

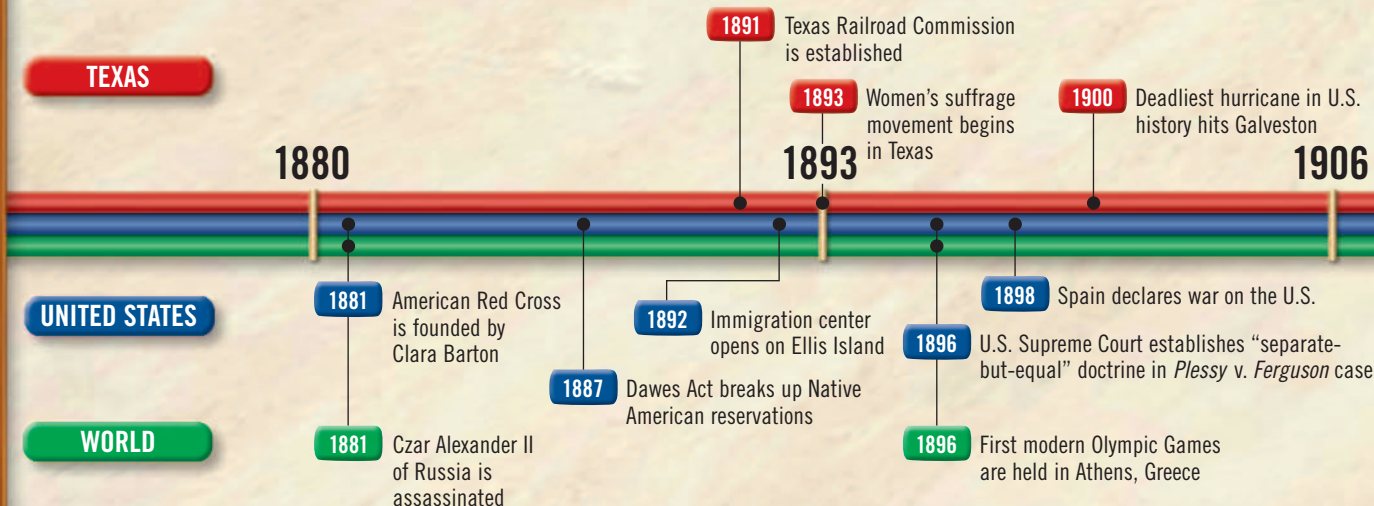
UNIT

6

TEXAS ADJUSTS TO CHANGING TIMES

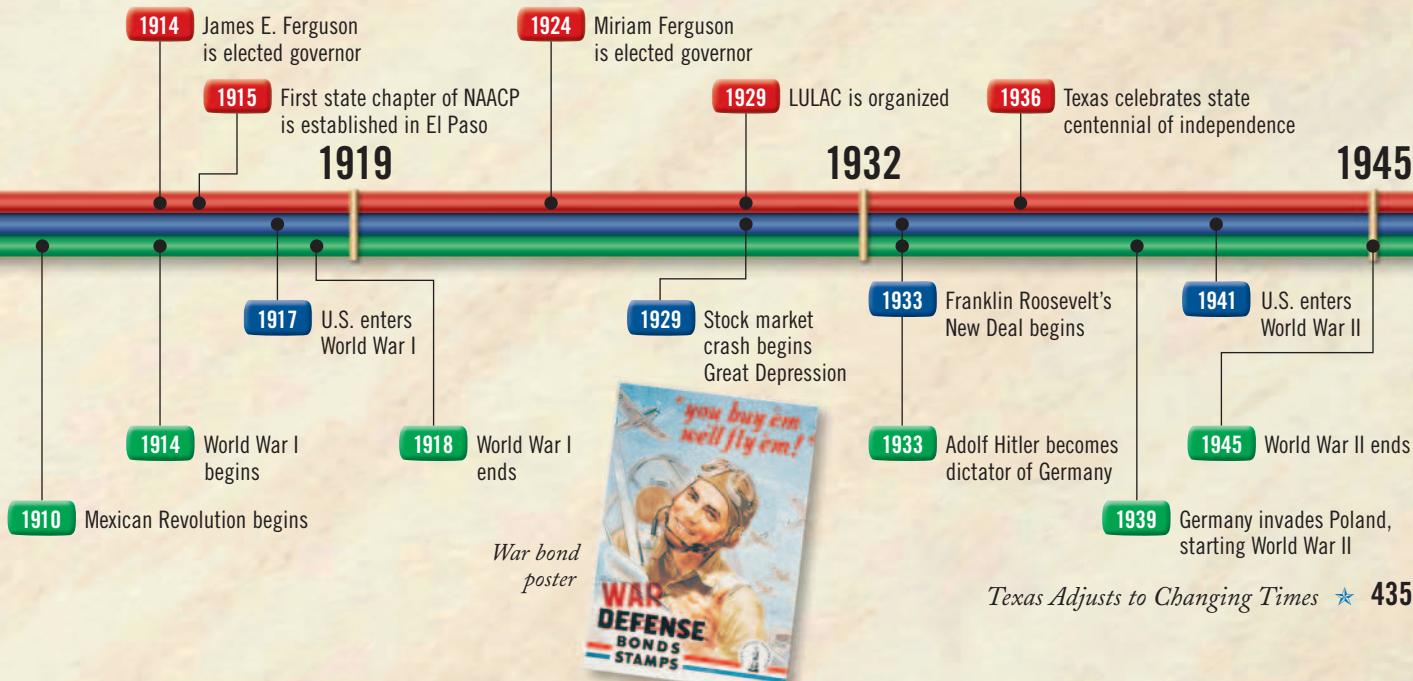
1880–1945

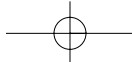
- CHAPTER 21** An Age of Reform
- CHAPTER 22** World War I and the 1920s
- CHAPTER 23** The Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II





Diego Rivera, *The Making of a Fresco Showing the Building of a City*





CHAPTER
21

An Age of Reform

1880–1920

SECTION 1 Early Reforms in Texas

SECTION 2 James Hogg and the Populists

SECTION 3 Progressivism and James Ferguson



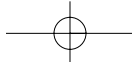
I registered to vote today. . . . You'll never know how I felt when I walked out with that piece of paper.

Texas suffrage leader Minnie Fisher Cunningham



Woman's suffrage program and parade





SKILL BUILDER

Reading Social Studies



Ben Shaun, *WCTU Parade* (Women's Christian Temperance Union)

Before You Read

Think of an issue that you care about. Perhaps you are concerned about violence in schools. How would you bring this issue to the attention of other students, voters and government leaders? Would you create posters to hang up in your school, write a letter to a local or state representative, or express your concerns at a school board meeting?

Think about

- ways to improve life for Texas students
- methods for making students aware of issues that affect them
- methods for making voters and officials aware of issues that affect students

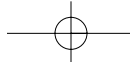
As You Read

The industrialization of Texas not only brought economic growth for the state but also led to many new problems for Texans. Beginning in the 1880s, several political movements aimed to improve life for Texans. Completing this chart for Chapter 21 will help you to understand some of the political movements of the late 1800s and early 1900s.

- Copy the chart in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, fill in the first column with a brief description of the political movement.
- Then fill in the next two columns with the groups that participated in each movement and their goals.

Organizing Information

MOVEMENT	WHAT IS IT?	WHO PARTICIPATED?	GOALS
Prohibition			
Suffrage			
Populism			
Progressivism			



SECTION



Early Reforms in Texas

Why It Matters Now

Reforms enacted during this period of Texas history were the foundation for education and women's rights in our state.

TERMS & NAMES

reform, **poll tax**, **prohibition**, **temperance**, Eighteenth Amendment, **suffrage**, Texas Equal Suffrage Association, **primary**, Nineteenth Amendment

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the Reform Era in Texas history and describe its characteristics.
2. Describe how the state government managed Texas education.
3. Evaluate early reform movements in Texas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

MAIN IDEA

With the development of industry and transportation, life in Texas was changing dramatically. As a result, Texas laws and policies needed to change as well.

WHAT Would You Do?

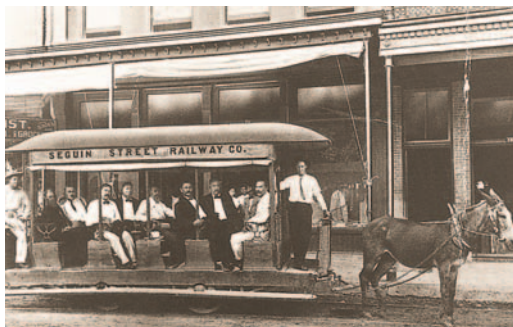
Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that a huge company moves to your town, instantly doubling the population. Hundreds of new students enroll in your school, creating overcrowded classrooms and a variety of other problems. To keep the school operating smoothly, some new rules will need to be made. How should the school go about making these changes? What if the school were to ignore the problems?

A Time of Change



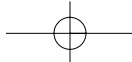
Streetcar, Seguin

Although most Texans still lived in rural areas during the late 1800s, the state's urban population was increasing rapidly. Railroads, the telegraph, and the telephone improved transportation and communications dramatically. Industry created a new way of living and working in the Lone Star State. In the wake of all this change, many Texans began to feel that their government was not keeping up with the times. Some of its old ways no longer served Texas's growing society. During this time more and more Texans began to demand **reforms** to the state's laws and policies.

On the Road to Reform

reform *changes made to improve something*

The individuals who governed Texas between 1876 and 1890 decided that the people of Texas would be better served if restrictions, or limits, were placed on state government. First, they limited the powers of the governor. Many state officials who once were appointed by the governor now had to be elected by the voters. In addition, the legislature approved few new taxes and took steps to reduce government spending. However, such spending cuts left the state little money to make improvements or to take care of emergencies.



◀ In spite of lack of funds, a grand ball was held for the opening of the new capitol. ● What items are pictured around the edge of the program? Why were they considered important?



To Mathematics

The Texas Capitol is built of native pink granite, quarried at Granite Mountain near Marble Falls. An entire railroad was built to carry the 15,700 carloads of granite that were used in the construction. ● If **150,000 tons of granite were used to build the capitol**, about how many pounds of stone were in each of the 15,700 railroad-car loads?

This lack of funding meant that the state government sometimes had to be a little creative when it came to paying for projects. The state traded 3,050,000 acres of land in the Texas Panhandle to a company from Chicago that agreed to build the new capitol building. The land became the famous XIT Ranch. The capitol building is still in use, more than 100 years after its dedication in 1888.

But government funding was just one of the challenges Texas would face during this period. Many Texans demanded reforms to improve education, ban alcoholic beverages, and ensure women’s rights.

poll tax *a tax that each person must pay in order to vote*

Improving Education

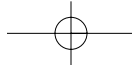
During the Republic and early statehood, the state set aside land specifically for public education. Then, in 1854, it established a permanent school fund. Yet by the 1870s Texas had not successfully established an organized school system. To create more schools, the Constitution of 1876 set aside funds from the sale of public lands. It also passed a **poll tax** and reserved other tax revenues for schools. When state school tax was added after 1883, the money finally was in place for a public school system.

▼ Governor Hogg dedicated public funds to improve education for students like these, shown posing for a class photo in Castell, Texas. ● How are these students dressed? Do you think this was typical for most students in Texas in the early 1900s? Why?

Beginning in 1884, a state superintendent of public instruction was elected, and counties were allowed to create their own school districts. Soon children were crowding the system. More schools were built—especially in the cities. By 1910 almost one million children attended Texas schools.

Meanwhile, commercial farming and industry were becoming big businesses. As a result, more emphasis was placed on the training that prepared students for jobs. Schools began to offer courses in agriculture,





ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF WOMEN IN TEXAS POLITICS AROUND 1900

WHEN	WHO	WHERE	WHAT
1885	Elizabeth Turner Fry	San Antonio	Organized women's suffrage movement
1893	Rebecca Hayes	Galveston	Founded Texas Equal Rights Association
1903	Annette, Elizabeth, & Katharine Finnigan	Houston	Formed the Texas Woman Suffrage Association
1905	M.E.Y. Moore	Gainesville	Organized the Texas Association of Colored Women
1911	Anna Hertzberg	San Antonio	President, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs
1911	Jovita Idar Juárez	Laredo/ San Antonio	Established the League of Mexican Women; started a free kindergarten
1913	Leonor Villegas de Magnon	Laredo	Founded <i>La Cruz Blanca</i> , the White Cross, to help soldiers wounded in the Mexican Revolution
1915	Minnie Fisher Cunningham	Galveston	President, Texas Woman Suffrage Association; cofounder of national League of Women Voters
1918	Annie Webb Blanton	Austin	First female president of Texas State Teachers Association; first woman elected to state office
1918	Christia Daniels Adair	Kingsville/ Houston	African American suffrage leader; later member of the NAACP

▲ Women of all races and ethnic backgrounds rallied behind one main issue in the early 1900s.
● **What was that cause?**



Jovita Idar Juárez

Born in Laredo in 1885, Jovita Idar Juárez was an important leader in the fight for women's rights. She was a teacher, a journalist, and a political activist. She worked to improve the education and social conditions for poor Mexican Americans in Texas. Juárez was involved in political activities without actually being able to vote. She formed La Liga Femenil Mexicanista, or the League of Mexican Women, in 1911. ● **How do you think Juárez's professional experiences motivated her to help others?**



carpentry, and industrial trades. A system of higher education, or education beyond high school, also was put into place. In the 1870s and 1880s several colleges and universities were created, including Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin.

Prohibition

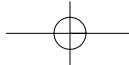
The **prohibition** movement in Texas began as early as 1866, when Texas saloons were forced to close on Sundays. In the early 1870s, more citizens began voicing concerns about alcohol's effects on society. As a result, several organizations set out to ban the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. They believed that getting rid of alcohol would reduce crime, poverty, and family violence.

Strong organizations led the **temperance** movement in Texas. The United Friends of Temperance was the first statewide organization to support a total ban on alcohol. Texas women also started local chapters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. By 1911, some 166 Texas counties had become "dry," meaning that all alcohol sales were outlawed within their borders. Another 59 counties were partially dry. The remaining counties were "wet," allowing the sale of alcohol.

When World War I began, people were concerned about the effects of alcohol on young soldiers away from home. In 1918 Texas passed a law banning saloons within a 10-mile radius of military camps. That same year, Texas closed all saloons and the state legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This amendment prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages.

prohibition *a national movement to ban the manufacture, sale, transportation, or use of alcoholic beverages*

temperance *avoidance of alcohol*



Women's Suffrage

Texas women were becoming increasingly active in politics. They worked hard to ban child labor and pass other social reforms. But the Texas Constitution of 1876 denied women **suffrage**. Many women found it absurd that they were running businesses, raising families, and performing other important duties, yet they still could not vote.



▲ Mrs. L. W. Evans, president of the San Antonio Federation of Women's Clubs, cast her vote in 1924. ● How do you think she felt?

TEXAS VOICES

If a woman steals from her employer, does her father, husband, brother or son serve out her term in prison? . . . Why is it that the only place in the world a man wants to represent a woman is at the ballot box?

Jane Yelvington McCallum, Texas suffrage leader

Women established the Texas Woman Suffrage Association, later called the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, in 1903. This group brought the issue of women's rights before the state legislature many times. Each time, however, the reforms were defeated. Finally, in 1918, Texas passed a bill giving women the right to vote in state **primaries**. Less than a month later, more than 386,000 Texas women had registered to vote. In June 1919, the Texas legislature voted to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Women had finally won the right to vote.

Texas women lost no time in making their votes count. Annie Webb Blanton became the first woman elected to state office when she was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Many more women would be elected in the years to come.

suffrage *the right to vote*
primary *an election held to determine who will serve as a political party's candidate in a major election*

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

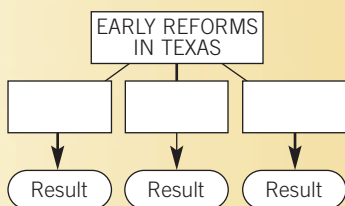
Terms & Names

Identify:

- reform
- poll tax
- prohibition
- temperance
- Eighteenth Amendment
- suffrage
- primary
- Nineteenth Amendment

Organizing Information

Use a cause-and-effect diagram like the one shown to analyze the results of early reforms in Texas.



Which of these early reforms is no longer in effect? Why do you think it failed?

Critical Thinking

1. What key issues marked the early decades of the Reform Era in Texas history?
2. After 1884, how did the state and the individual counties of Texas work together to govern public schools?
3. Overall, do you think the reforms you read about in this section were effective? Why or why not?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Rapid growth in population is one change that can create a need for new rules or laws. What types of changes did Texas go through between 1865 and 1900? How did these changes lead to a need for reforms?

ACTIVITY

Citizenship

Research a Texas suffrage leader. Then outline and prepare a two-minute informative oral presentation summarizing this person's background and accomplishments.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



Supporting a Point of View

LEARNING *the Skill*

People often have different opinions about the same topic. For instance, you may love a certain television show, but your best friend may think it's silly. If you each were to write a review of that show, your descriptions would be very different. You would be writing about the show from different points of view.

How can you persuade someone to agree with your point of view? There are several ways. First, it is important to use logic and reason in your argument. You also should present facts to support your opinions.

Finally, to avoid offending readers or overstating your opinion, you should leave out overly emotional words and statements. These practices will allow you to present a reasonable argument that can be very persuasive to readers.

To support a point of view, use the following steps:

- Clearly state your opinions and beliefs on a topic.
- Avoid offending readers by leaving out words that are personal or are too emotional.
- Present facts and information to support your point of view.
- If appropriate, use persuasive language to convince your readers that your point of view is valid and that they should agree with you.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following selection to determine whether the author adequately supports his or her point of view. Then answer the questions that follow.

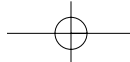
Facing a tidal wave of male opposition, women in Texas worked tirelessly to gain the right to vote. Again and again, they appealed to state legislators—all of whom were men—to give their wives, mothers, and daughters the same rights that they enjoyed. But many of the men would not hear of it. Naysayers claimed the political climate was already in enough turmoil without adding women's opinions to the mix. Others simply considered women too soft-hearted to make tough political decisions.

But Texas women would not give up. They brought the issue of women's suffrage to state leaders in 1869, 1875, 1895, 1907, and 1915, each time meeting with defeat. Only when Governor William P. Hobby was elected in 1917 did the legislature finally decide to listen. On March 26, 1918, a new law allowed women to vote in some Texas elections. The next year, the state legislature ratified the Nineteenth Amendment, and by 1920 women throughout the United States could boast of the right to vote.

1. What do you think is the author's point of view on the issue of women's suffrage in Texas? Is the author for or against women's right to vote?
2. What words or statements reveal this point of view?
3. What information supports the validity of the author's point of view?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Newspaper editorial pages are filled with differing points of view. Write a letter to the editor of an area newspaper stating your point of view on a political issue or event. Be sure to follow the steps in *Learning the Skill*, including supporting your point of view with facts and information. Find a partner and exchange drafts of your letters. Identify his or her point of view, underline any supporting information, and make editing suggestions. Then prepare a final copy of your letter using your partner's comments. As a class, post the letters on a wall, read them, and vote on the most persuasive ones. Send these to the newspaper.



SECTION



James Hogg and the Populists

Why It Matters Now

Reform-minded citizens continue to try to regulate businesses to eliminate unfairness.

TERMS & NAMES

the Grange, James S. Hogg, **trust**, **monopoly**, **antitrust**, Farmers' Alliance, Texas Railroad Commission, **populism**, People's Party, **graduated income tax**

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify James S. Hogg.
2. Describe the point of view of the People's Party.
3. Evaluate the effects of the populist reform movement.

MAIN IDEA

After enduring the unfair practices of railroads and other corporations, citizens rose up and demanded that the rights of the average Texas citizen be protected.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

In the 1880s a man named James Hogg stepped up to lead a reform movement. Hogg called upon Texans to reclaim control of their corrupt state government and demand that it protect and serve all citizens equally.

To preserve liberty against these special-privilege grabbers you must keep your hand on your ballot, your eye on your legislator and your mind on the course of your government.



James Hogg

James S. Hogg, *Speeches and State Papers of James Stephen Hogg*

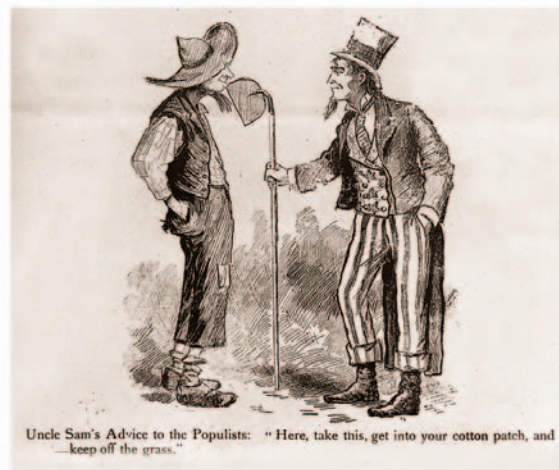
The Call for Reform

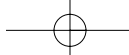
During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the Texas economy was determined by industry and big business. The people who controlled successful companies often became very wealthy. Some discovered they could use their money and power to manipulate the laws. Unfortunately, this often occurred at the expense of farmers and other average citizens. To combat growing corruption and to return power to the general population, many Texans began calling for reform.

Railroad Abuses

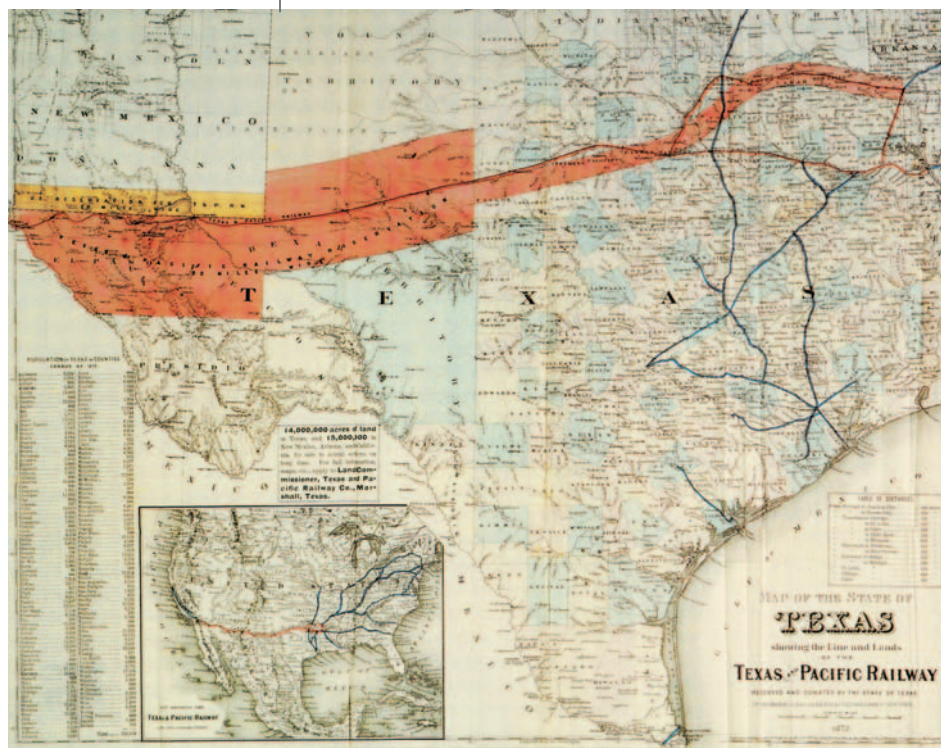
Railroads had been a mixed blessing for Texans. They were a fast and effective mode of transportation that provided farmers and businesses with an efficient way to get goods to market.

▼ This political cartoon suggests that Uncle Sam wanted to have little to do with the farmer. ● **In what way do the two men's postures and clothing help express the cartoon's meaning?**





- Vast amounts of land, shown in orange and yellow, were given by the state to the railroad companies to encourage them to build lines there. The railroads profited by selling the land at high prices. ● **Why might farms and businesses be willing to pay high prices for this land?**



THE GRANGE

After the Civil War, Texas farmers formed the Patrons of Husbandry, known as the Grange. The organization gave farmers a social setting in which they could get to know each other and share information about crops and livestock. In the 1870s Grange farmers realized they could join together to purchase farm products in bulk for a cheaper price. The Grange opened 150 stores across Texas to sell these lower-cost goods to its members. Grange farmers also began pressuring leaders to end unfair railroad practices.

trust *a group of companies in the same industry that set prices and reduce competition*

monopoly *one company's complete control over a type of product or service in a market*

However, railroad companies often followed unfair practices in dealing with passengers and businesses.

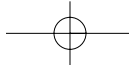
In many cases, railroad companies took lands given to them by the government and sold them to farmers and small businesses at extremely high prices. Railroad companies also took advantage of customers by charging higher freight rates for short hauls than for long hauls. They often allowed their political friends to ride for free. They even gave rebates to preferred customers while charging the average passenger full fare. In addition, some railroad companies banded together to control prices.

Reform-minded Texans thought these practices should be stopped. They reasoned that because the state government had given the railroad companies more than 30 million acres of land, it had every right to correct these abuses. They would find their champion in Texan James S. Hogg.

Hogg's Fight for Reform

Born near Rusk, Texas, in 1851, James Stephen Hogg was a self-made man. After losing both his parents as a boy, Hogg went on to become a successful printer and then a lawyer. From 1880 to 1884, he served as a district attorney in Texas. In 1886 Hogg was elected state attorney general. Once in office, Hogg led the fight for reform of large corporations. He began by bringing lawsuits against insurance companies that were not following Texas laws. He forced dozens of these companies to stop operating in Texas, saving citizens more than \$1 million.

After successfully cleaning up the insurance industry, Hogg turned his attention to the railroads. One of his first goals was to break up the Texas Traffic Association, a railroad **trust**. By controlling competition, the Texas Traffic Association was able to set high prices for its services. Hogg argued that this created an unfair **monopoly** in the railroad industry. Hogg led



the fight for a state **antitrust** law, which would make such monopolies illegal. The law was passed in 1889.

The Railroad Commission

Because of his efforts to reform the railroads, Hogg was strongly supported by groups like the Farmers' Alliance. This group was a political organization formed by Grange members and other farmers. Hogg's popularity with ordinary citizens helped him win the election for governor in 1890.

As governor, Hogg continued his reform of the railroad companies. One of his most important accomplishments was the forming of the Texas Railroad Commission by the Texas legislature in 1891. Headed by former U.S. senator John H. Reagan, the commission was formed to oversee all railroad operations in the state. Under Reagan's leadership, the commission put an end to rate fixing, unreasonable shipping costs, and other unfair practices.

But railroads were not the only target of Hogg's reforms. During his term he tried to make more land available to Texans by forcing corporations to sell some of their land. He also limited the amount of debt a city could have, lengthened the school year from four to six months, increased school and college funding, and changed the way decisions were made about pardons for prisoners. Many of these kinds of reforms became known as the Hogg Laws.

Hogg and the Populists

Governor Hogg was successful in his reforms because he was riding a new wave of political support known as populism. **Populism** was a nationwide movement of rural citizens who had not benefited from the modern lifestyle made possible by the growth in industry. Although urban businesses were thriving, many farmers were falling into economic ruin. Farmers and ranchers in West Texas felt that their interests were being ignored by the government. To correct the situation, farmers in Lampasas County formed the Farmers' Alliance, which soon spread throughout the South. Together with other farmers, ranchers, and farm laborers, they formed their own party in 1892. Known as the People's Party (or Populist Party), its members were called Populists.

The Populists relied on newspapers, religious groups, and speakers such as "Cyclone Davis" to promote their political views. They demanded government regulation of businesses; public ownership of the railroads, telephone, and telegraph lines; and elimination of the national banking system. Populists supported the creation of public warehouses where farmers could store their excess crops until prices increased. They also called for labor reform, a **graduated income tax**, and the direct election of U.S. senators. Previously, the state legislature had chosen U.S. Senators.

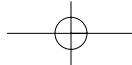


▲ The political cartoon "The Grange Awakening the Sleepers" (1873) shows a farmer trying to warn unconcerned citizens about the abuses of the railroads. ● How did this cartoonist view the dangers to farmers?

antitrust *opposed to large corporations that control or limit business activities*

populism *a political movement of the common people that resulted in the formation of the People's Party*

graduated income tax *a tax set according to how much a person earns*



Lone Star Legends

"Miss Ima" Hogg

While it is true that James Hogg named his daughter Ima, it is a myth that he named three other children Ura, Heza, and Sheza. In fact, Hogg's three other children had relatively ordinary names: Will, Mike, and Tom. Hogg reportedly never considered how his daughter's name would sound. He named her for a character in a poem by his late brother. "Miss Ima," as she came to be known, helped establish the Houston Symphony Orchestra and made many valuable contributions to the state of Texas.



The Populists never did control the state government. However, some Populists were elected to office. In 1892 they won eight seats in the Texas House of Representatives, one seat in the Texas Senate, and many local offices. In 1894 they gained even more offices. But after 1896 the movement faded. This was most likely because the larger Democratic Party began to adopt many of the Populists' ideas. The state economy also began to improve, creating a small increase in farm prices and easing some of the farmers' economic worries. Populists shared a goal more than political policies. They wanted the government of the people to protect the interests of common workers.

Populism After Hogg

In 1895 a new Texas governor took over. Charles A. Culberson preserved the popular Hogg reform agenda and supported legislation to give the Railroad Commission more power. Culberson continued to enforce antitrust laws, supported reform of the courts, and improved educational opportunities for African Americans and Mexican Americans. However, by the end of his term, enthusiasm for populism was fading. By the time he left office, the Populist movement was over.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

Identify:

- the Grange
- James S. Hogg
- trust
- monopoly
- antitrust
- Farmers' Alliance
- Texas Railroad Commission
- populism
- People's Party
- graduated income tax

Organizing Information

Use an organizer like the one shown to list at least three important political issues of the Populists.

SUPPORT TEXAS POPULISM!

What Populists Believe:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Summarize the Populist political party in one statement.

Critical Thinking

1. Who led the Populist movement in Texas? What do you think was this person's most important contribution in helping the Populists?
2. Why do you think farmers felt they needed to create a new political party? What was the name of this party?

3. How did the Populist reform movement affect Texas history?

A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 443. What do you think James Hogg meant by "keep your hand on your ballot"? How does this action illustrate one responsibility of Texas citizens?

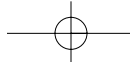
ACTIVITY

Citizenship

Work with a partner to design a political symbol for the People's Party. Write a brief explanation of your symbol. Then research the actual Populist symbol. Compare and discuss your symbols as a class.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



SECTION



Progressivism and James Ferguson

Why It Matters Now

The fact that you have a textbook to study from illustrates the impact of the Progressive reform movement.

TERMS & NAMES

progressivism, commission, blacklist, James E. Ferguson, **impeach,** Jim Crow laws, **segregate**

OBJECTIVES

1. Evaluate the Progressive reform movement in Texas.
2. Identify James E. Ferguson.
3. Describe the struggles of Texas minorities during the early 1900s.

MAIN IDEA

During the early 1900s, populism expanded into the Progressive movement. Progressives wanted the government to operate more like a business. A number of politicians joined this effort, including controversial governor James E. Ferguson.

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you have been given the task of creating a Web page for your class. You will need two students to help you. How would you choose the students who would do the best job? What qualities might you look for? How might this scenario compare to choosing government leaders?

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook.



Reform Spreads to the Cities

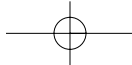
As Texas entered the 1900s, the spirit of reform that had sprouted in rural areas spread to the cities. Urban Texans, however, were less interested in agricultural issues such as crop prices. Rather, they were interested in labor, industry, education, political processes, and other issues that directly affected their lives.

Between 1890 and the early 1930s, urban areas were growing and big business was on the rise. Increased tax revenues provided a great deal of money to the government. Reformers wanted to spend this money on public programs. In addition, businesses were developing more efficient ways to operate. Reformers wanted to apply these principles to government in order to improve the economy and to reduce waste and corruption. These beliefs about social, economic, and political reform were known as **progressivism**. The movement's supporters were called Progressives.

Disaster Leads to Change

One of the basic ideals of progressivism grew out of a terrible disaster. In the summer of 1900, the city of Galveston was struck by a devastating hurricane. Winds in excess of 120 miles per hour and waves 20 feet higher than normal washed over the city, crushing buildings and drowning thousands in the worst natural disaster ever to hit the United States.

progressivism *social reform movement based on improving society through the power of the government*



HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIPS

Galveston is on a low-lying barrier island just 9 feet above sea level. The hurricane of 1900 drove storm waves that were 20 feet higher than normal across the entire island, sweeping away houses and the bridge to the mainland. Galveston had been the most successful port in Texas, but it never fully recovered from the storm. Houston soon became the major port in the state. ● **Why do you think hurricanes kill fewer people in the United States today than they did in 1900?**

TEXAS VOICES

Sunday, September 9, 1900, revealed one of the most horrible sights that ever a civilized people looked upon. About three thousand homes, nearly half the residence portion of Galveston, had been completely swept out of existence, and probably more than six thousand persons had passed from life to death during that dreadful night. . . . Where 20,000 people lived on the 8th not a house remained on the 9th.

Dr. Isaac M. Cline, special report on the Galveston hurricane of September 8, 1900

When it came time to rebuild Galveston, the people knew that their old form of government would never be able to handle such a huge task. To solve this problem, citizens formed a new kind of government called a city **commission**. In this system, voters elected a mayor and five commissioners to run the city. Commissioners were chosen for their knowledge of a certain area of city development, such as transportation or water and sewer services. Galveston's new form of city government proved so effective that, by 1920, hundreds more cities in Texas and the United States had adopted commissions government.

Progressives Push for Change

Progressives pushed for other social, economic, and political reforms. Laws were passed to protect Texas laborers. Under these reforms, companies could no longer use **blacklists** to discriminate against members of labor unions. They also were banned from issuing company scrip instead of money for wages. A limit was set on the number of hours employees could

commission *a group of government officials elected to perform specific duties*

blacklist *a list of persons who are to be punished or boycotted*

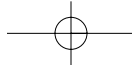


Galveston after the hurricane

Galveston today

THE CITY OF GALVESTON The hurricane of 1900 was unlike anything Galveston residents had seen before. Winds that reached 120 miles per hour ripped sheets of wood and metal from buildings and swirled them through the air like deadly missiles. Many people were cut down by the flying debris as they ran for safety. A 15-foot storm surge washed over the city, tearing houses from their foundations and sending them flying—with

families still inside. To avoid a repeat of this tragedy, Galveston residents pumped in sand from the floor of the Gulf of Mexico to raise the city several feet higher. Buildings were set onto higher foundations. City leaders built a 17-foot seawall to break the waves during storms. They also constructed an all-weather bridge that connects the island to the mainland. ● **Why do you think residents chose to rebuild the city rather than abandon it?**



work in a single day. Among the most important reforms of this time were new child labor laws. These laws made it illegal for children under 12 to work in industrial plants in Texas. Children under 16 could no longer work in mines, distilleries, or breweries. The first 15 years of the 1900s also included the creation of a state banking system, better conditions in Texas prisons, and a fairer way to tax property. In addition, new laws were passed to have foods and drugs inspected for safety before they could be sold to the public.

“Farmer Jim” Takes Office

In 1915 James E. Ferguson was elected governor of the state of Texas. A self-educated lawyer and banker, Ferguson had no political experience. His campaign ignored prohibition and concentrated instead on what he thought was a more important issue—namely, helping poor tenant farmers. This dedication to rural interests and the fact that he had once been a farmer himself soon gained Ferguson the nickname “Farmer Jim.”

Ferguson’s first term of office was productive. As promised, he passed laws limiting the amount of rent landowners could charge tenant farmers. He created the State Department of Forestry. He pushed to improve rural schools and to increase funding for Texas colleges. In his second term he expanded labor laws and education reforms. At the same time, Ferguson began making some powerful enemies.

Ferguson Is Impeached

Early in his second term the governor began a war of words with the University of Texas Board of Regents. He was angry because the board refused to fire six professors who had opposed him in the election. They also hired a university president without consulting him. To get even, Ferguson vetoed the university’s funding. A movement to **impeach** the governor was put into motion.

In July of 1917, the Texas legislature met in a special session to impeach the governor. Of 21 charges, lawmakers approved 10 charges against Ferguson. Seven of the charges involved mishandling state funds. The day before the final ruling, the governor resigned from office to avoid impeachment. The next day, he was impeached anyway and banned from ever again holding public office in the state of Texas.

African Americans Seek Reform

Although the Progressive movement brought some positive change to Texas, thousands of Texans still suffered from poor economic conditions, limited educational resources, and unfair treatment. Many African American Texans found themselves powerless after Reconstruction. Afraid that African

LEGISLATION RESULTING FROM WOMEN’S EFFORTS, 1903–1922

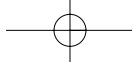
DATE	LAW OR PROGRAM
1903	Girls Industrial College (now Texas Woman’s University)
1906	Pure Food Inspection
1907	Public School Kindergarten; Juvenile Court System
1909	State Library Commission
1910	Sanitary Drinking Fountains
1911	Child Labor Laws
1913	Married Women’s Property Rights
1915	Required School Attendance; Working Women’s Protection
1917	Aid to Dependent Children
1918	Free Public School Textbooks
1922	Bureau of Child Hygiene

▲ Women and women’s groups gave their support to a variety of causes. ● **What groups of people benefited most from these laws?**

impeach to bring charges of misconduct against a public official to remove him or her from office

- ▼ African Americans attended separate schools that were usually poorly funded. Students and members of the community often had to construct their own buildings.
- **Why do you think education was considered so important in African American communities?**





Alianza Hispano-Americana

The Alianza Hispano-Americana (AHA) was a *mutualista* organization that came to Texas in 1906. It was founded to provide life insurance, loans, and adult education to its members, and to preserve their culture. Membership in AHA was limited to Mexican American workers, male or female, who demonstrated a good work ethic and high moral character.

● How could *mutualistas* help their members make gains in a society that treats minorities unfairly?

Americans would vote for Republicans in elections, Democratic leaders threatened and harassed them to keep them from voting. Then, in 1902, the state legislature passed a law requiring Texans to pay a poll tax in order to vote. In effect, this took away the right to vote from many minorities and poor whites because they could not afford to pay the tax.

In addition, new laws resulted in unfair treatment for many African American Texans. In 1910 and 1911 the legislature passed laws **segregating** railroad cars and waiting rooms. These were called Jim Crow laws. Water fountains, restrooms, schools, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, and other public places also became segregated by law. To fight this unfair treatment, some African American Texans joined labor unions. In 1912 Houston residents formed a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP.

Hispanic Texans

Many Mexican Americans and other Hispanic Texans faced similar challenges. In the late 1800s Hispanic Texans had held some political power. However, Hispanics were also victims of the Jim Crow laws. Like African Americans, Hispanic Texans were not allowed into public places and were required to attend separate schools. They could not obtain housing in certain areas of town. Many Hispanic children also were punished for speaking Spanish in Texas schools.

Like African American Texans, Hispanic Texans were active in labor organizations and participated in strikes. During the strikes, Hispanic aid societies called *mutualistas* provided financial help. By 1920 racial tensions were becoming severe in Texas. However, new challenges would soon demand the full attention and resources of all Texans.

segregate *to separate people according to their race*

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

Identify:

- progressivism
- commission
- blacklist
- James E. Ferguson
- impeach
- Jim Crow Laws
- segregate

Organizing Information

Use a chart like the one shown to list items related to the Progressive reform movement in Texas. List one word, phrase, or name related to each letter shown.

_____	P	_____
_____	R	_____
_____	O	_____
_____	G	_____
_____	R	_____
_____	E	_____
_____	S	_____
_____	S	_____
_____	I	_____
_____	V	_____
_____	E	_____

The given letter may appear at the beginning or end of or within the words you list. Write a clue for each item you listed. Then exchange clues with a classmate and fill in each other's charts.

Critical Thinking

1. Identify and evaluate the main goals of the Progressive reform movement in Texas.
2. Briefly summarize the administration of James E. Ferguson.

3. Why do you think some Texas minorities joined labor unions and other organizations during the Progressive Era?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. What types of characteristics might be important for a modern governor to possess? Do you think James E. Ferguson demonstrated these qualities? Explain.

Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



ACTIVITY

History

Research and list educational and social reforms that resulted from the Progressive Era in Texas. Create a crossword puzzle using clues for the items you listed. Exchange puzzles with a classmate and solve.



TALES OF *Texas*

José Cisneros, Artist and Knight



The life of José Cisneros, an El Paso artist, is a rags-to-riches story. Although he was challenged by politics, poverty, and prejudice, Cisneros overcame it all to become a well-known and respected artist.

Born in 1910, José Cisneros was a child when Pancho Villa and his revolutionaries raided Cisneros's village in Durango, Mexico, and forced Cisneros's father into their service. Soon afterward, government troops destroyed what was left of the village. Cisneros and his family fled for their lives. On the way, they passed his grandfather hanging from a tree, left by the government as a message.

The Cisneros family scraped out a living the next few years and was sometimes reduced to eating acorns. Meanwhile Cisneros taught himself to read and began drawing pictures on whitewashed adobe walls using a burnt stick.

In 1925 Cisneros was living in Juárez, Mexico, and studying art in El Paso. The border patrol forced Mexicans to bathe and clean their clothes before entering the United States, a humiliation Cisneros never forgot.

Cisneros faced many challenges after he moved to El Paso. He did not speak English well, so he could work at only the lowest paying jobs. Although Cisneros was colorblind, he continued to pursue his art. In 1935 some of his sketches were used on magazine covers.

Later, Cisneros exhibited his drawings and was offered a fellowship for a year's study of painting. Cisneros illustrated more than 200 books. He designed stained glass windows and drew countless maps and murals. He also designed the monument for Chamizal National Park in El Paso and covered one wall of Santa Fe's Palace of the Governors with tiles.

In 1991 Cisneros was knighted by Juan Carlos I, the king of Spain. He was also honored by Governor George W. Bush. José Cisneros was raised among revolution, poverty and discrimination yet overcame these hardships to become one of Texas's best-known artists.

LINKING TO HISTORY

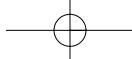
In the late 1800s Horatio Alger wrote more than a hundred books that embraced the rags-to-riches theme. Alger's heroes possessed characteristics that helped them succeed. In your Texas Notebook, write a brief character sketch of José Cisneros that might have persuaded Horatio Alger to use Cisneros as a role model for one of his tales



LINKING TO TODAY

Research a contemporary Mexican American artist. Compare this artist's work with that of José Cisneros.





CHAPTER 21 ASSESSMENT

VISUAL Summary

THE REFORM MOVEMENT

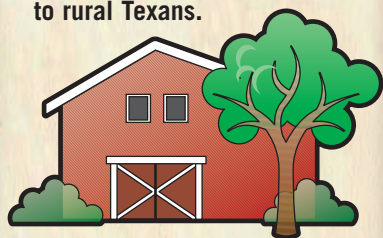


As Texas became more modern, reformers saw the need for change. Education reforms, prohibition, and women's rights were key issues.

The Texas Railroad Commission was created to end abuses by railroads.



Governor James Hogg led the populism movement to reform government, regulate business, and return power to rural Texans.



Just as populism empowered rural Texans, progressivism addressed the needs of urban citizens. Labor laws, education, and other public issues became the targets of reform.



TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Eighteenth Amendment
2. Texas Equal Suffrage Association
3. Nineteenth Amendment
4. the Grange
5. James S. Hogg
6. Farmers' Alliance
7. Texas Railroad Commission
8. People's Party
9. James E. Ferguson
10. Jim Crow laws

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Early Reforms in Texas

(pages 438–441)

1. What were three important reform issues that arose during the late 1800s?
2. How do you think women influenced political issues before gaining the right to vote?

James Hogg and the Populists

(pages 443–446)

3. What were the Hogg Laws?
4. Why do you think the Democratic Party adopted many of the Populists' ideas?

Progressivism and James Ferguson

(pages 447–450)

5. What is one way your life might be different today if Progressive reforms had not been successful in Texas?
6. Generally speaking, did the Progressive reform movement include or exclude minority citizens in Texas?

READING SOCIAL STUDIES

After You Read

Review your completed chart. Did these political movements achieve their goals? Add an additional column labeled *Results*. List the achievements of each movement in that column. Then use the information in your chart to write a definition of each term in your own words.

MOVEMENT	WHAT IS IT?	WHO PARTICIPATED?	GOALS	RESULTS
Prohibition				
Suffrage				
Populism				
Progressivism				

CRITICAL THINKING

Making Inferences

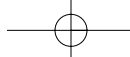
1. How would you describe Texans' general attitudes about the government during the late 1800s and early 1900s? Explain your answer.

Drawing Conclusions

2. Why do you think James Hogg and the Populists were against monopolies? How did the railroad monopolies affect business in Texas?

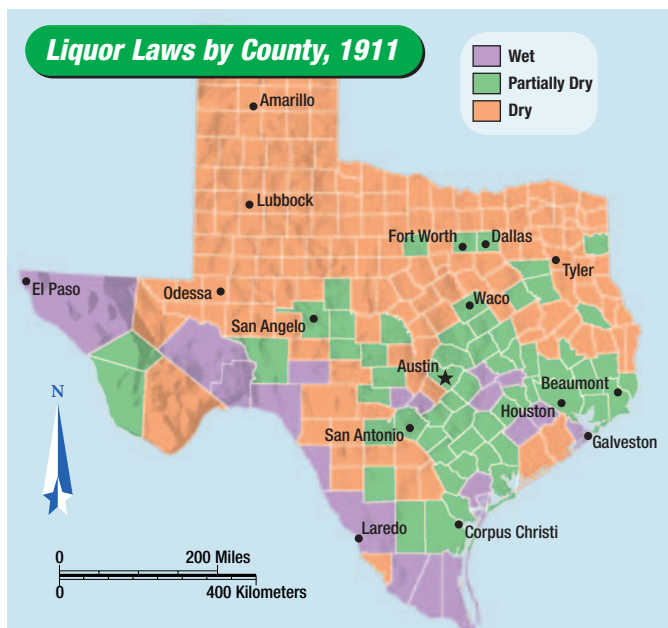
Making Generalizations

3. Why was James E. Ferguson considered a Progressive governor?



MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills



1. What position did most major cities in Texas take toward prohibition in 1911?
2. Do you think prohibition laws were more difficult to enforce in Lubbock or in Odessa? Why?
3. Which area of Texas had the largest concentration of “dry” counties?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Supporting a Point of View

Choose one of the reform topics below and write a paragraph expressing your point of view. Then answer the questions.

- The value of populism
- James Ferguson’s value as a leader
- The value of progressivism
- James Hogg’s value as a leader

1. What is your point of view on your chosen topic?
2. How did you support your point of view? Give examples.



CHAPTER PROJECT

Campaigning on Reform Issues Working in groups of three or four students, create a fictional candidate for mayor of your community. Research areas in which community reforms may be needed. Then decide how your candidate will address these problems. Using a graphics program or desktop publishing software, create a campaign poster and write the text of a one-minute campaign speech. Be sure to point out your candidate’s strengths and proposed reforms. Then choose one person to present your group’s campaign to the class. As a class, discuss each group’s speech and proposed reforms.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

Predicting Future Reforms

As Texas moved from agriculture to business and industry, serious health and safety issues arose. Today advances in science and technology are changing the workplace again. Experts predict that new technology might allow some companies to lay off employees and replace them with automated services. In addition, new scientific breakthroughs may pollute the environment or make unsafe work areas. Research the issues surrounding one of these problems. Write about what types of reforms may be needed to cope with this problem in your Texas Notebook.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

Doing Your Part

Not all reforms occur on a grand scale. Think about a problem that exists at your school. How might that problem be solved? Does it require a new rule, law, policy, or procedure? How will others at school be affected by this change? Think of a plan to solve your chosen problem. Test it if possible. Then detail your plan in a letter to your school principal or student council. With your teacher’s approval, submit your plan.