

XII. CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LIFE 1914-1926.

Effect of World War on American life, 1914-17

Material prosperity and rising cost of living. "War babies" and profiteering. Exportation of foodstuffs and munitions to belligerent countries. Rise of new industries (such as dye-making).

Acute labor unrest. Era of successful strikes. Migration of negroes into North. Race riots in northern cities.

Crystallization of public opinion with respect to belligerent powers. Propagandist activities. Activities of German conspirators in America.

American proposals for international peace and world stabilization.

American life under war conditions, 1917-18.

Mobilization of armed forces. Operation of draft. Organization and training of new army.

Mobilization of material resources. Council of National Defense. War Industries Board. Conversion of industry to war needs. Food production and conservation. Federal regulation of prices, fuel, telegraph, etc. Government operation of railroads.

Mobilization of financial resources. War revenue legislation. Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mobilization of spiritual resources. Committee on Public Information. Regimentation of public opinion.

Activities of American welfare agencies in United States and overseas.

Organized labor and the war. Anti-war and pacifist groups.

Effect of war on education. Scarcity of teachers. Abolition of teaching of foreign languages. Military training in colleges. Americanization movement.

Transition from war to peace.

Process of demobilization.

Veterans' organizations. American Legion (1919).

Readjustment of industry to peace conditions.

Return of railroads to private owners.

