AI. SOCIAL READJUSTMENT 1898-1914.

Survey of American life.

Manners, customs, dress, speech, diet.

Amelioration of rural life. Rural free delivery, 1902. Growth of interurban street cars. Consolidated schools. Cheap automobiles. Good roads movement.

Inventions important to social well-being. Widespread application of electricity to household tasks. Automobiles. Motion pictures. Wireless telegraphy. Experimental period of aviation beginning with Wright Brothers' flights in 1903.

Greater safety and comfort in railway travel.

Era of prosperity and rise of prices.

Era of billionaires.

New immigration. Areas of settlement. Social, economic and political consequences. Restrictive regulation. Anti-Japanese movement in California.

Increasing race consciousness of negro. National Urban League, 1906. National Association for Advancement of Colored People, 1909. Dubois vs. Booker T. Washington.

Popular sports and diversions. New developments in football, baseball, golf, tennis, boxing, etc. Great growth of amusement parks. Multiplication of "athletic" clubs. Rotary Club (1910) and its imitators. Rapid extension of city park systems.

First effective government regulation of "Big Business".

Age of superconsolidation. United States Steel Corporation, 1901; Southern Pacific merger, 1901; Northern Securities Company, 1901; International Harvester Company, 1902, etc.

Regulation of industrial combinations by state and nation.

Regulation of railroads by state and nation.

Federal regulation of banking and currency. 1908, 1913.

Progress of conservation of natural resources.

Taxation of wealth in form of inheritances, incomes, and corporation profits.

Efforts to secure social justice for wage-earners.

Welfare work in factories. Profit sharing. Workers' representation in management.

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Collective bargaining. Anthracite coal strike, 1902; Goldfield strike, 1907; New York shirt waist workers' strike, 1909; New York cloak makers' strike, 1909; Textile workers' strike at Lawrence, 1912; Paterson silk workers' strike, 1913; Colorado coal miners' strike, 1913-14.

Widespread adoption of labor legislation. Growth of doctrine of "police power". State and federal agencies of mediation and arbitration.

Growth of Socialism after formation of Socialist party (1898-1901).

Syndicalism. Establishment of I. W. W., 1905.

Conservation of child life.

Playground movement. Play life. Boy Scouts, 1910. Campfire Girls, 1912.

Spread of juvenile courts.

Children in industry: Child Labor Committee, 1904; Child Conservation League, 1913; National Child Welfare Association, 1912.

Health. "Save the Babies" campaign develops into National Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1909.

Child welfare legislation by state and nation. Thirty-one states act in 1913. Children's Bureau, 1912.

Co-operative movement.

Prohibition movement. Opposition of medical science to alcoholics. Opposition of employers. Rapid spread of local and state wide prohibition.

Religious life.

Increasing social consciousness of churches.

Efforts toward church unity. Federal Council of Churches, 1908.

Intellectual interests.

Public schools. Popularization of education. Herbartian influence in education. Progress toward socialization of education under leadership of Dewey, et al. Introduction of vocational training in secondary schools. Educational reconstruction in South.

New trend in journalism. Hearst originates "yellow press".

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The better journalism; New York Times under Ochs, 1896; Christian Science Monitor, 1906; Improvement in ethical standards. Feminizing of newspapers. Great newspaper syndicates.

Era of ten-cent magazines, beginning with McClure's (1893) but reaching full development after 1898. Muckraking.

Sociological trend of literature.

Higher education. Presidencies of Remsen (1902), Butler (1902), Wilson (1902), Van Hise (1903). Multiplication of graduate schools. University extension work.

Establishment of great benevolences: Southern Education Board, 1901); Rockefeller Institute, 1901; Carnegie Institution, 1902; General Education Board, 1903; Carnegie Foundation, 1905; Carnegie Corporation, 1911; Rockefeller Foundation, 1913

Progress of natural and applied sciences. Era of greatest development hitherto. Trend of science to become experimental.

Polar exploration.

Medical science. Increasing attention to preventive medicine, Gorgas discovers cause of yellow fever, 1900. His work of sanitation in Panama Zone, 1904. Stiles discovers hookworm, 1903. Park discovers cure for diptheria, 1912. Great progress in American surgery. Halstead, Cushing, W. J. Mayo, C. H. Mayo, et al

Legal science. Progress toward socialization of law by Pound, Wigmore, Holmes.

Pragmatism in philosophy. James, Dewey, et al.

Development of applied psychology.

Great productivity in social sciences. Training of experts for business, government and social work.

Stage productions. Serious drama. Drama League, 1912; Era of comic opera and vaudeville.

Painting.

Music.

Sculpture.(As much good work in this period as in whole century before, according to Lorado Taft).

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Development of international consciousness.

United States becomes chief exporting nation of the world,1900. American investments in foreign lands.

Issue of "Imperialism",1900. The new American outposts. Building of Panama canal.

United States in the Hague conference, 1899, 1907.Arbitration treaties. Bryan plan, 1913.

Revival of organized lay peace movement. Influence of Tolstoi, et al. American Association for International Conciliation, 1906; American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, 1910; World Peace Foundation, 1910; Carnegie Endowment, 1910; Church Peace Union, 1913.

Political trend.

New generation of leaders in nation.

Municipal reform. Seth Low, New York, 1901; Tom Johnson,Cleveland, 1901; "Golden Rule" Jones, and Brand Whitlock, Toledo. Spread of commission plan of government from Galveston, 1901.

Rejuvenation of popular government through initiative, referendum, recall, popular election of senators. Popular distrust of courts.

Constitutional revision. Six state constitutional conventions, 1903-15. Oregon as laboratory of democratic experimentation.

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