**Pure Food & Drug Act (1906)**

For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Sec. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: Provided, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for except to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

**Political Cartoons**





**Political Progressivism: Constitutional Amendments (1913-1920)**

**AMENDMENT XVI**

*Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913.*

**Note**: Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

**AMENDMENT XVII**

*Passed by Congress May 13, 1912. Ratified April 8, 1913.*

**Note**: Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

**AMENDMENT XVIII**

*Passed by Congress December 18, 1917. Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed by amendment 21.*

**Section 1.**  
After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

**Section 2.**  
The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Section 3.**  
This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

**AMENDMENT XIX**

[*Passed by Congress June 4, 1919. Ratified August 18, 1920.*](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendment_19.html)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

***Twenty Years at Hull House* (1910) – Jane Addams**

[Addams is describing the motives for the formation of settlement houses. The settlement house, an approach to social reform with roots in the late 19th century, was a method for serving the poor in urban areas by living among them and serving them directly. As the residents of settlement houses learned effective methods of helping, they then worked to transfer long-term responsibility for the programs to government agencies. Settlement house workers, in their work to find more effective solutions to poverty and injustice, also pioneered the profession of social work.]

We have in America a fast-growing number of cultivated young people who have no recognized outlet for their active faculties. They hear constantly of the great social mal-adjustment, but no way is provided for them to change it, and their uselessness bangs about them heavily... These young people have had advantages of college, of European travel and economic study, but they are sustaining this shock of inaction. They have pet phrases, and they tell you that the things that make us all alike are stronger than the things that make us different. They say that all men are united by needs and sympathies far more permanent and radical than anything that temporarily divides them and sets them in opposition to each other...

This young life, so sincere in its emotion and good phrases and yet so undirected, seems to me as pitiful as the other great mass of destitute lives. One is supplementary to the other, and some method of communication can surely be devised....

I believe that there is a distinct turning among many young men and women toward this simple acceptance of Christ's message. They resent the assumption that Christianity is a set of ideas which belong to the religious consciousness, whatever that may be, that it is a thing to be proclaimed and instituted apart from the social life of the community. They insist that it shall seek a simple and natural expression in the social organism itself. The Settlement movement is only one manifestation of that wider humanitarian movement which throughout Christendom, but pre-eminently in England, is endeavoring to embody itself, not in a sect, but in society itself.

.....the opening of Hull House, combined the three trends: first the desire to interpret democracy in social terms; secondly, the impulse beating at the very source of our lives urging us to aid in the race progress; and, thirdly, the Christian movement toward Humanitarianism.

The Settlement then, is an experimental effort to aid in the solution of the social and industrial problems which are engendered by the modern conditions of life in a great city. It insists that these problems are not confined to any one portion of a city. It is an attempt to relieve, at the same time, the over accumulation at one end of society and the destitution at the other; but it assumes that this over accumulation and destitution is most sorely felt in the things that pertain to social and educational privileges. From its very nature it can stand for no political or social propaganda. It must, in a sense, give the warm welcome of an inn to all such propaganda, if perchance one of them be found an angel. The only thing to be dreaded in the Settlement is that it lose its flexibility, its power of quick adaptation, its readiness to change its methods as its environment may demand. It must be open to conviction and must have a deep and abiding sense of tolerance. It must be hospitable and ready for experiment. It should demand from its residents a scientific patience in the accumulation of facts and the steady holding of their sympathies as one of the best instruments for that accumulation. It must be grounded in a philosophy whose foundation is on the solidarity of the human race, a philosophy which will not waver when the race happens to be represented by a drunken woman or an idiot boy. Its residents must be emptied of all conceit of opinion and all self-assertion, and ready to arouse and interpret the public opinion of their neighborhood. They must be content to live quietly side by side with their neighbors, until they grow into a sense of relationship and mutual interests. Their neighbors are held apart by differences of race and language which the residents can more easily overcome. They are bound to see the needs of their neighborhood as a whole, to furnish data for legislation, and to use their influence to secure it. In short, residents are pledged to devote themselves to the duties of good citizenship and to the arousing of the social energies which too largely lie dormant in every neighborhood given over to industrialism. They are bound to regard the entire life of their city as organic, to make an effort to unify it, and to protest against its over-differentiation.

**The Elkins Act (1903) & Hepburn Act (1906)**

**The Elkins Act of 1903** was named for Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia. This piece of legislation was championed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a way to end the practice of rebates. Rebates were refunds to businesses which shipped large quantities on the railroads, and many railroad companies disliked it. Shippers could demand rebates and threaten to take their business elsewhere in the overbuilt and highly competitive American railroad network of the late nineteenth century. Urged by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Elkins placed the bill bearing his name before the Senate in early 1902 and it passed in February 1903, moving unanimously out of the Senate and passing by a 250 to 6 vote in the House.

The Elkins Act gave federal courts the power to end rate discrimination. Widely supported by larger railroad companies, the Elkins Act upheld the rates published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Act outlawed rebates and made the railroad company itself liable for punishment along with the entity receiving the refund. Railroad directors informed President Theodore Roosevelt of their desire to cease the practice of rebates and he supported the bill in private correspondence. Roosevelt’s vocal support for later legislation to regulate the industry—notably the Hepburn Act—and the use of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to end monopoly powers, as in the Northern Securities Case, can be traced in part to lessons learned during passage of the Elkins Act.

**The Hepburn Act** **of 1906** was a bill that fortified the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and strengthened federal regulation of railroads. Named for Rep. William Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the House Commerce Commission, the Act passed after a series of unpopular rate increases by railroad corporations. The railroads, enjoying improved demand for their services and victims of their own economic sophistication, realized by the turn of the century that costs were increasing, a phenomenon we now call inflation. In an effort to attract much-needed investment capital to improve efficiency and safety, the railroads raised the rates they charged for their services. Passengers and shippers reacted with anger at the announcement of the rate hikes.

The Hepburn Act expanded the powers of the 1903 Elkins Act. It gave ICC rulings the force of law (where before only the courts could enforce the regulations) and allowed the Commission to set maximum—though not minimum—“fair, just, and reasonable” rates. It also prohibited giving free passes except to railroad employees and created standard bookkeeping methods. Railroads were required to submit annual reports to the ICC, which therefore employed professional staff to examine railroad accounts. The number of Commissioners grew from five to seven and their term went from six to seven years.

President Roosevelt took an intense interest in passage of the bill and wholeheartedly supported the Hepburn Act. Alternately cooperating with Republicans and Democrats he worked to keep more stringent regulations out of the legislation. He thought improved government regulation of the industry was a middle way between the chaos of unfettered competition (which included the formation of monopolies) and government ownership of the railroads.

**Election of 1912**

**Republican Party Platform:**

High import tariffs.

Put limitations on female and child labor.

Workman’s Compensation Laws.

Against initiative, referendum, and recall.

Against “bad” trusts.

Creation of a Federal Trade Commission.

Stay on the gold standard.

Conservation of natural resources because they are finite.

**Democrat Party Platform:**

Government control of the monopolies   
  trusts in general were bad  
  eliminate them!!

Tariff reduction.

One-term President.

Direct election of Senators.

Create a Department of Labor.

Strengthen the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Did NOT support women’s suffrage.

Opposed to a central bank.

