

1051. Daniel DeLeon, IWW, Wobblies, "Big Bull" Haywood

DeLeon denounced populists because they believed in free enterprise. Haywood was the leader of the Wobblies. The International Workers of the World (Wobblies) were a militant, radical union. They favored socialism and opposed free enterprise. They were disliked by big business and less radical unions.

1052. Pujo Committee

A committee formed to decide the fate of the Philippine Islands after the Spanish-American War.

1053. Federal Reserve Act

Regulated banking to help small banks stay in business. A move away from laissez-faire policies, it was passed by Wilson.

1054. Underwood-Simmons Tariff

October 13, 1913 - Lowered tariffs on hundreds of items that could be produced more cheaply in the U.S. than abroad.

1055. Income tax

The first step toward building government revenues and redistributing wealth, a tax that was levied on annual income over a specific amount and with certain legally permitted deductions.

1056. Federal Trade Commission, Cease and Desist Orders

A government agency established in 1914 to prevent unfair business practices and help maintain a competitive economy.

1057. Clayton Antitrust Act, labor's Magna Carta

1914 - Extended the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to give it more power against trusts and big business. It outlawed practices that had a dangerous likelihood of creating a monopoly, even if no unlawful agreement was involved.

1058. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925)

Served as Secretary of State under Wilson from 1913-1915, he resigned in protest of U.S. involvement in WW I.

1059. Arbitration Treaties

Negotiated by U.S. using arbitration, the mediation of a dispute, Taft promoted these agreements as an alternative to war in Latin America and Asia.

1060. Panama tolls dispute

Dispute over canal toll charge between the U.S. and Panama.

1061. Colonel House

He was openly pro-British and was sent to Europe by Wilson to mediate. He would tolerate no interference in matters of foreign policy.

1062. Louis Brandeis (1856-1941), "Brandeis Brief"

A lawyer and jurist, he created the "Brandeis Brief," which succinctly outlines the facts of the case and cites legal precedents, in order to persuade the judge to make a certain ruling.

1063. LaFollette Seaman's Act

LaFollette was a major leader of the Progressive movement from Wisconsin. He protested the cruel treatment that sailors received and led the fight for this act.

1064. Federal Highways Act, 1916

Passed by Wilson, it provided federal money to build roads. It helped to provide competition to the railroads' monopoly on public transportation.

1065. Adamson Act, 1916

Wilson pushed passage of this act which mandated an eight hour workday and time and a half for overtime.

1066. Smith-Lever Act, Smith-Hughes Act

1917-Established the U.S.'s first Food Administration with the authority to fix food prices, license distributors, coordinate purchases, oversee exports, act against hoarding and profiteering, and encourage farmers to grow more crops.

1067. Virgin Islands Purchased

1917 - U.S. bought them from Denmark and built a naval base to protect the Panama Canal and to prevent Germany's seizure of islands during WWI.

1068. Jones Act, 1916 (Philippine)

Promised Philippine independence. Given freedom in 1917, their economy grew as a satellite of the U.S. Filipino independence was not realized for 30 years.

1069. Jones Act, 1917 (Puerto Rico)

1917 - Puerto Ricans won U.S. citizenship and the right to elect their own upper house.

1070. Mexican Revolution, Diaz, Huerta, Carranza

Diaz was ruler of Mexico for 34 years, and caused much terror and bloodshed. Many people fled to the U.S. to plan a revolution. Huerta, in 1913, overthrew Diaz as dictator and had him murdered. Carranza was the leader of the forces against Huerta. The Mexican Revolution was an unstable situation that led to distrust between the U.S. and Mexico.

1071. Mexican Migration to the U.S.

In the 1800's, Mexicans began moving north to work in agriculture. In the 1920's, they moved into the cities. Men outnumbered women. They faced racial discrimination from Whites.

1072. "Watchful Waiting"

Often said by President Monroe during the U.S.'s isolationism period, when the U.S. was trying to stay out of the affairs of other countries in order to avoid war.

1073. ABC Powers

1899 - Name given to Argentina, Brazil and Chile. They tried to maintain peace in South and Central America.

1074. Pancho Villa, General Pershing

1916 - Villa attacked Columbus, New Mexico and Pershing was directed to follow him into Mexico. Pershing met with resistance and eventually left without finding Pancho Villa.

1075. Archangel Expedition

1917 - U.S. sent troops to the Soviet cities of Murmansk and Archangel to reinforce White Russians (non-Communists). The U.S. troops did not fight Communists, but instead defended the ports.

1076. "Sick Man of Europe," Ottoman Empire, Balkan Wars

Because the Ottoman Empire's internal authority had broken down, it was not able to keep order in Macedonia and Albania, and the Balkans were on the verge of war. After the second Balkan war, Bulgaria was forced to surrender much of the territory it won in the first Balkan war.

1077. Triple Entente; Allies

Britain, France and Russia all had economic and territorial ambitions and they all disliked Germany, so they formed an alliance for protection.

1078. Triple Alliance; Central Powers

Germany, Austria and Hungary formed an alliance for protection from the Triple Entente.

1079. Loans to the Allies

During WWII, loans were offered under the Lend-Lease Act, which became law March 11, 1941. The U.S. spent \$54 billion.

1080. British blockade

Declared a loose, ineffectual and hence illegal blockade, it defined a broad list of contraband which was not to be shipped to Germany by neutral countries.

1081. *Lusitania*, Arabic Pledge, Sussex Pledge

May 7, 1915 - British passenger ships were regularly sunk by German subs, but the *Lusitania* had Americans aboard and brought the U.S. into the war. Germany promised to stop submarine warfare.

1082. Election of 1916: Hughes, Wilson, issues

The Democrats emphasized a program of domestic reform. Charles Evans Hughes left the Supreme Court to challenge Wilson, a democrat.

1083. Unrestricted submarine warfare

This was the German practice of attacking any and all shipping to countries it was at war with. It annoyed neutral countries.

1084. Zimmerman note

1917 - Germany sent this to Mexico instructing an ambassador to convince Mexico to go to war with the U.S. It was intercepted and caused the U.S. to mobilize against Germany, which had proven it was hostile.

1085. Russian Revolutions, 1917, March and Bolshevik

After years of oppression, the peasants rebelled against the czars. The first government was democratic and weak, so another revolution overthrew that government and instituted a Communist government led by the Bolshevik party under Lenin. Lenin pulled Russia out of WWI (The Germans may have aided his rise to power so they would not have to fight on two fronts).

1086. War declared, April 1917

U.S. declared war on Germany due to the Zimmerman telegram and the attack on the *Lusitania*.

1087. "Make the world safe for democracy"

Wilson gave this as a reason for U.S. involvement in WWI.

1088. Creel Committee

Headed by George Creel, this committee was in charge of propaganda for WWI (1917-1919). He depicted the U.S. as a champion of justice and liberty.

1089. Bond drives

Campaigns to get people to buy government war bonds to finance the war, people traveled around America selling them and it was extremely successful in raising funds.

1090. War Industries Board

The most powerful agency of the war, it had to satisfy the allied needs for goods and direct American industries in what to produce.

1091. Bernard Baruch

Millionaire, he headed the War Industries Board after 1918.

1092. Herbert Hoover, Food Administration

He led the Food Administration and started many programs to streamline food production and distribution.

1093. Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918

Brought forth under the Wilson administration, they stated that any treacherous act or draft dodging was forbidden, outlawed disgracing the government, the Constitution, or military uniforms, and forbade aiding the enemy.

1094. Eugene V. Debs imprisoned

Debs repeatedly ran for president as a socialist, he was imprisoned after he gave a speech protesting WWI in violation of the Sedition Act.

1095. AEF

American Expeditionary Force was the first American ground troops to reach the European front. Commanded by Pershing, they began arriving in France in the summer of 1917.

1096. Selective service 1917 - Stated that all men between the ages of 20 and 45 had to be registered for possible military service. Used in case draft became necessary.

1097. Black migration to northern cities

During WWI, southern Blacks began to move north, where there were more jobs and less racism. The increased number of Blacks led to a White backlash and conditions like Southern racism.

1098. Aims of Allies and U.S. at Peace Conference

Allies wanted Germany to pay reparation for costs of war. Wilson brought 14 points, but only one was accomplished. The harsh punishment sent Germany into a depression and aided the rise of Hitler.

1099. Wartime manpower losses

WWI involved violent, modern weapons and old fighting styles. With so many men at war, nations needed other people to work in the factories and other wartime industries.

1100. Fourteen Points

Wilson's idea that he wanted included in the WWI peace treaty, including freedom of the seas and the League of Nations