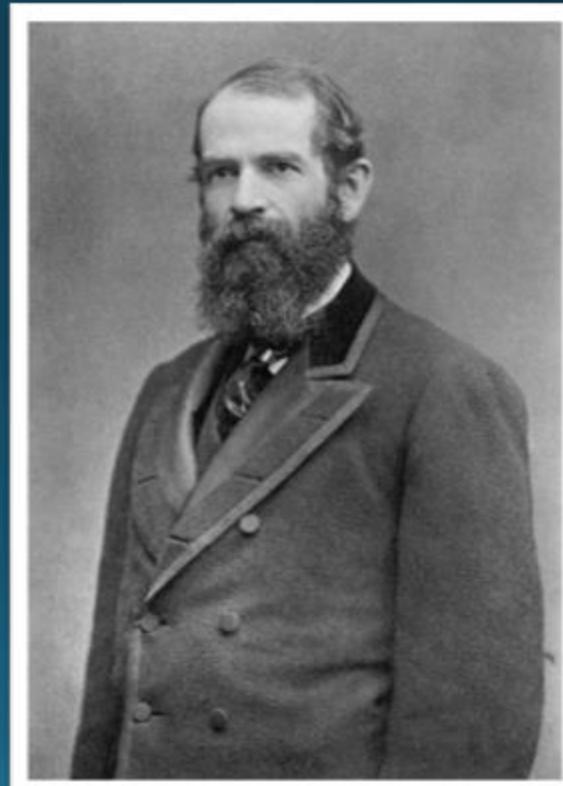
**People's
PARTY
PICNIC!
AT
Coberly's**

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Farmers' Alliance Branches Out

- Industrial Workers
 - Strike – Pacific Railroad (1886)
 - Jay Gould
 - Allies with Workers
 - Supplies and Support
 - Miners & Railroad Workers

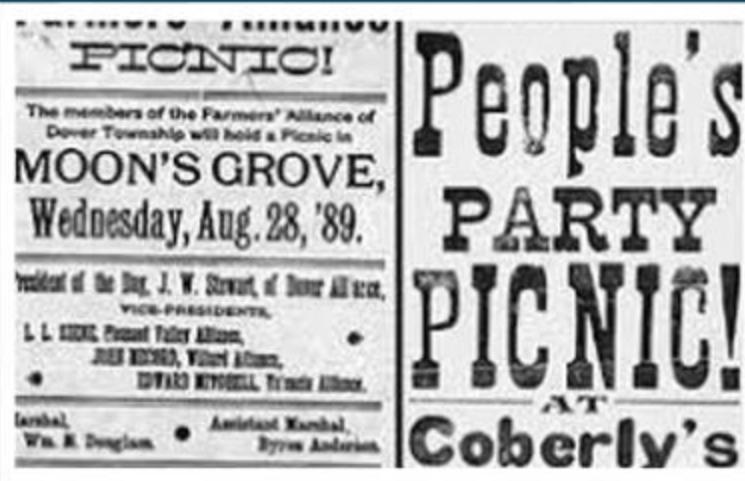


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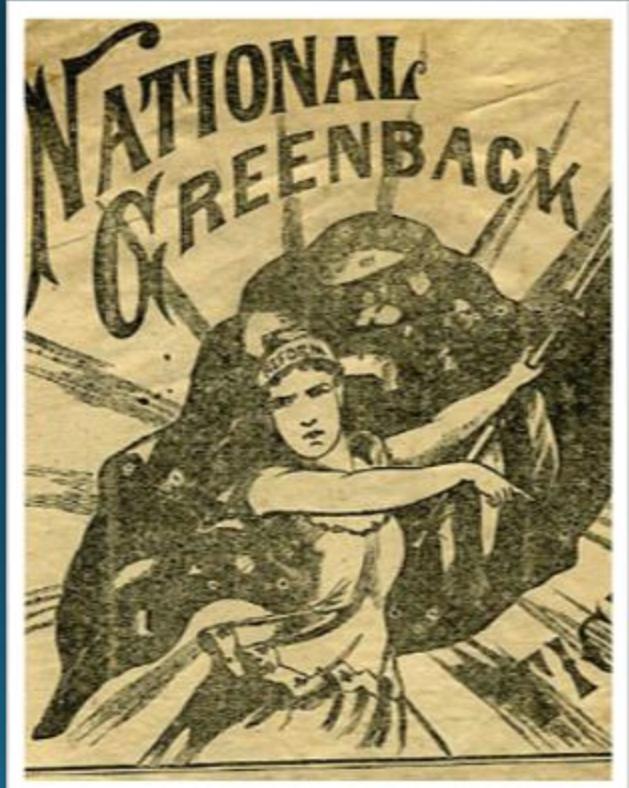
Jay Gould (1836-1892)

Farmers' Alliance: The Co-op

- Farmer Cooperatives
 - Selling Cotton Together
 - “We are going to get out of debt and be free and independent people once more.”
- Difficult to Achieve
 - Opposition
- They Enter Politics



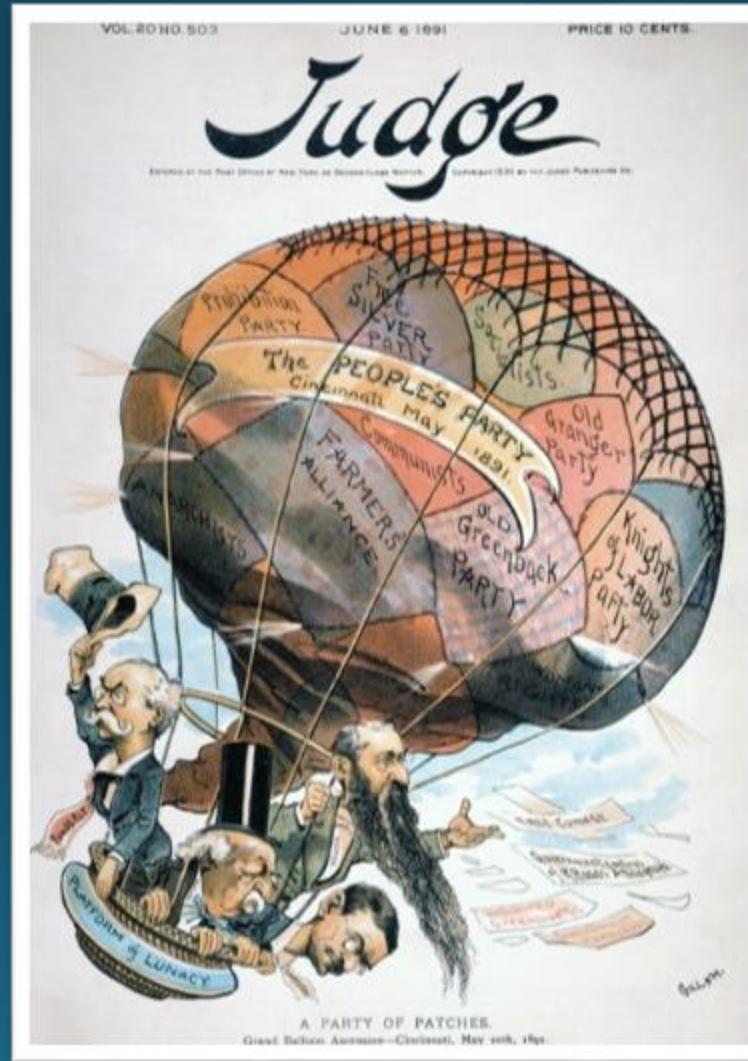
**People's
PARTY
PICNIC!
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People's Party (Populist Party)

1892

- Supporters
 - Farmers, laborers, common folk
- Agenda
 - Economic Democracy
 - Reasonable Credit Rates
 - Subtreasury
 - Land Reform
 - Railroad & Telegraph Acquisition
 - Direct Election of Senators
 - Referendum

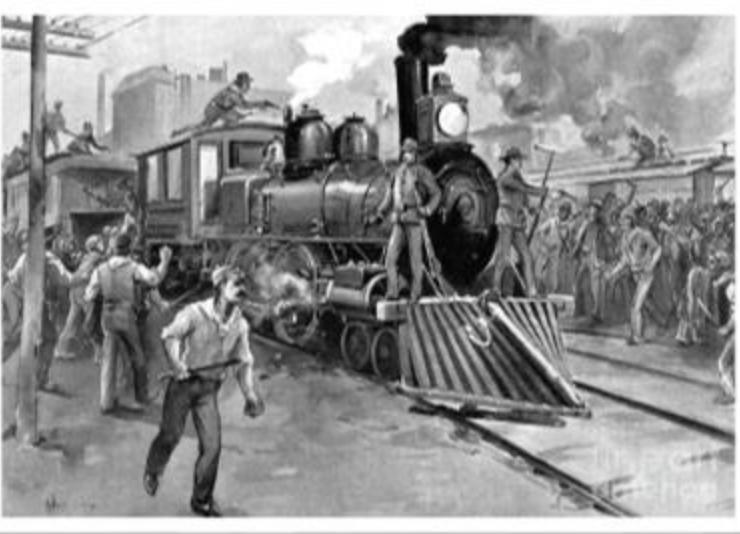
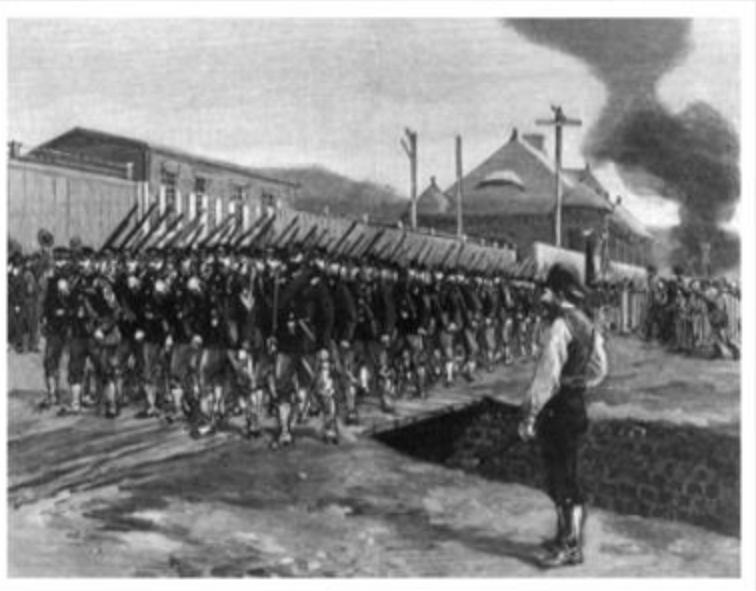




Labor Wars of the 1890s

Industrial Workers

- Control of Floor Production
- Wages
- Hours
- Unions Needed

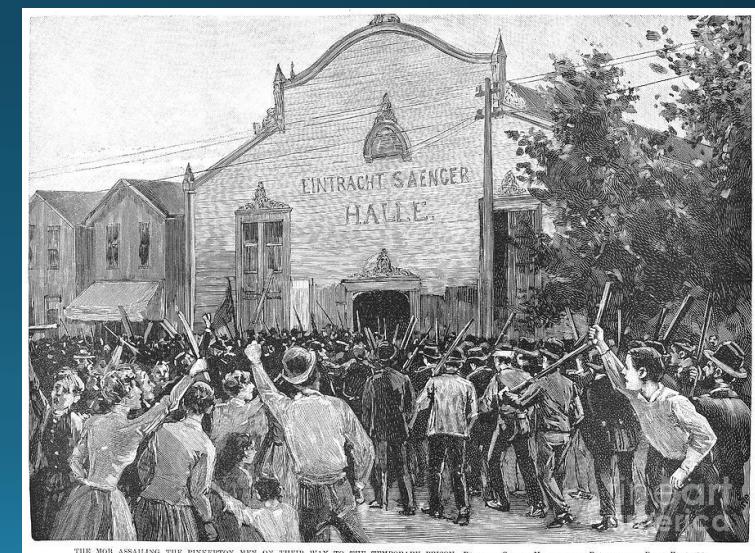
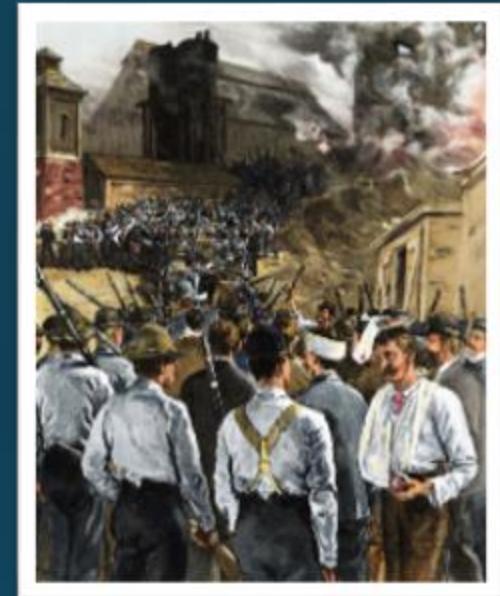
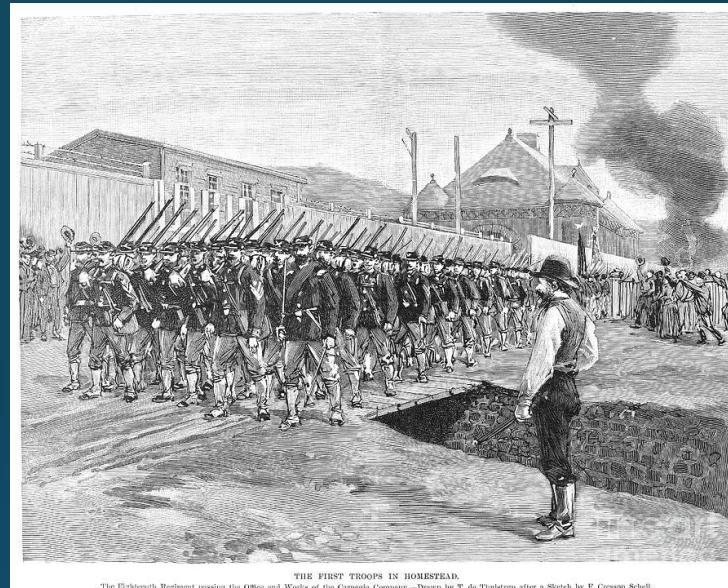


Major Conflicts

- Homestead, PA (1892)
- Cripple Creek, CO (1894)
- Pullman, Illinois (1894)

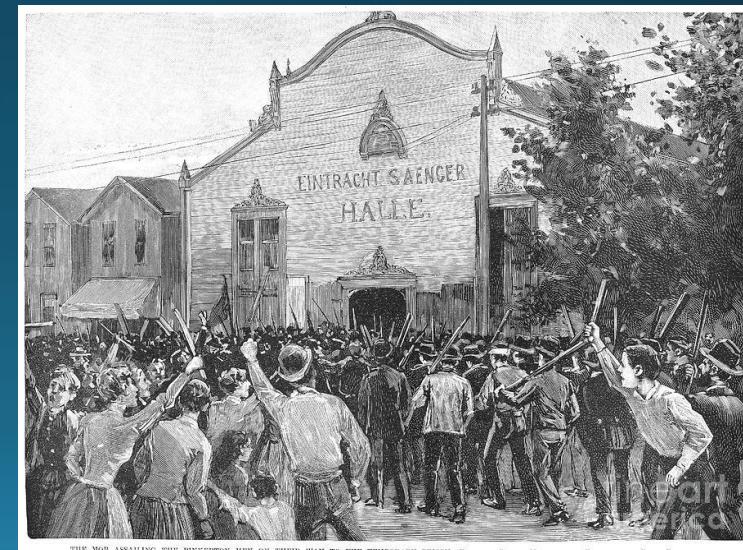
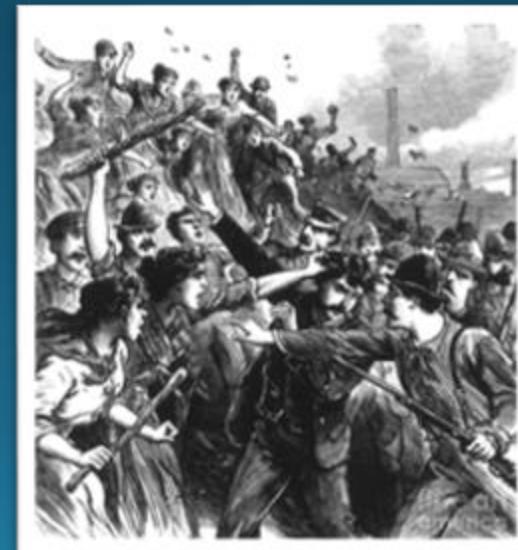
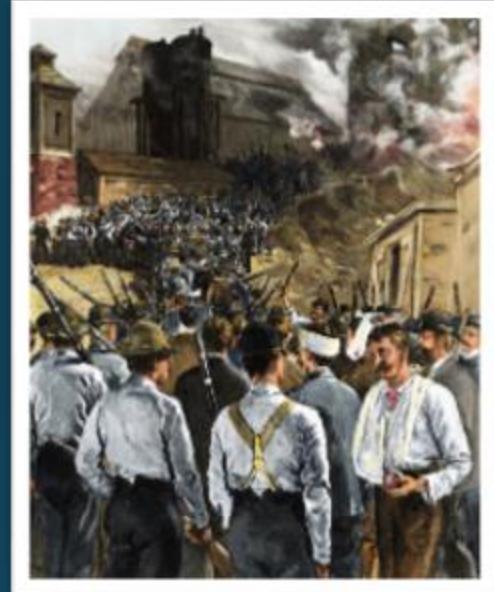
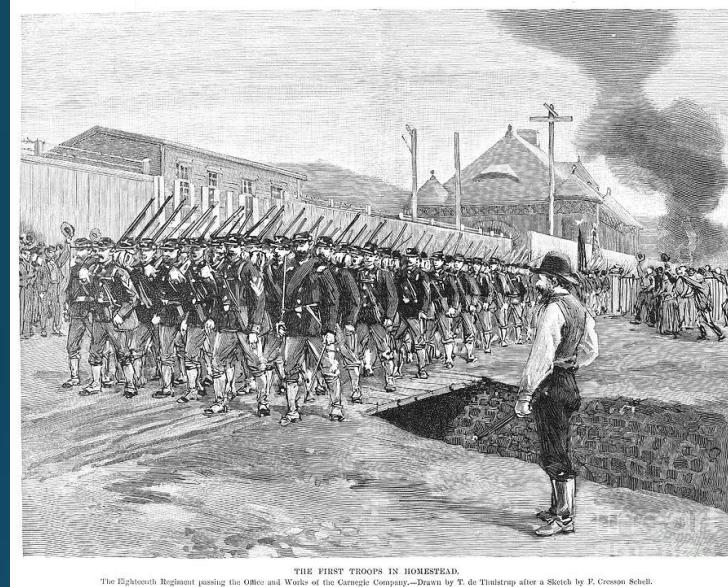
Homestead Lockout, 1892

- 1892
 - Steelworkers vs. Carnegie
 - Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers(Union)
 - Under American Federation of Labor (AFL)
 - Skilled & Unskilled
 - Slavs (Unskilled)
 - Welsh, Scottish, Irish (Skilled)



Homestead Lockout – Union vs. Business

- Carnegie Leaves it to Others
- Henry Clay Frick (anti-labor)
 - 15 ft fences with barbed wire
 - 'Fort Frick'
 - Pinkerton Agency: 316 mercenaries (\$5 a day)
 - Protectors of the strikebreakers



Homestead Lockout Turns Violent

June 28, 1893

- Homestead Lockout Begins

- July 6, Strikebreakers Arrive

- Alarm Sounded

- 1000+ Protestors

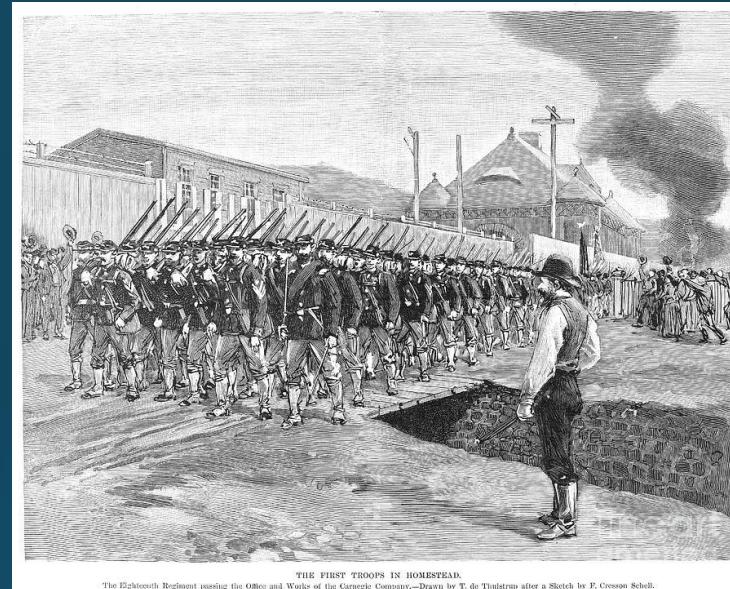
- Shots Fired

- ~12 Pinkertons

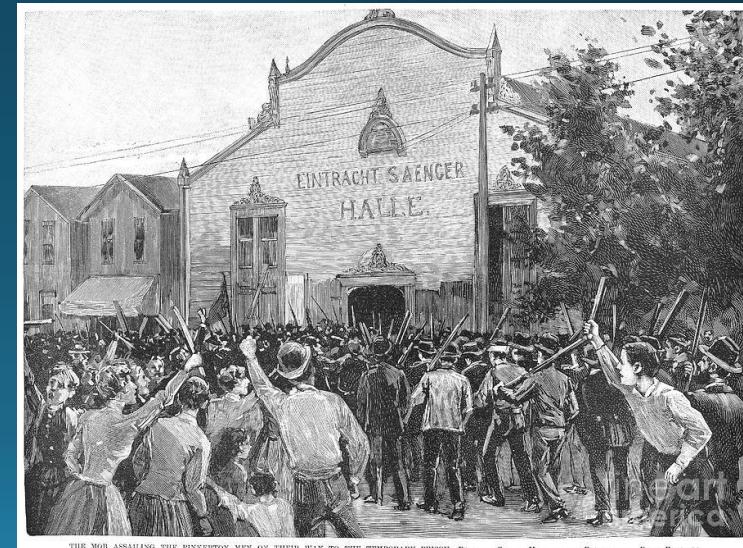
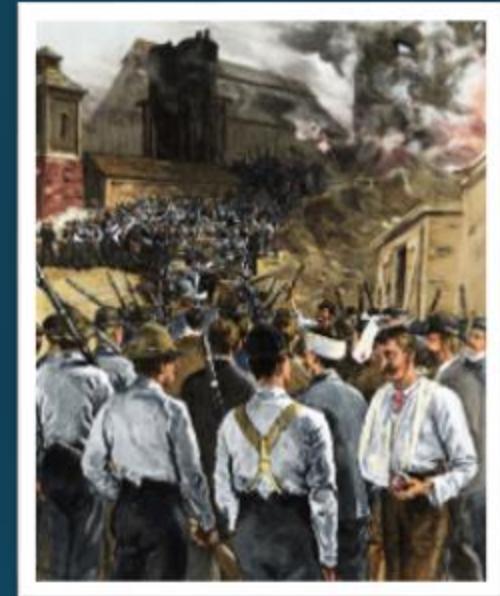
- ~30 strikers

- 12 Hours of Protest

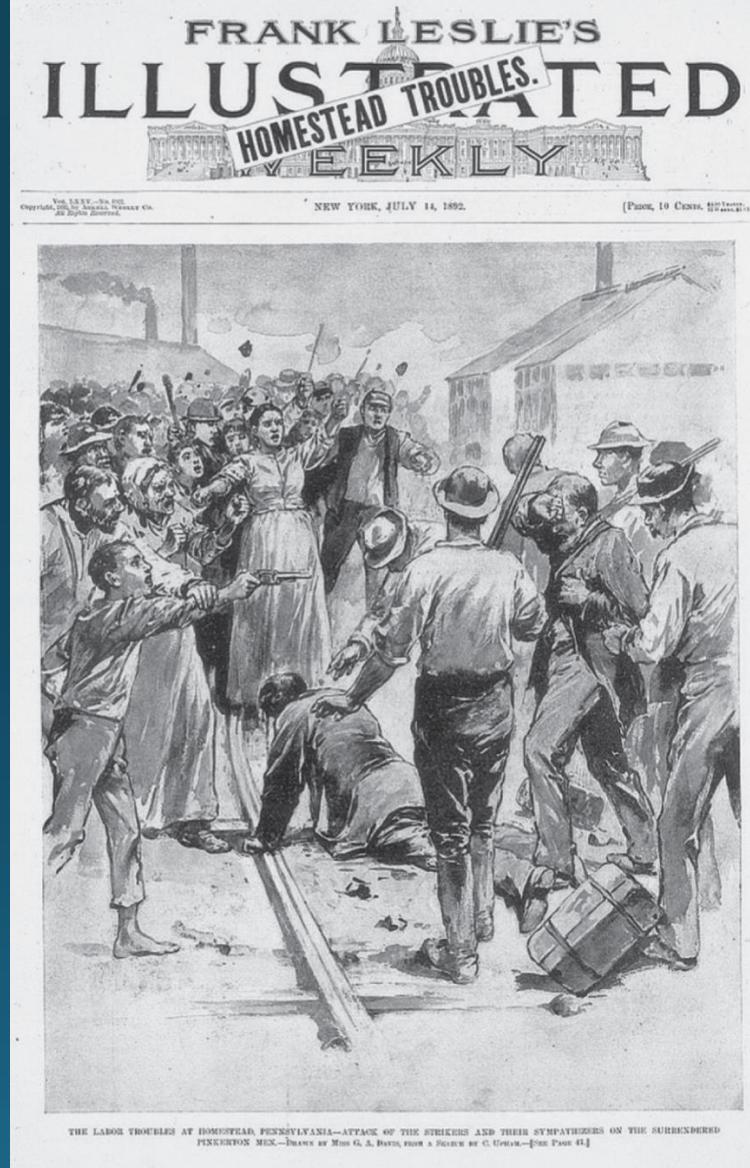
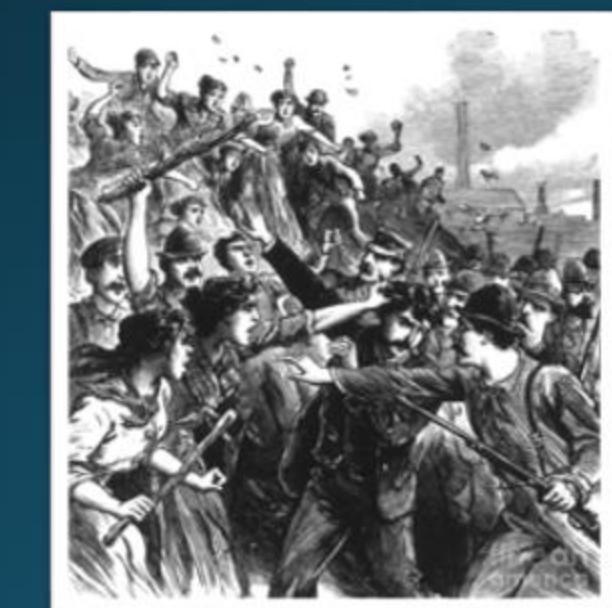
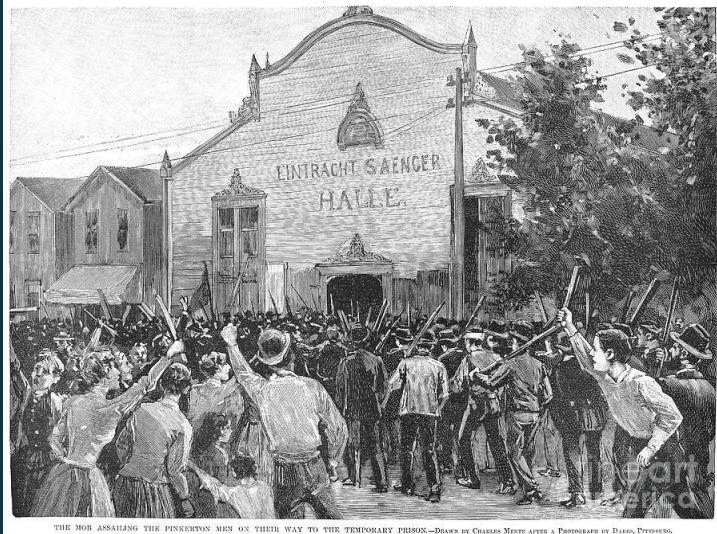
- Dynamite, Fireworks, etc.



THE FIRST TROOPS IN HOMESTEAD.
The Eighteenth Regiment passing the Office and Works of the Carnegie Company.—Drawn by T. de Thulstrup after a Sketch by P. Cresson Schell.



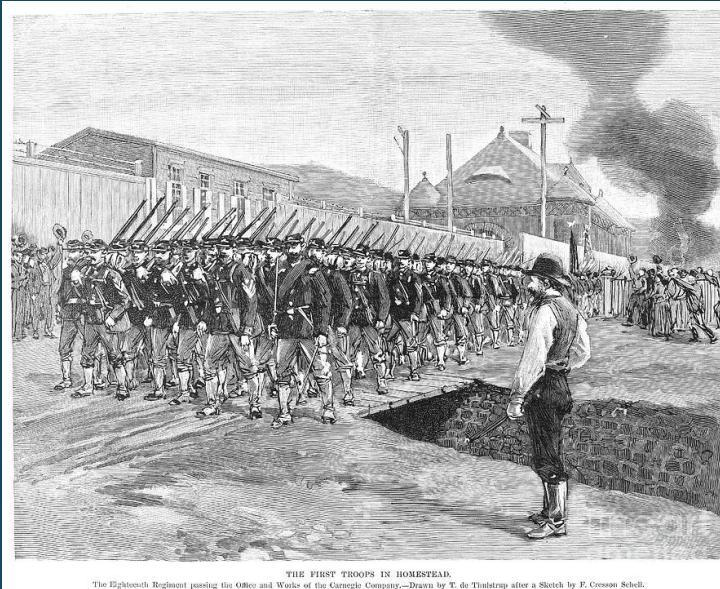
Homestead Lockout Results



- Pinkertons
 - White Flag of Surrender
 - Crowd: ~10,000
 - 3 dead workers & dozens wounded
 - Crowd Ready
- Surrender
 - One Pinkerton Dead
 - All injured

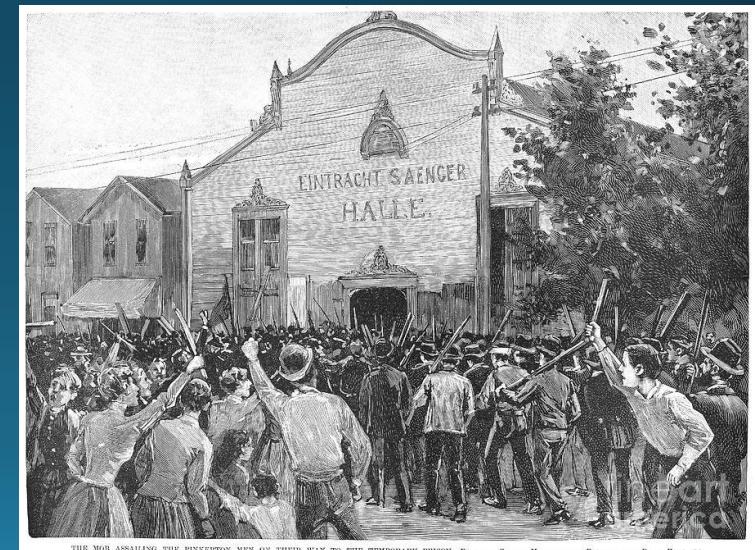
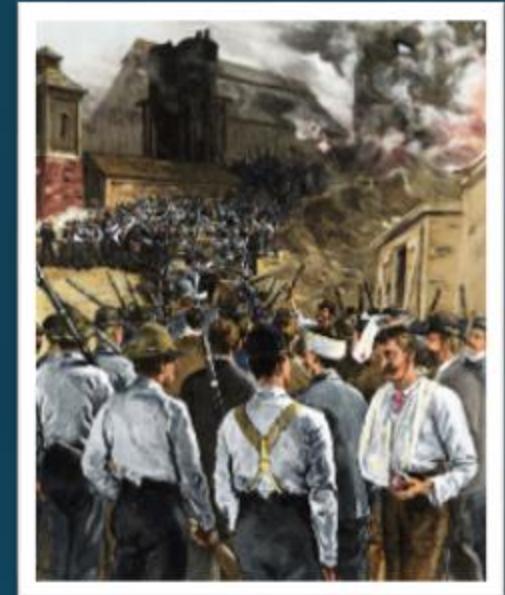
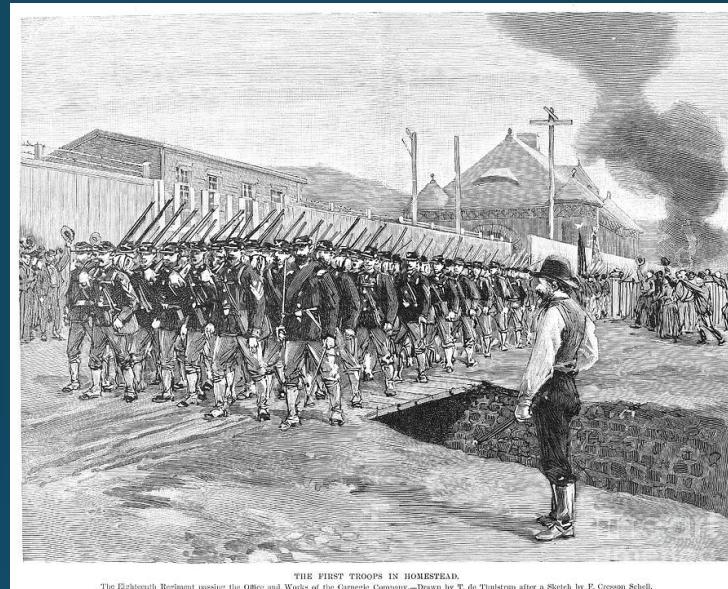
Homestead Lockout Over?

- Workers Take Control
- Public Support
 - Carnegie “Skulking in his castle in Scotland”
 - Populists called Pinkertons “Hireling armies”

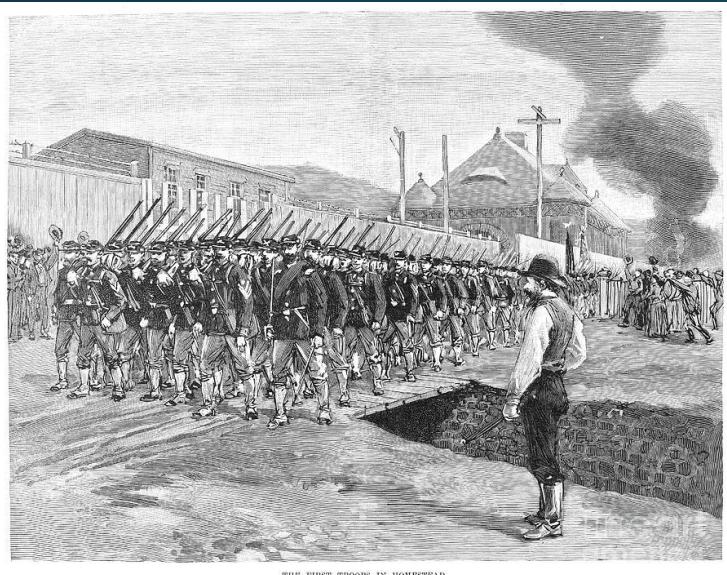
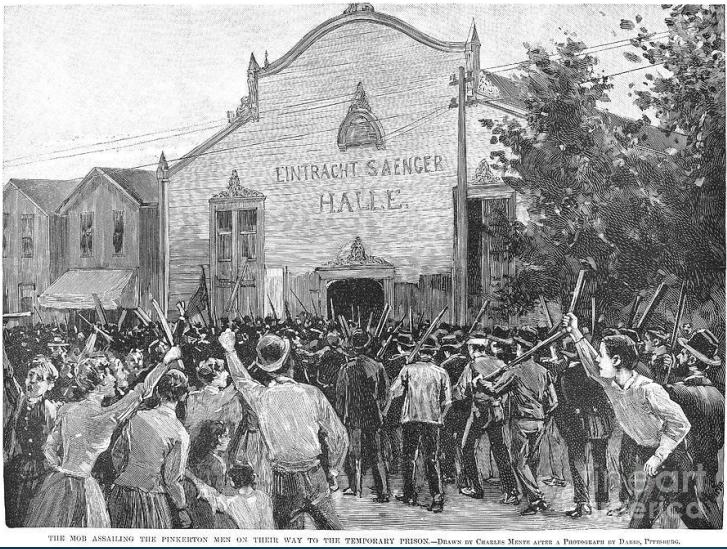


Homestead Lockout – Government Steps in

- At the Heart of Capitalist System
- Workers vs. Private Property
 - Court System Favored Property
- PA Governor Acquiesces
 - National Guard to Homestead
 - Protecting Carnegie's Property
 - Reopened Mills
 - Protected Strikebreakers



Homestead Lockout's Misguided Attempt

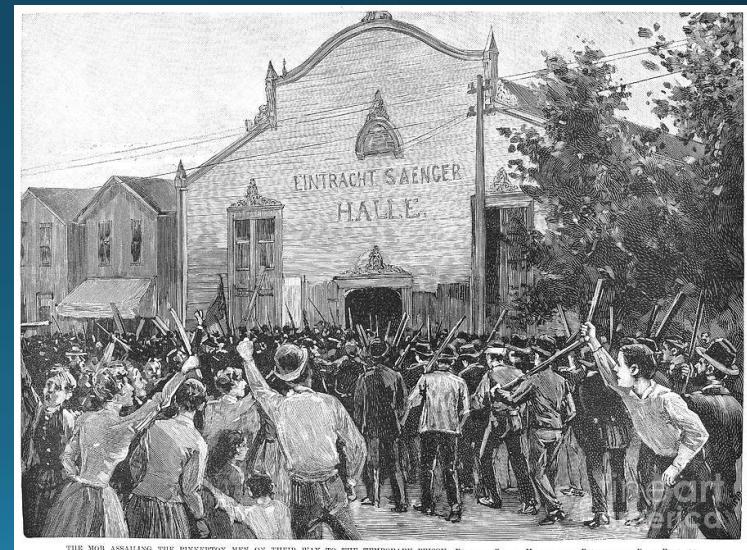
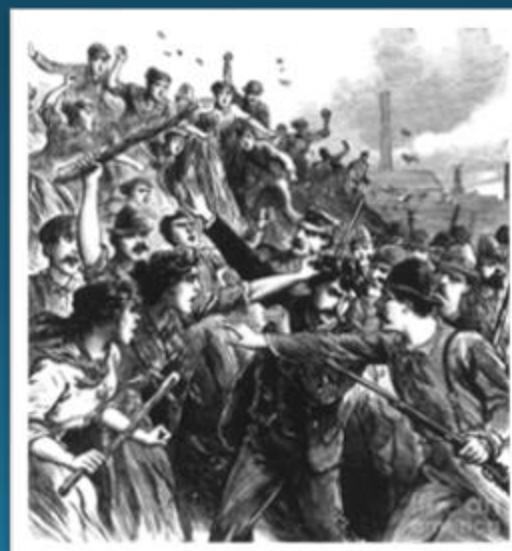
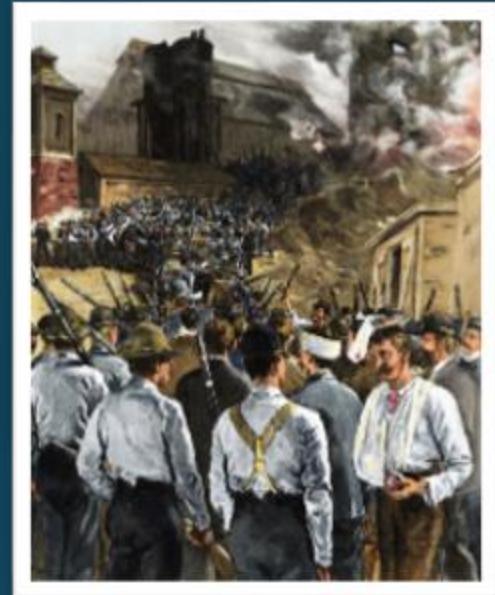
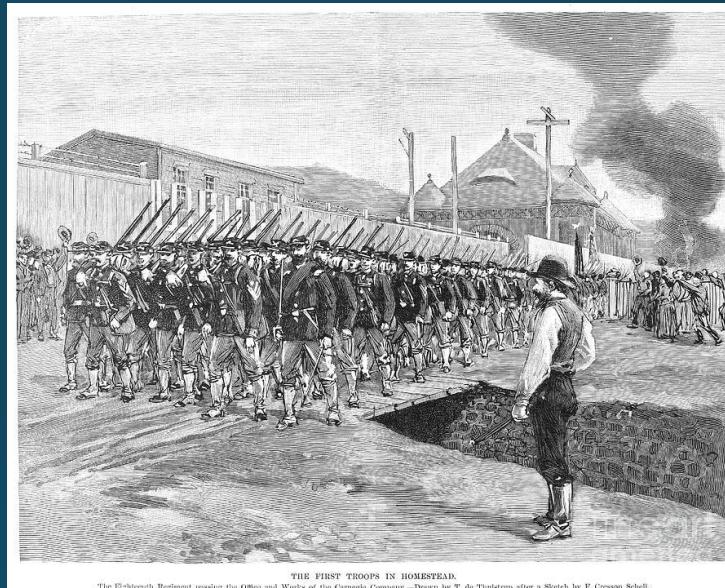


Alexander Berkman (1870-1936)

- Alexander Berkman
 - Attempted Assassination of Frink
 - Failed
 - Frink linked Anarchy with Unions
 - Berkman to Jail
 - "...bullet from Berkman's pistol, failing in its foul intent, went straight through the heart of the Homestead strike."

Homestead Lockout Comes to a Close

- Fall, 1892
- Back to Work → No Unions
 - Leaders Blacklisted
 - Average Steelworker: \$2 a day/12-hour shift
 - 1870-1900: Factory Fatalities Rose 25%
 - Unskilled Immigrants were industrial “cannon fodder”
- Production Tripled
 - 1892: \$4 million
 - 1900: \$40 million



Cripple Creek Miners Strike Origins



- Spring 1893, Economic Depression
- Mine Owners
 - Pushed to Shorten Work Day
- Western Federation of Miners (WFM)
 - Threatened to Strike
- Miner Owners Split
 - Some Settle
 - Some Don't

Cripple Creek Miners Strike's Support

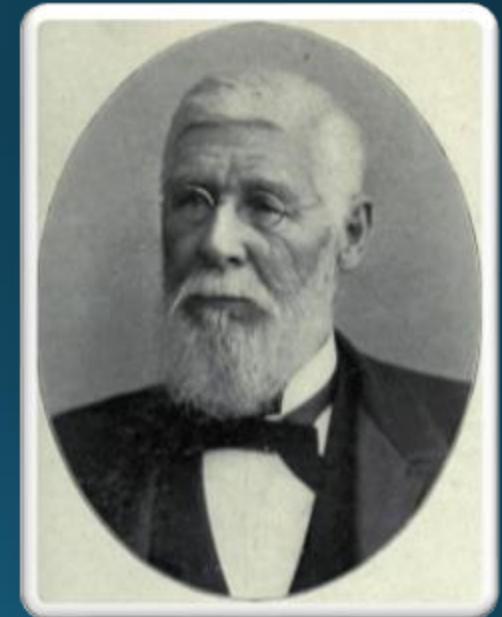


- Strikers' Support Teams
 - Neighboring Miners Help
 - Working Miners Help
 - Local Businesses
 - Grocers

Cripple Creek Miners' Strike Success(?)



- Governor Davis H. Waite (Populist, 1892)
 - Refused to Hurt Strikers
 - Arbitration Begins
- 8 Hour Workday Established
- 1904, Waite Gone
 - WFM Defeated & Blacklisted
- Cripple Creek Miners Strike
 - Exception to the Rule



Davis Waite (1825-1901)

Pullman Strike Origins

- Pullman, Chicago (George Pullman)
 - Parks, Fountains, Playgrounds, Library, Shops, Markets, 1800 Units of Housing (No Saloon)
 - Superior Living, Premium Pay
 - 10%-20% higher
- Pullman Controlled the Entire Town
 - Eviction as Powerful Tool
- Pullman, Chicago
 - Gilded Cage

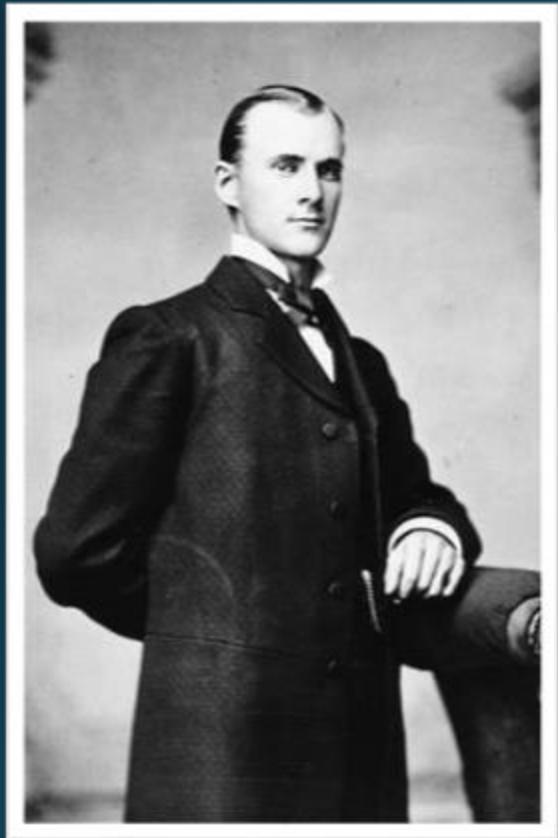


Wages Cut, Rents Rise

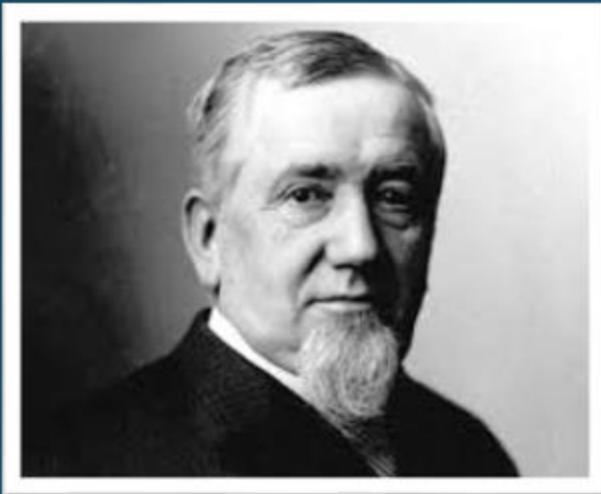
- Workers
 - Wages Slashed 5 Times (May-December 1893)
 - More than 28%
- Pullman Refused to Lower Rent
 - Rent and Employment are Separate
 - Checks with Removed Rent
- Stockholders
 - Continued with 8% Dividend
 - \$25 Million Surplus



Heart of the Issue:



Eugene Debs (1855 – 1926)



George Pullman (1831- 1897)

- 1) Economic Inequality
- 2) Company Trying to Control the Work Process
 - Undermining Skilled Workers
 - Substitute Piecework for Day Wages
- Workers go to: American Railway Union (ARU)
 - Eugene Debs
 - Organize All Railway Workers – Engineers to Engine Wipers

Pullman Strike Begins

- Pullman Reacts
 - 3 Union Leaders Fired After Protesting
- Spontaneous Walk Off
 - ~90% (2970/3300)
- Pullman Shuts Plant
 - Refuses Arbitration
- ARU Boycotts All Pullman Cars
 - June 29 – Boycott goes National



Pullman Strike Spreads

- General Managers Association (GMA)
 - Squash the Boycott Attempted
 - Recruit Strikebreakers
 - Fire Protesting Switchmen
- Reaction:
 - Entire Crews Walk Off
 - July 2, New York – California
 - “Fought to a Standstill”

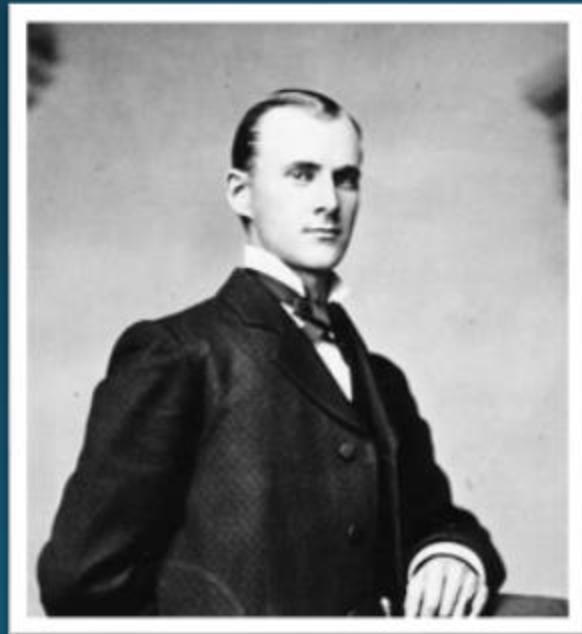




Richard Olney



John Peter Altgeld



Eugene Debs

Pullman Strike Violent(?)

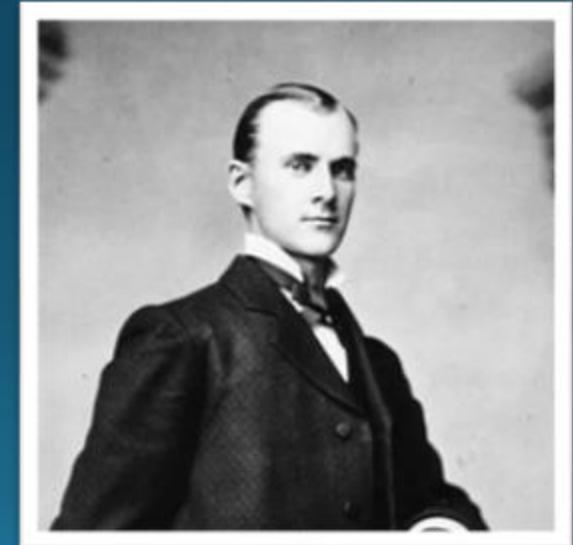
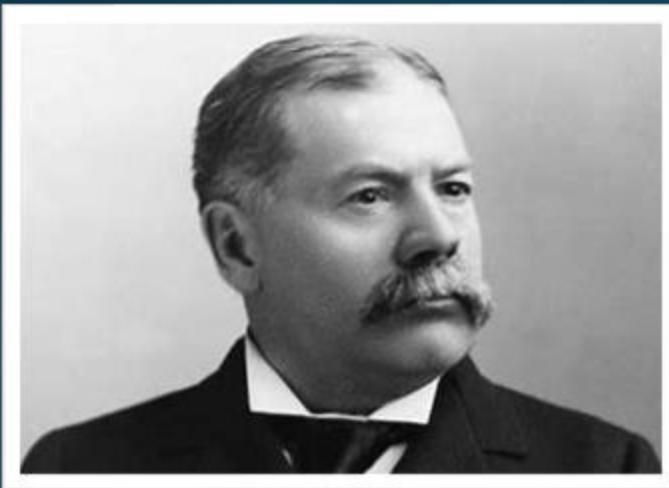
- Surprisingly Peaceful
 - No Riots, No Property Damage
- Debs
 - Avoid Violence, Respect Law & Order
- Strike Ally: Illinois Governor John Peter Atgeld
 - Refused to call National Troops
- GMA Ally Newspapers
 - “Wild Riot in Chicago” “Mob Is in Control”
- Ally: Attorney General Richard Olney

Pullman Strike, 1894



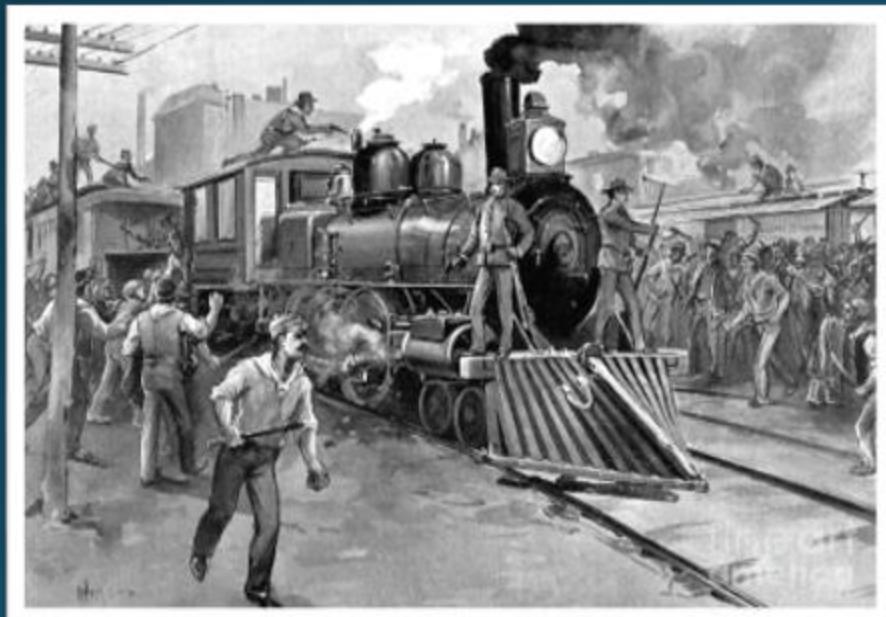
Pullman Strike vs. Gilded Age Allies

- Olney:
 - “Protect the Mails”
- Two Judges’ Blow to the Strike
 - Boycott Punishable with Jail for Contempt of Court
 - “menace to liberty... a weapon ever ready for the capitalist.” (*Chicago Tribune*)
- Debs Risked Jail by Speaking Out



Pullman Strikes Turns Violent

- July 5, 1894
 - ~8,000 Troops March to Chicago
- Violence Erupts
 - Results: ~25 Fatalities, 60+ Injured (All Workers)
- “Troops Cannot Move Trains” – Debs
 - Debs is Arrested & Imprisoned



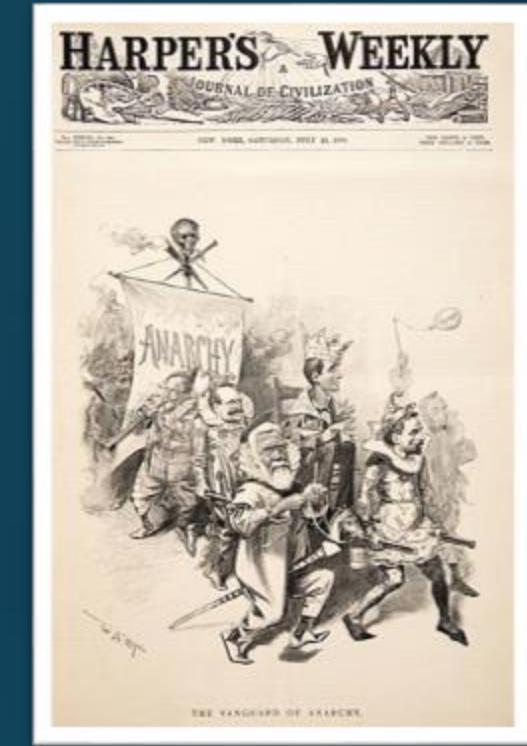
Pullman Strike Ends

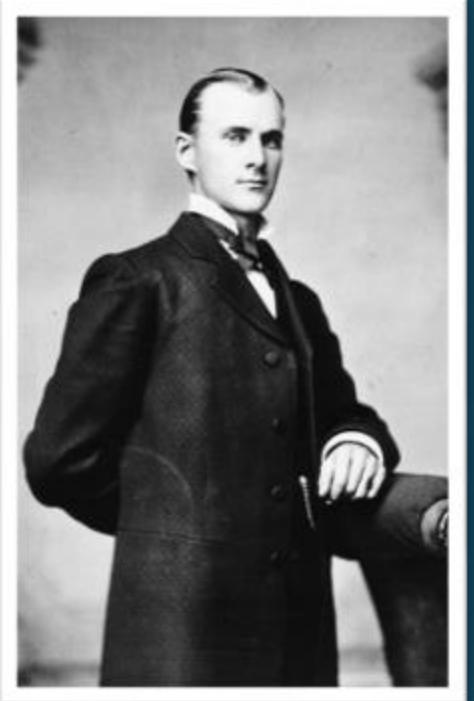
- Debs in Jail
 - HQ: Raided
 - Members Demoralized
 - ARU Collapsed with the Boycott
- Pullman Reopens
 - Hires New Workers
 - ~1,600 Without Jobs
 - Black listings



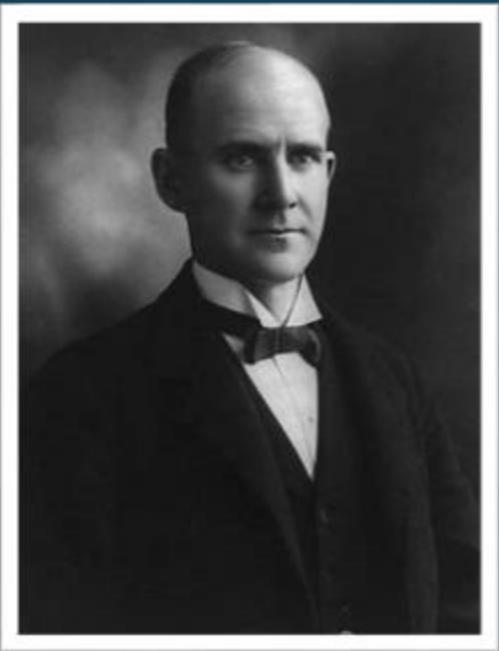
Pullman Strike Aftermath

- Special Commission Investigates
- 107 Witnesses
 - From Lowest Paid Workers to Pullman Himself
- Pullman:
 - Defends Himself
 - Right to Business
 - Rights to Protect Property
 - Denies Labors Right to Unionize





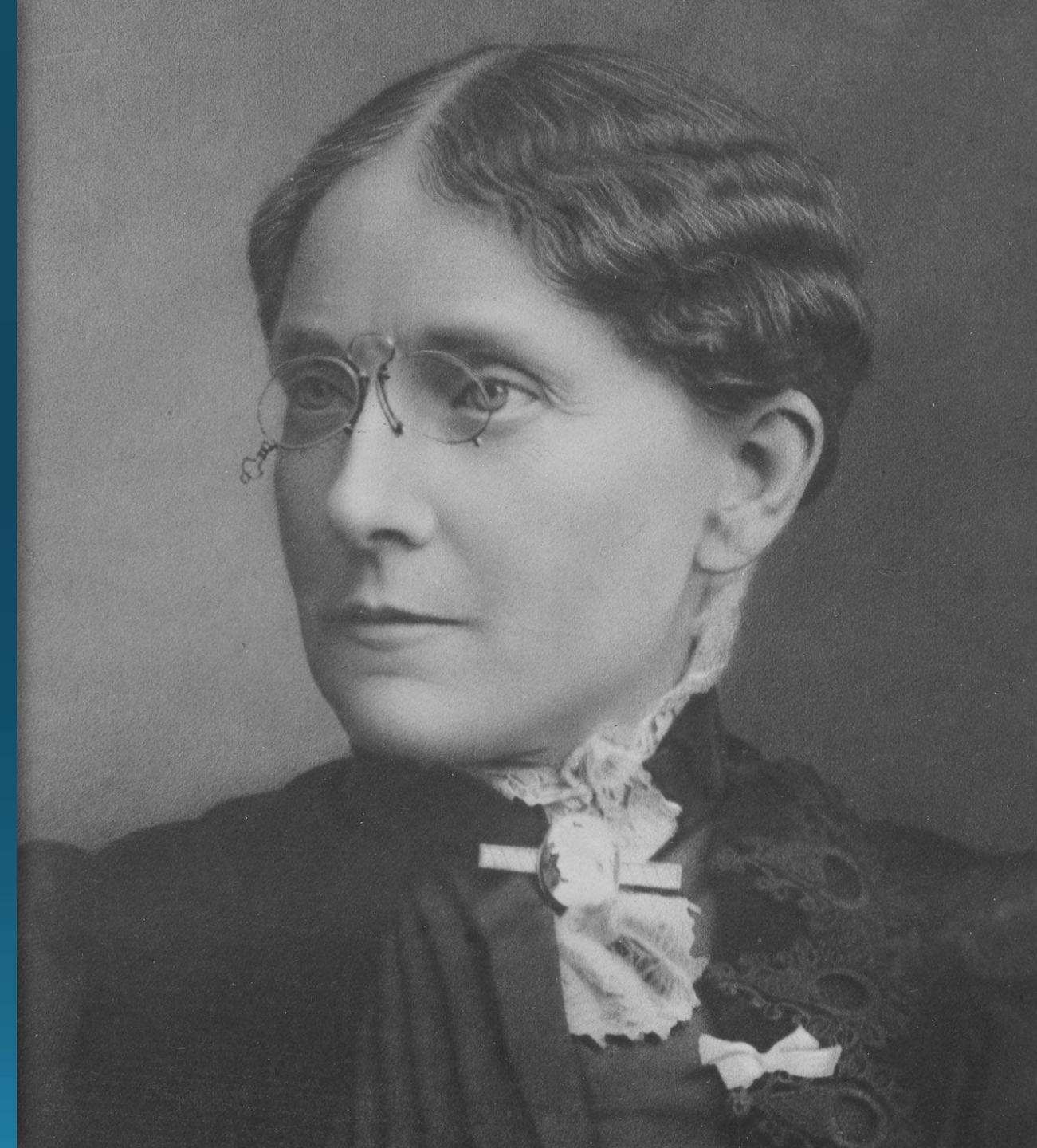
Eugene Debs' Politics Shift



- Debs from Jail
 - Went to Jail a Trade Unionist
- Comes out a Socialist
 - Tries the Populist Party
- Forms the US Socialist Party in 1900
 - Runs for President 5 times
 - 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1920

Women in Late 19th Century Politics

- “Do Everything”
 - Francis Willard (1839-1898)
- Women’s Christian Temperance Union
 - Women Organizing to Address Issues Impacting Home & Family
 - Temperance & Suffrage



Women's Christian Temperance Union



Carry Nation, aka "Hatchet Granny" (1846-1911)

- Francis Willard
- 1890: Wyoming (National Elections)
- Alcohol's Impact on Women
 - Husband
 - Wages on Alcohol
 - Wages at Brothels
 - Drunk = Abusive



Women's Christian Temperance Union

- Willard as President (1879)
- New Direction:
 - Action over Prayer
 - Drinking as Disease
 - Poverty the Cause
 - Labor Issues
- Joined Knights of Labor
 - Working Conditions for Women
- Cult of Domesticity Argument

[Lips That Touch Liquor - YouTube](#)



Women's Christian Temperance Union

- Willard – 1884
 - “Home Protection”
 - “To protect home & family”
- 1890s - ~200,000 Paying Members
 - Coalition – Broad
- Political Activism Spreads
 - “...more toward liberation of women than... extinction of the saloon.”



Women's Suffrage

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Susan B. Anthony
- 1869 – National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA)
- 1869 – American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA)



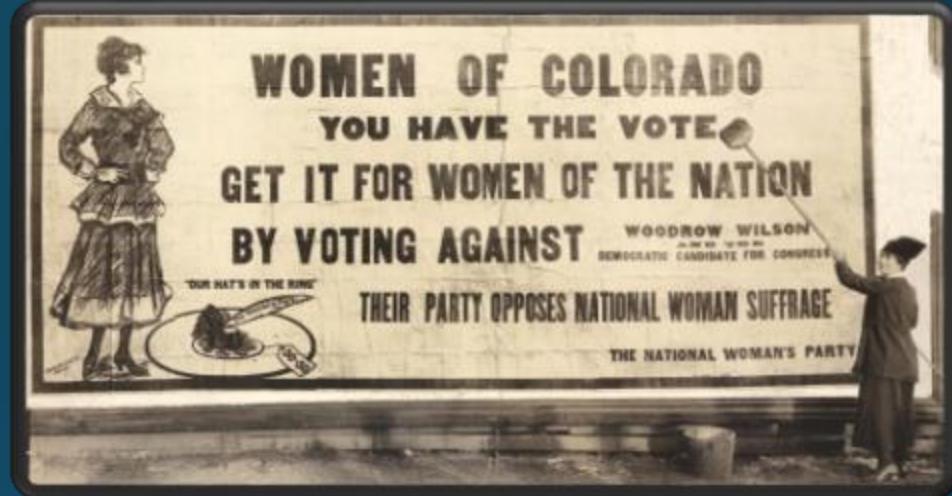
Women's Suffrage



- 1890 – National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
 - First President – Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Second President – Susan B. Anthony
 - 1892 – Went Further
- Agenda:
 - Property Rights
 - Custody Rights
 - Education
 - Employment

Women's Suffrage

- Victories
 - Colorado (1893)
 - Idaho (1896)
 - Utah (1896)
- Losses
 - California Referendum (1896)
- “Failure is Impossible”
 - Susan B. Anthony (1906)



Economic Depression, 1890s

- Depression 1893
- 4 Years
- ½ Labor Force out of Work
 - “we are Starving to death” (1894)
 - “Children went to work without their breakfasts.”
- Laissez Faire Government
- Local Agencies
 - Unable to Handle the Burden

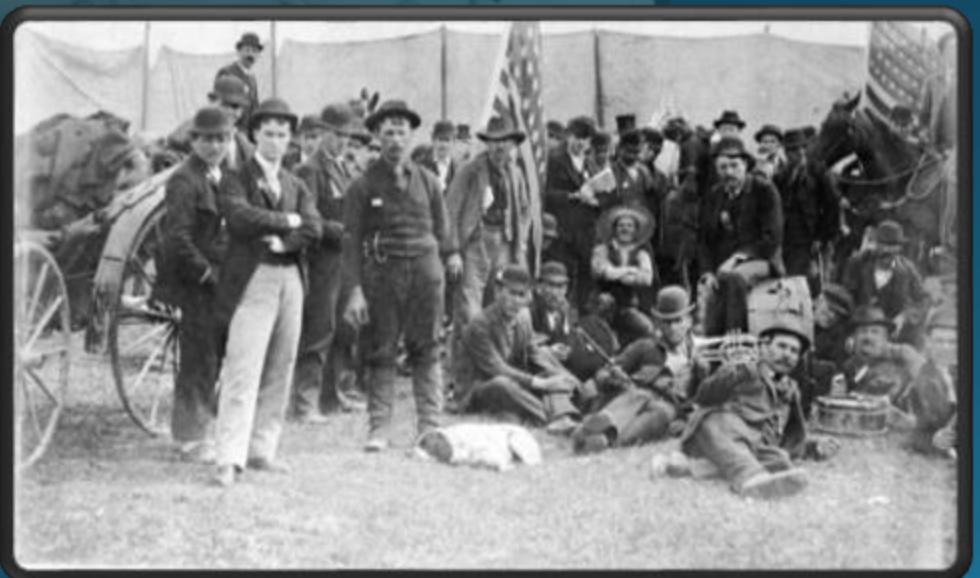


Coxey's Army



- Unemployment March to Washington D.C. (1894)
- Jacob Coxey of Ohio
- AFL & Populist Support
- May 1, 1894
 - Hundreds to Thousands to D.C.

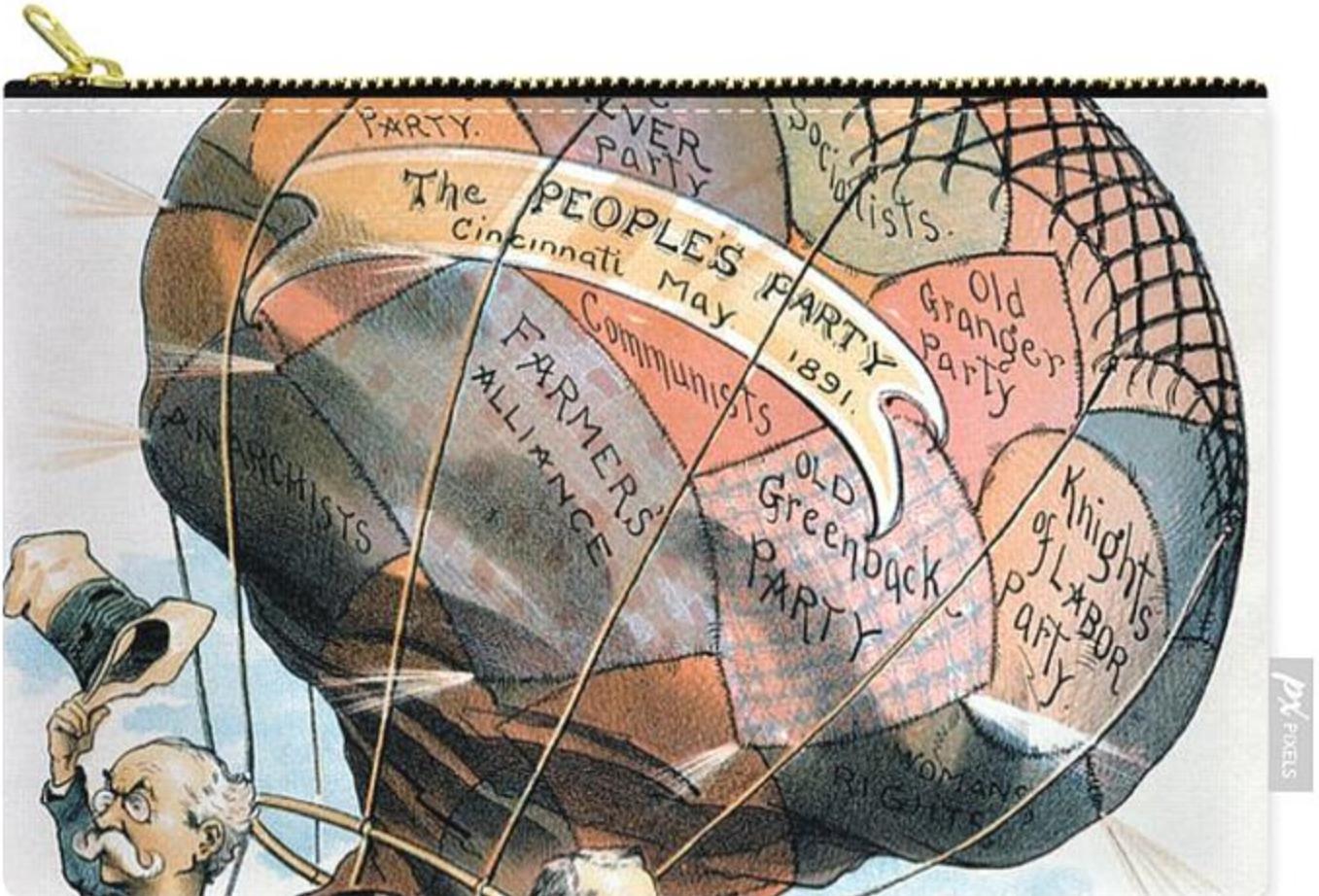
Coxey's Army



- May 1, 1894
- Police Reaction:
 - Nightsticks
 - Coxey – Jail for “Walking on the Grass”
- Out West
 - Hijacked Freight Trains
- Outcome of Coxey’s Army
 - Questioned the System
 - Influenced Politics

Presidential Election of 1896

- “The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few... from the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes – tramps and millionaires.”
- People’s Party
 - 1 million votes (1892)



Presidential Election 1896

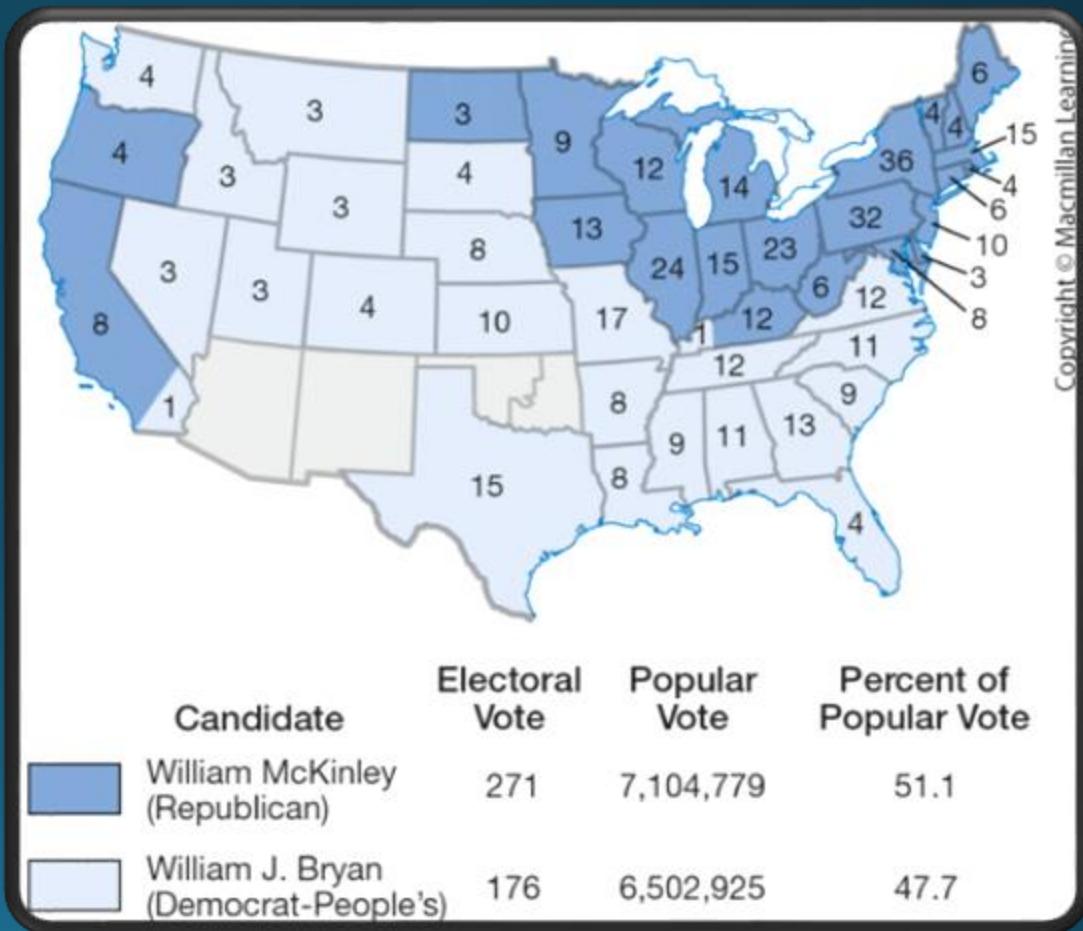
- William McKinley (Republican)
- William Jennings Bryan
(Democrat-People's Party)



William McKinley



Williams Jennings Bryan



Presidential Election of 1896

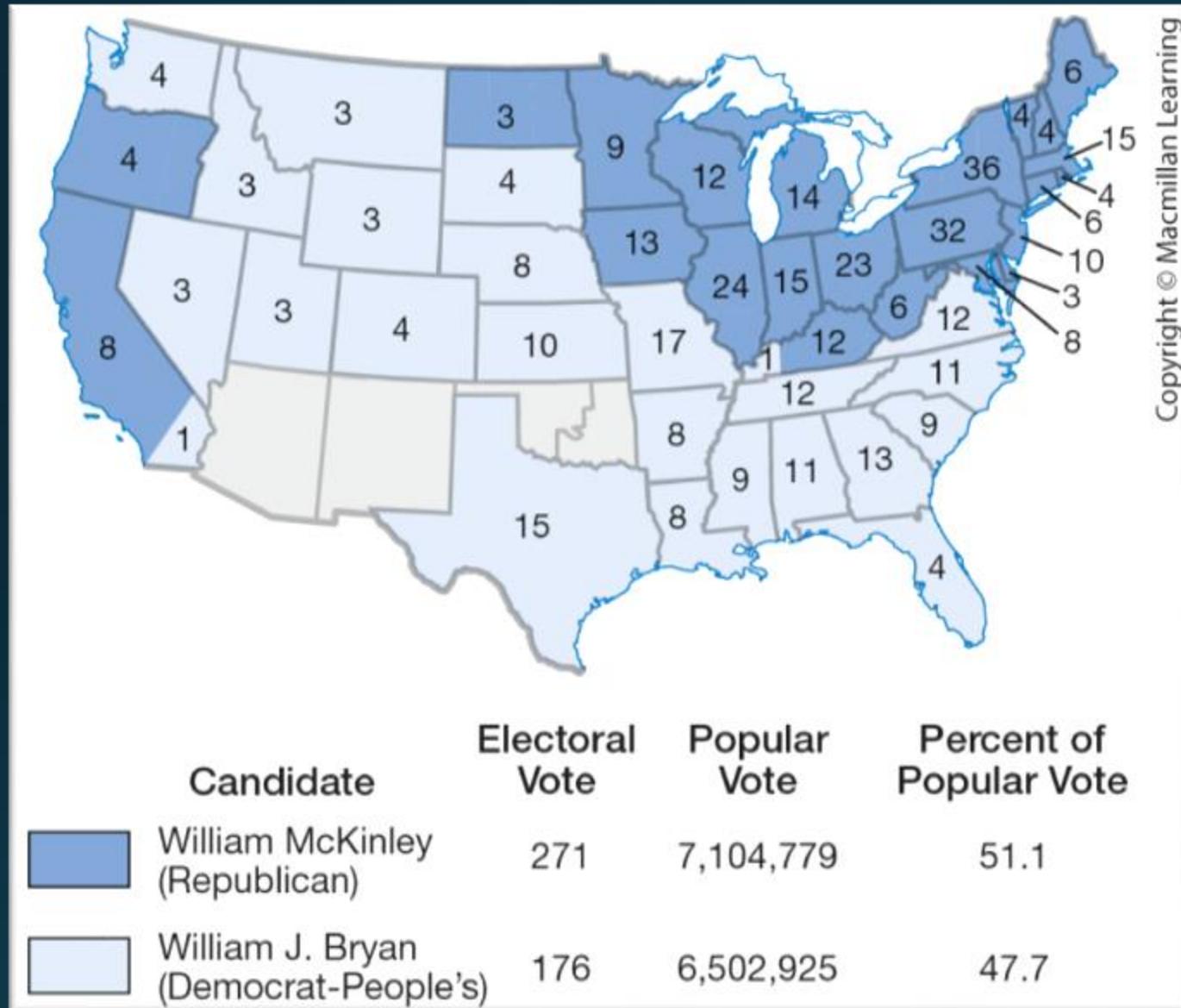


- McKinley
 - Pro-business Industrialists
 - \$16 Million in Campaign Funds
 - Front-Porch Campaign
 - ~750,000 visitors
- Bryan
 - Energy and Eloquence
 - Visits 27 States
 - Spoke to +1 million Americans
 - Paid his way

Presidential Election of 1896



- Gold Standard (Republican)
 - Big Business, Wall Street, Status Quo
- Silver Standard (Democratic)
 - Common People, Common Sense
- Voter Turnout
 - 4/5 Voters to the Polls



Election Results

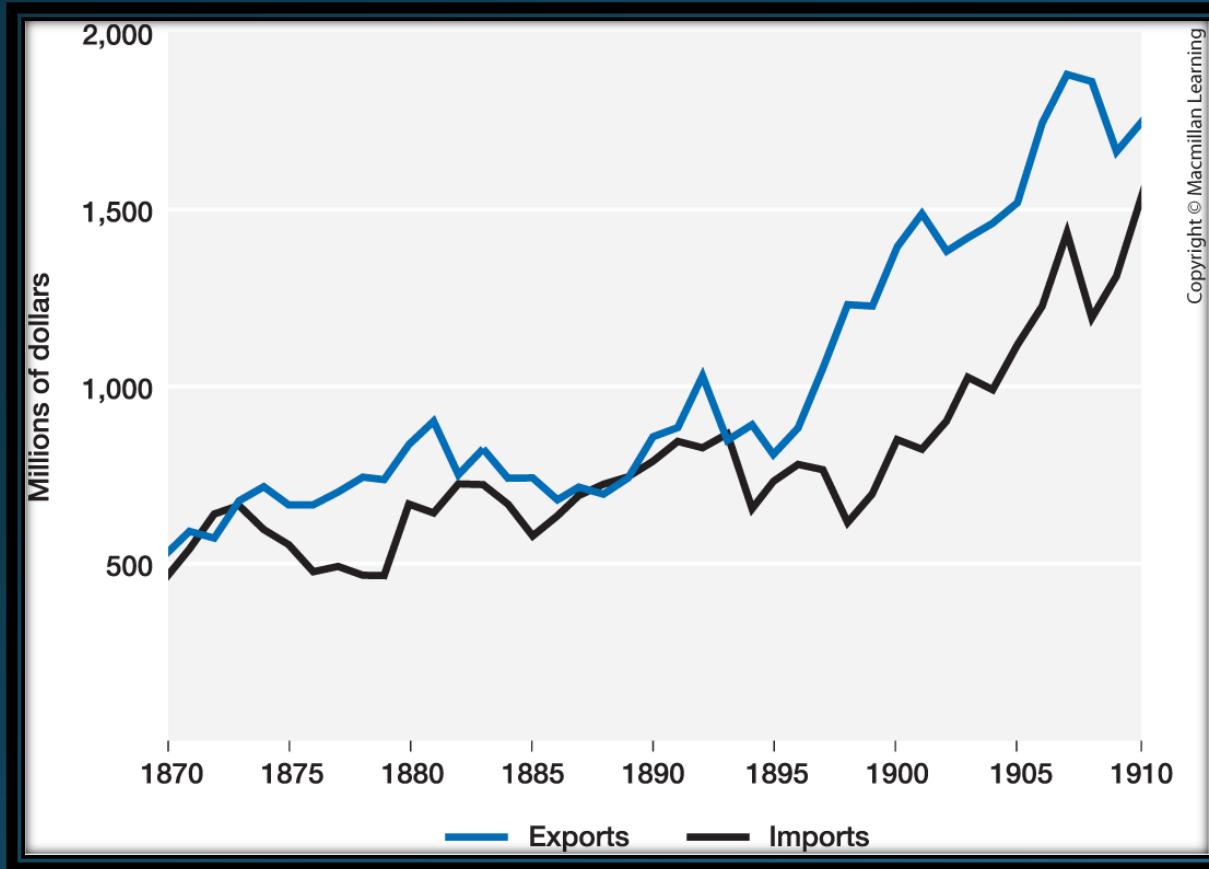
- Rocky Mountains – Bryan
 - Northeast – McKinley
 - Midwest – Tipped Balance
 - Democrats – No Big City Republicans
 - Republicans
 - Beat South West Alliance Biggest Loser
 - Populists
 - Southern Populists
 - Back to Democrats
- Significance**
- Ordinary People Made a Difference

Isolationist to Imperialistic

- Expand Trade into Asia
- Protect Influence in the Western Hemisphere



Markets & Missionaries for Expansion



- Depression Repercussions
- Big Business wants Government Backing
 - Expansion Overseas
- Missionaries
 - "...the moral tone which emotion takes that constitutes the greater force."
 - Christianity to the "heathens"

Hawaii

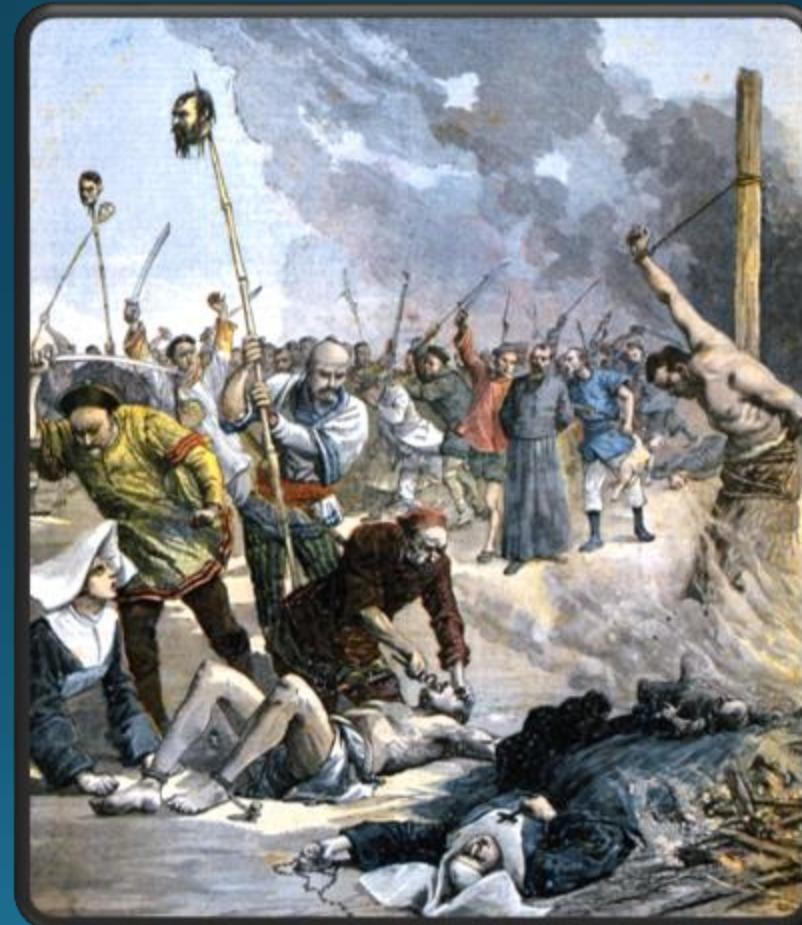
- Kingdom since 1795
 - 1875 Trade Agreement (Sugar)
 - White Elites Rule
 - Native Population Decimated (Disease)
- American Sugar Barons
 - Rebellion 1893
- Congress Pushed to Annex
 - Cleveland Supported Hawaii
 - No Annexation (for now)



Queen Lili'uokalani (R. 1891-1893)

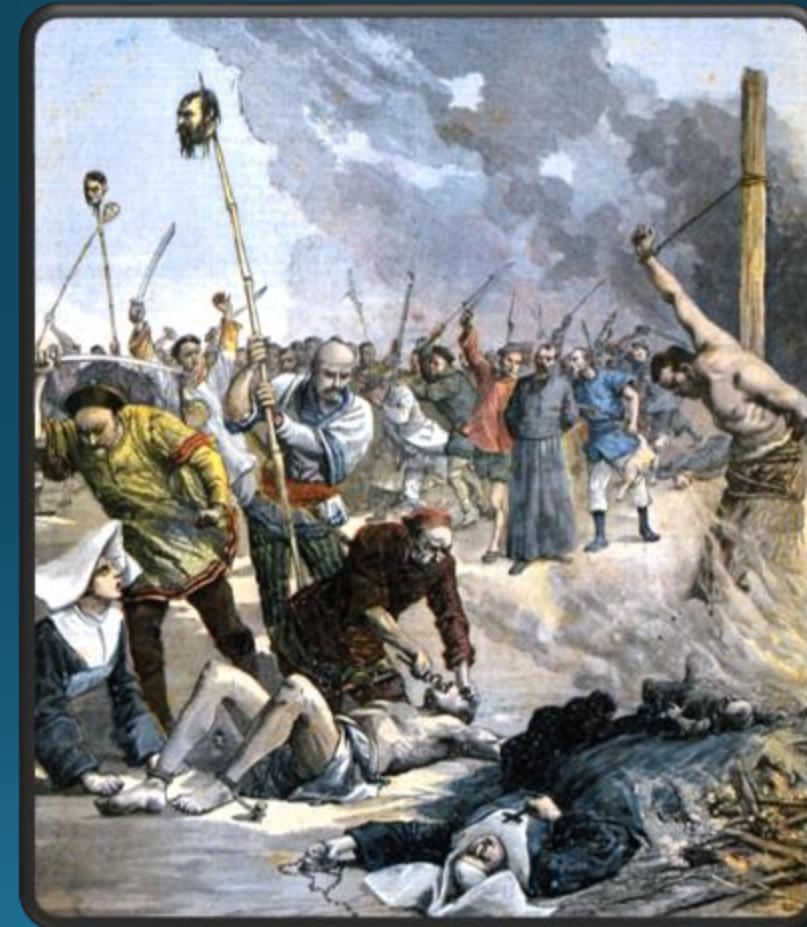
Boxer Uprising (1899-1901)

- 1858 - Missionaries into China
- China Resented Interference
- Antiforeign Secret Society
 - The Boxers
 - Killed Chinese Christians & Missionaries
 - Result
 - ~30,000 Converts Killed
 - ~250 Foreign Priests, Nuns, Missionaries



Boxer Uprising (1899-1901)

- August 1900
 - 2,500 US Troops with European Contingent
 - Rescue & End Uprising
- Boxer Protocol 1901
 - European Power & Military Forces in Beijing
 - Chinese Government Pays \$333 Million as Compensation



Boxer Uprising Aftermath



THE PEKING PROTOCOL: THE SIGNATURE BY THE PLENIPOTIARIES OF THE POWERS AT THE SPANISH LEGATION, PEKING, SEPTEMBER 7.
Reading from left to right the names of the seated Delegates are: M. Knobel, M. Komur, M. Salvago Raegi, M. Jeortens, Baron de Wahlborn, M. de Calogan, M. de Giers, M. de Mummu, Sir E. Satow, M. Rockhill, M. Beau, Lien Fang, Tchang, and Prince King. Baron d'Anthouard stands behind M. Rockhill, on the right.

- “It is worth any cost in money, worth any cost in bloodshed, if we can make millions of Chinese true and intelligent Christians.”
- Christianity at Gunpoint

Monroe Doctrine & Open Door Policy



- Monroe Doctrine:
 - Western Hemisphere as American “Sphere of Influence”
 - Warned European Powers Away
- Open Door Policy
 - Maintained Market Access to China

American Diplomacy

- 1895
 - United Fruit Company of Boston
 - Dominated Costa Rica, Guatemala
 - United States achieved Hegemony in Latin America & Caribbean
- 1899 Treaty of Berlin (Samoan Treaty)
 - Germany & America Split Island Control of Samoan Islands



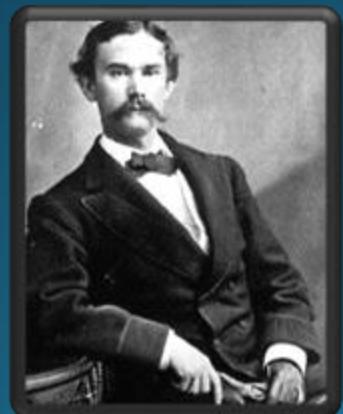
KING MALIETOA AT THE READING OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

[61764]

Influence in China

- Britain, Japan, Germany, France, Russia, United States
- 1890 – John Hay “Open Door Policy”
 - Maintain Chinese Sovereignty
 - United States Guaranteed Access to Trade in China
 - No Colonial Empire to Maintain

Secretary of State John Hay



Spanish-American War



- American Interests in Cuba:
 - American Business:
 - \$50 Million Invested (Sugar)
 - \$100 Million in Trade/Year
 - Dropped to Zero after Rebellion
 - Businessmen – Weary of War



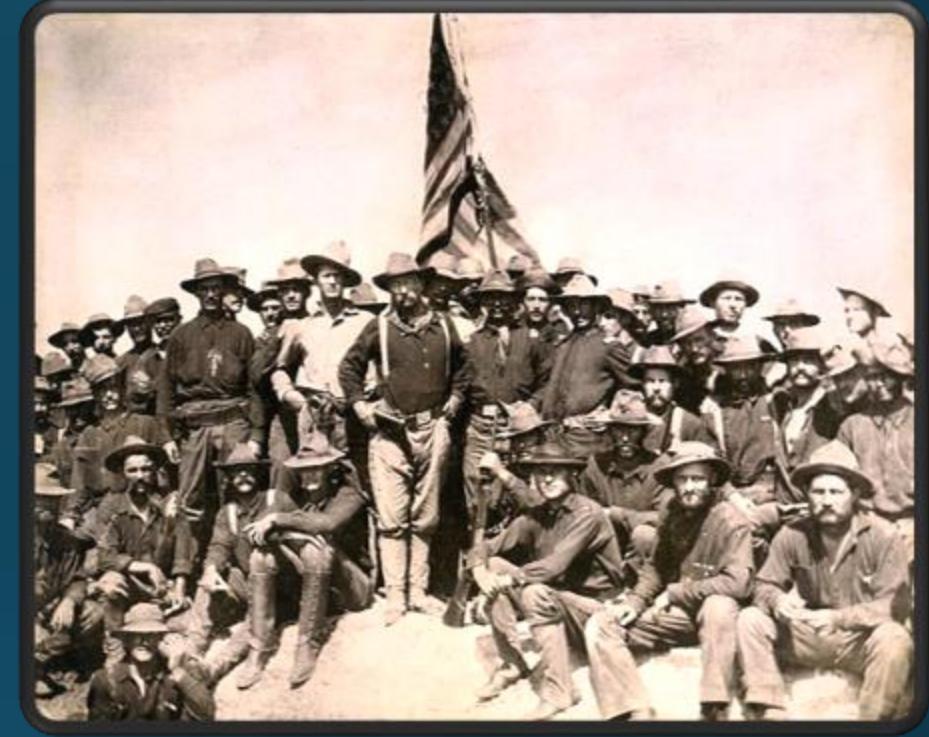
Spanish-American War

- Origins
 - Humanitarian Effort
 - Cuban Independence from Spain (1895)
 - Cubans Taken to Camps
 - Western Hemisphere
 - USS Maine to Havana, Cuba (1898)



Spanish-American War

- April 1898 – Declaration of War
- Yellow Journalism
- “Splendid Little War”
 - Duration: 114 Days, (April 21, 1898 – August 13, 1898)
 - Unity & National Harmony
 - +1 Million Enlisted
 - Destroyed Spanish Fleet
 - Rough Riders
 - Theodore ‘Teddy’ Roosevelt & San Juan Hill



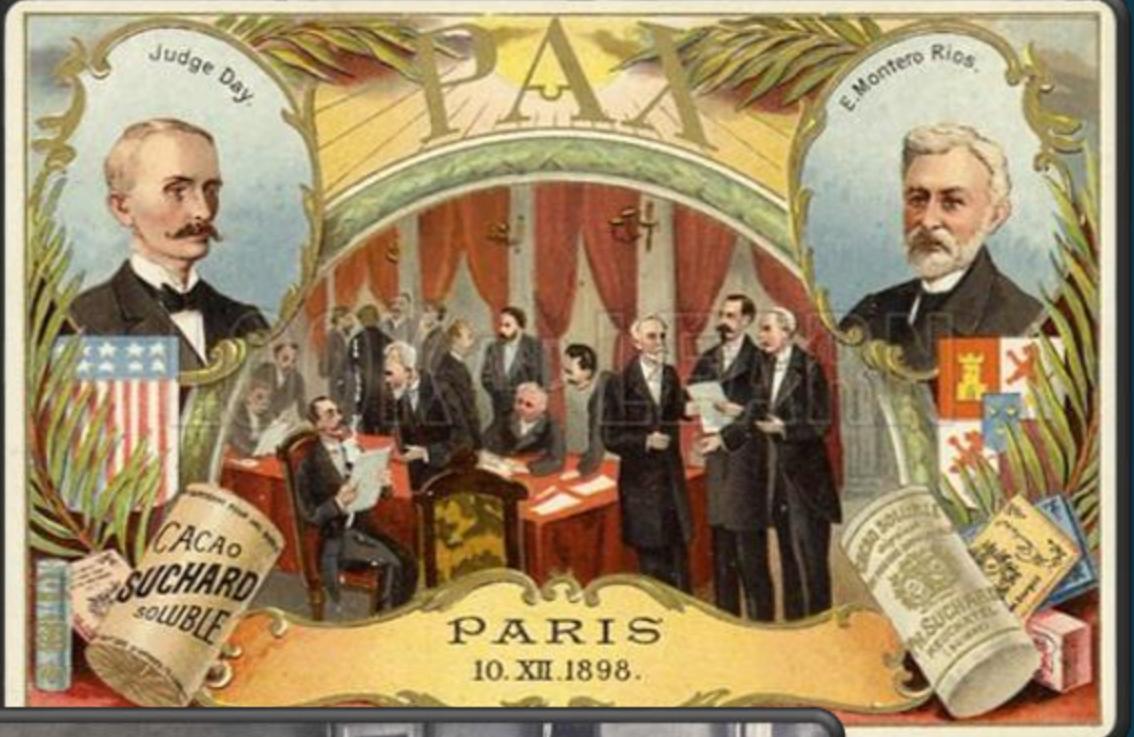
Spanish-American War

- US Casualties:
 - 5,462 Deaths
 - 379 Died in Battle
 - 5083 Died by Disease & Mismanagement
- Cuban Casualties:
 - 500,000 Taken to Camps
 - 200,000 Die in Camps



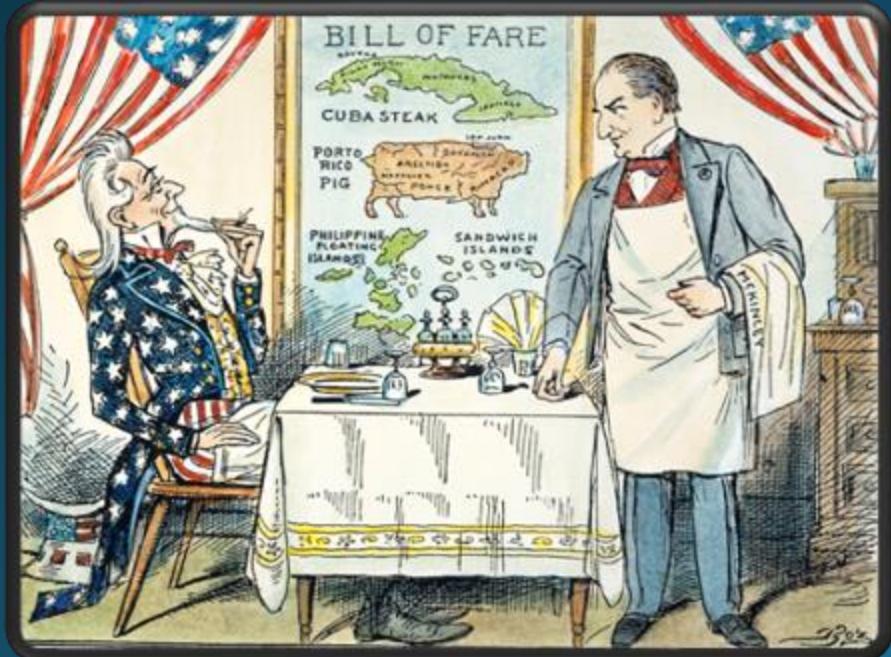
Spanish-American War

- Spoils of War
(Treaty of Paris, 1898)
 - Cuba
 - Puerto Rico & Guam
 - Purchased for \$20 Million
 - Philippines
 - Ceded
- Expansionist High:
 - Annex Hawaii (Force)
 - July 1898

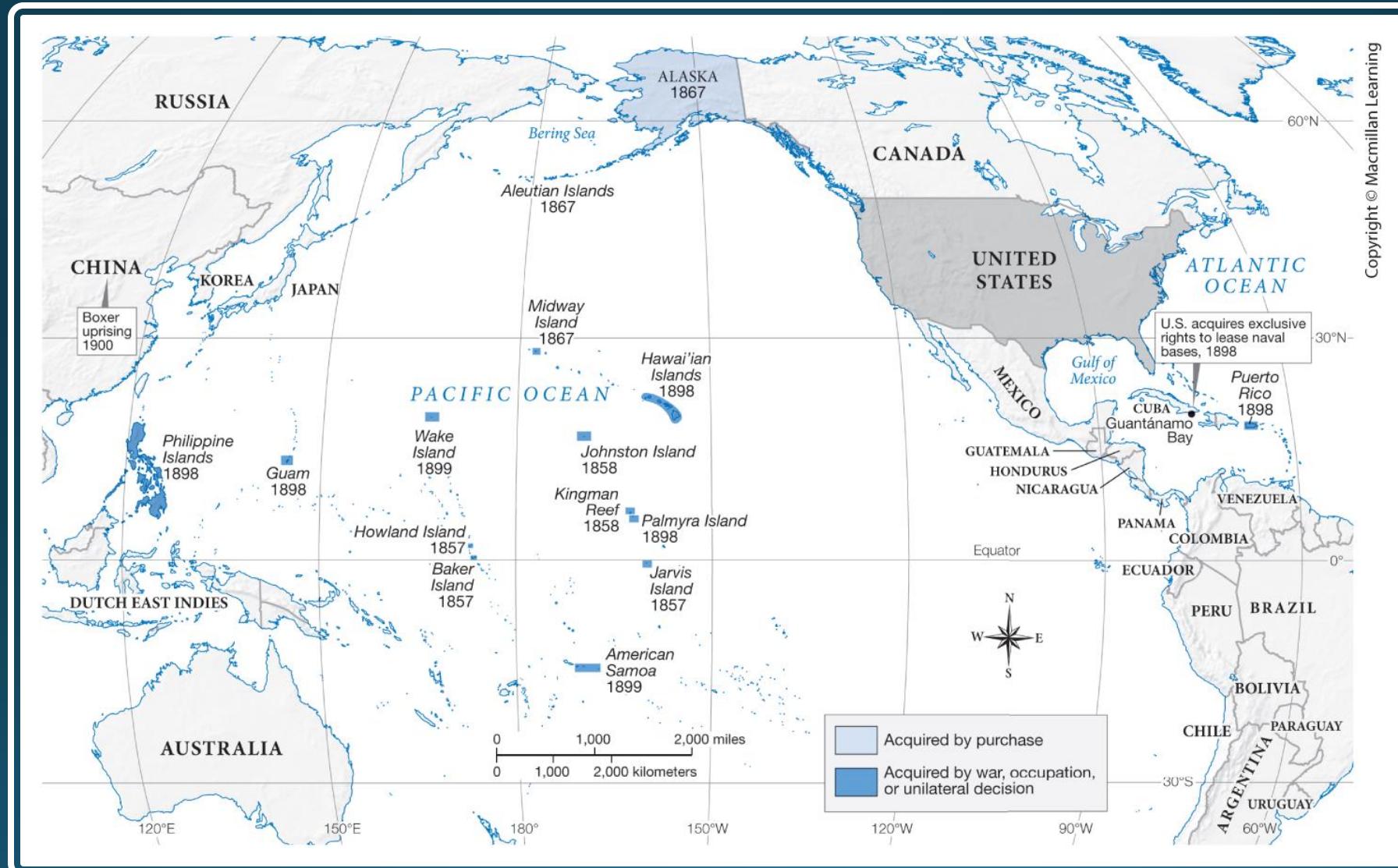


Debate over American Imperialism

- Platt Amendment
 - American Rule in Cuba
 - Right to Intervene on Cuba's "Behalf"
 - Guantanamo Bay
 - Not a US Territory
 - Paternalistic



United States Imperialism



Philippine-American War

- 1899 - 1901
- Emilio Aguinaldo & Philippine Rebels
- American Military



Emilio Aguinaldo (1869-1964)

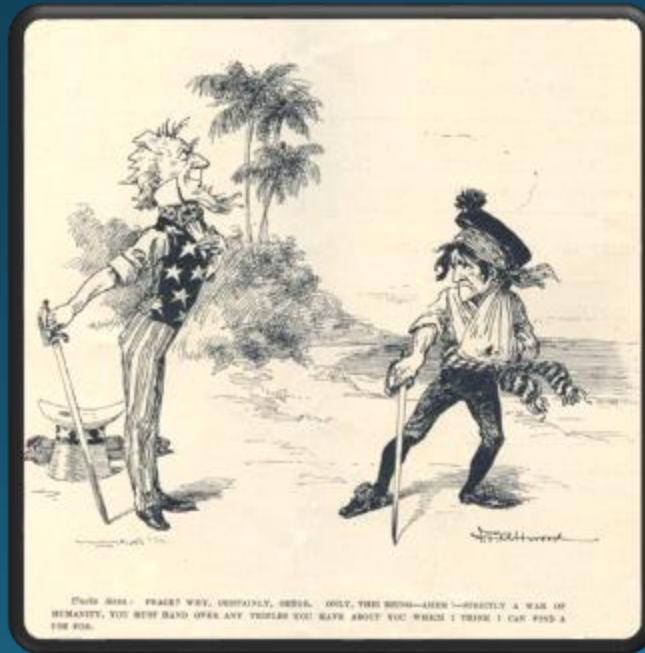
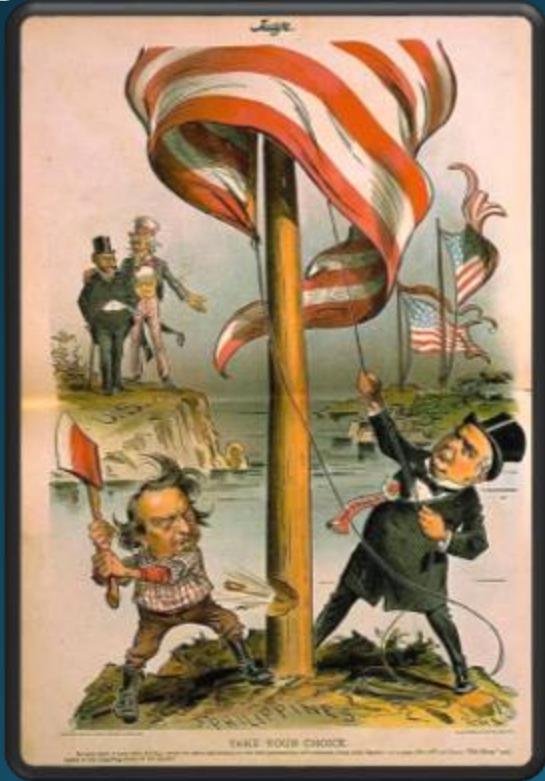
Philippine-American War

- 1899 - 1902
- Casualties:
 - ~5,000 Americans
 - ~25,000 Filipino Rebels
 - +200,000 Civilians
 - Famine & Cholera
- Steppingstone into Asia
 - Territory Until 1946
- New Forms of Torture
 - Waterboarding



United States Imperialism

- Vocal Minority
 - Democrats & Populists
- “We who have been the destroyers of oppression are asked now to become its agents.”
- The Majority
 - “We come as ministering angels, not despots.”





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SCHOOL BEGINS.

UNCLE SAM (*to his new class in Civilization*).— Now, children, you've got to learn these lessons whether you want to or not! But just take a look at the class ahead of you, and remember that, in a little while, you will feel as glad to be here as they are!

LETTMANN LITH CO PUCK BLDG NY