



Era 7: 1890-1930

**The Emergence of  
Modern America**

Grade 5 and High School

# Immigrants come to America



This photograph is from the National Park Service, Ellis Island Collection, reprinted in *A History of US: An Age of Extremes, 1880-1917* by Joy Hakim. Twenty million Europeans came to America between 1890 and 1910. Earlier, from 1860 to 1890, ten million immigrants came to the United States. Many, like the immigrants pictured above, arrived in the United States at Ellis Island. Ellis Island began its operations in 1892, but earlier, beginning in 1855, Castle Garden (today known as Castle Clinton National Monument) was the official immigration center. It was located on Manhattan at Battery Park. For an interesting account of a young woman's experience as a Jewish immigrant coming to America, see *The Promised Land* by Mary Antin.

# Swiss Immigrants in Tennessee



Looking Back at Tennessee, TSLA, LE 022, 1903, Swiss settlers in Hohenwald, Lewis County, Tennessee. The individuals pictured are a part of a cast of "Wilhelm Tell". The setting of this opera by Rossini is fourteenth-century Switzerland. German immigrants settled in Lewis County in 1878, followed by Swiss settlers in 1885. In 1895, more Swiss settlers from the Swiss Pioneer Group from Omaha, Nebraska, arrived. They established Hohenwald (which translates into High Forest). The cultural traditions of the Swiss were kept alive by the Swiss Singing Society, a band called "Echoes of Switzerland," waltzes at Society Park in Hohenwald, and the annual production "Wilhelm Tell". Church services at the Swiss Reformed and German Reformed Churches were conducted in German. A large Swiss community also settled in Grundy County, Tennessee, in the town of Gruetli-Laager. The recruitment of skilled European immigrants by state labor bureaus building a "New South" encouraged the Swiss, Germans, and others to start a new life in the American South. Immigrant labor also made up for the elimination of slavery by enticing skilled laborers from abroad.



## **Battles over Currency: Gold versus Silver**

**Many believed that Americans, represented by this cyclist, would be endangered if they were to adopt silver as well as gold for the nation's currency standard.**

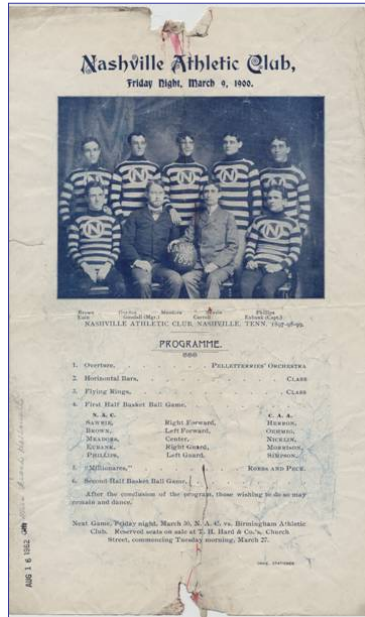
Drawing from the collection of J. T. Yarnall, reprinted on page 76 in volume 8 of the *History of US: An Age of Extremes, 1880-1917*, by Joy Hakim. Financial panic and depression in the 1890s led many Americans and politicians to reconsider the American currency. Traditionally, the value of printed, paper money was backed up by gold kept in the U.S. Treasury. Some Americans, such as farmers, wanted the treasury to use silver so that more money could be printed. They believed that more money in circulation would improve the economy. Industrialists usually disagreed, and thought that this would bring about financial disaster. This debate was one of the greatest political issues in America during the 1890s.

# The Spanish-American War

- This soldier, Claude F. Myers, from McMinnville, TN, was a member of the First Tennessee Infantry, Company G
- Tennessee muster rolls indicate that he was “honest and faithful” during his service



Spanish-American War, Bugler from McMinnville, age 18, May 21, 1898, Claude Myers, IV-C-2, 71-162. The Spanish-American War erupted soon after the explosion of the U.S. Battleship *Maine*. The ship had been sent to Cuba to pick up American citizens if trouble were to arise. A freedom movement was brewing in Cuba, and many Americans supported the Cubans' cry for independence from Spain. When the *Maine* reached the harbor, an explosion ripped apart the ship, killing 260 American sailors, marines, and officers. At the time, it was thought that the *Maine* hit a Spanish mine, but an investigation in 1976 indicated that internal combustion had started a fire. President McKinley decided to enter into war. The war was over quickly: Cuba gained its freedom from Spain, and the United States took Puerto Rico, Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines as new American territories. Four Tennessee Regiments were called into service, but only two regiments left the country to fight. The First Regiment fought against Emilio Aguinaldo and his nationalist insurgency in the Philippines, and the Fourth Regiment saw action in Cuba.



## Sports in America

Many Americans had more and more leisure time and money beginning in the late nineteenth century to pursue sports and recreational activities; these Nashville men were part of an athletic club formed in 1895.

Unprocessed materials, 6<sup>th</sup> floor library collection, Nashville Athletic Club, Friday Night, March 9, 1900. The program includes gymnastics (horizontal bars and flying rings) in addition to a basketball game. The Nashville Athletic Club Basket Ball League was formed in 1895. An 1899 program boasts, "The entertainments given were noted for their high class and cleanliness in every respect."



## Entertainment for Women

Women were also given more opportunities for recreation beginning in the late nineteenth century; this flyer advertises “chaste entertainment” where revelers could “Come, Laugh, and Grow Fat.” The event advertised here was a benefit for an unknown Female Academy, probably in Tennessee in the late 1800s.

TSLA Broadside Collection.





**Moralistic,  
patriotic,  
and  
educational  
activities  
for children  
at the turn  
of the  
century**

TSLA Library Collection, unprocessed materials, 6<sup>th</sup> floor. *Uncle Sam's Speaker for His Little Boys and Girls* by Florence Underwood Colt, 1899. Includes poems, songs, sayings, pictures, dances, plays, wand exercises, pantomimes, games, Biblical sayings, and holiday orations. Pages 143-144 include a temperance song, called

***How it Began:***

Glass number one, only in fun.  
Glass number two, other boys do.  
Glass number three, it won't hurt me.  
Glass number four, only one more.  
Glass number five, before a drive.  
Glass number six, brains in a mix.  
Glass number seven, star up in heaven.  
Glass number eight, starts in his pate.  
Glass number nine, whisky – not wine.  
Glass number ten, drinking again?  
Glass number twenty, not yet a plenty?  
Drinking with boys, drowning his joys.  
Drinking with men just now and then.  
Wasting his life, killing his wife.  
Losing respect, manhood all wrecked.  
Losing his friends, thus it all ends.  
Glass number one, taken in fun.  
Ruined his life, brought on strife.  
Blighted his youth, sullied his truth.  
In a few years brought many tears.  
Gave only pain, stole all his gain.  
Made him at last, friendless, outcast.  
Light hearted boy, somebody's joy.



# The May Hosiery Mill



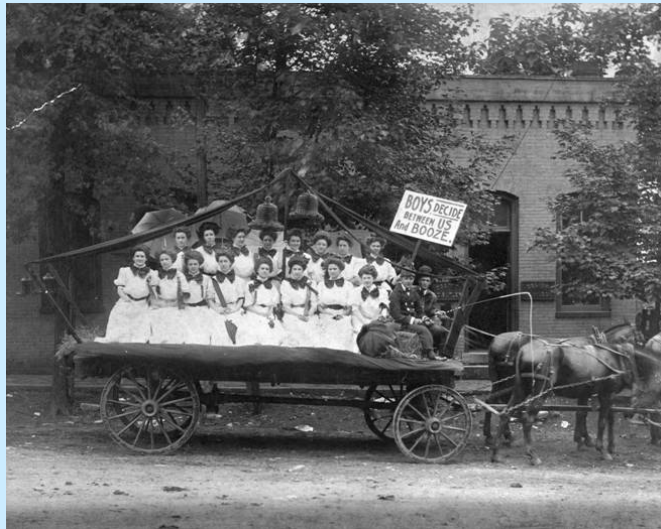
***Industrial growth  
characterized the late  
nineteenth century in  
America***

Founded in 1908, this mill was established by a Jewish immigrant, Jacob May, who came to Nashville in 1879. This picture probably dates from the twentieth century



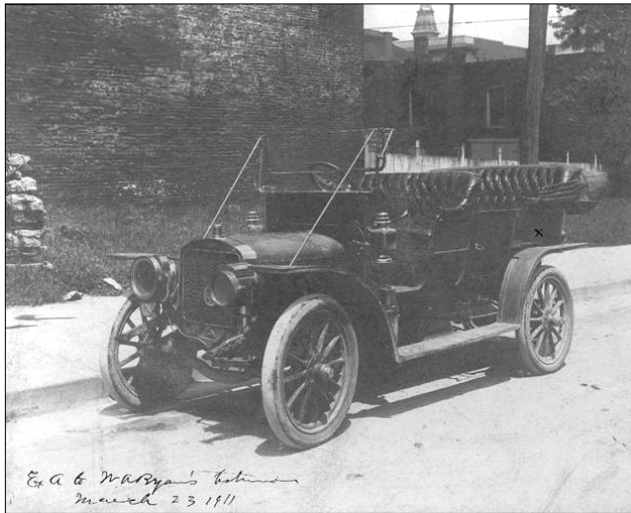
Daniel May Papers, May Hosiery Mill, Nashville, TN, THS Accession number 453, THS V-C-6, Box 9, Folder 7. The May Hosiery Mill in Nashville was founded in 1908 by a German-born Jew, Jacob May (1861-1946). May came to America in 1879 and started working as a peddler; he moved to Nashville to make a bid on a Tennessee prison labor contract. Employing fifty men for fifty cents each a day, he opened the Rock City Hosiery Mills in the old Church Street penitentiary. Later, he opened the May Hosiery Mill on 424 Chestnut Street, which supplied socks for companies such as Marshall Field, Montgomery Ward, and Spiegel. Although the picture above probably dates from the mid-1900s, the high number of female employees seen in this photograph would have been typical for turn-of-the-century garment factories.

## **“Boys, decide between us and booze”**

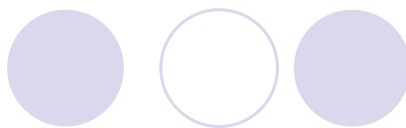


TSLA, Looking Back at Tennessee Collection, Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, DB #8180, no date given. A group of women from Martin College (a Methodist school in Pulaski) is pictured. They are seated on a wagon with a sign that reads, “Boys, decide between us and booze.” The prohibition controversy was a key issue in Tennessee (and throughout America) during the early twentieth century. The movement began during the Jacksonian Era, and gained momentum in the later part of the nineteenth century. The Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was founded in 1874 in order to combat excessive drinking, especially amongst the working class, poor whites, and blacks. Many feared that drunken workers would commit more crimes and offenses against polite society. The upper class was also urged to lead by example and refrain from drinking. Protestants were especially involved with the temperance debate in Tennessee. The 1892, Tennessee Baptist Convention declared that “The saloon is the enemy of all good, the friend of all evil.” Temperance was the central political issue in Tennessee from 1900 – 1918. The 1908 murder of Edward Ward Carmack, a leader in the state’s temperance movement, by a political enemy also fueled passions over the Prohibition debate. The incident was perceived as an assassination by Prohibitionists and transformed Carmack into a martyr. Public opinion largely shifted in favor of Prohibition, and in 1909, the Tennessee state legislature voted to ban the sale, manufacture, and consumption of alcohol. Several years later, a Prohibitionist governor, Ben Walter Hooper, was elected for two terms (1911-1915). Hooper, a Republican, was elected largely because the Prohibition debate split the Democratic vote.

# New Forms of Transportation



TSLA Photograph Collection, Drawer 1, Folder 108, DB #173, Cadillac, ca. 1909-1910. The Cadillac Automobile Company was founded in 1902, and bought by General Motors in 1909; Henry Leland was named as the company's new president. Henry Ford designed the first Model T in 1908; the charge was \$850. He revolutionized the production of the automobile by using a mass-production assembly line. The cars could be built by relatively unskilled workers who were only responsible for putting one part of the car together. The price of the Model T dropped to \$360 in 1916, and thus became an affordable luxury for average Americans. The introduction of the automobile had an incalculable effect upon American society. On the upper right, the Lonesome Valley trestle that connected the line from Knoxville to Middlesboro, Kentucky, located in Claiborne County, Tennessee, circa 1892, is shown, from TSLA's Looking Back at Tennessee Photograph Collection, CP242, DB #6674. Trains were still the most common means of traveling from state to state; this continued until Eisenhower's administration, when interstate highways were constructed on a massive scale. On the lower right, the inaugural run in 1889 of Nashville's first electric streetcar at 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Broad Street. (From TSLA Photograph Collection, Drawer 18, Folder 67, DB #3543, Calvert plate number 19). Streetcars existed in Nashville until the 1920s. Streetcars were initially powered by mules in the 1870s; electric power eventually replaced animal labor. Both streetcars, and later, the automobile, sparked the development of suburbs throughout America.



## The Modern Marvel of Recorded Sound

Looking Back at Tennessee Photograph Collection, TSLA, Bradyville, Tennessee, ca. 1910, CA073, DB #6004. Hattie Perry and Florence Green are pictured next to a phonograph. The object pictured appears to be a Columbia cabinet outfitted with a mechanism to play records marketed by either Standard Disc Records (1905-1917) or Harmony Disc Records (1907-1916). The machine dates to circa 1910. The advent of recorded sound, first developed in the late nineteenth century, would transform American popular culture.

# Popular American Sheet Music



Rose Music Collection, TSLA: *I'll Marry the Man I Love*, Monroe Rosenfeld, 1897; *Keep Away from the Fellow Who Owns an Automobile*, Irving Berlin, 1912; *Alexander's Ragtime Band*, Irving Berlin, 1911; *If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time, Take Me Home*, Irving Berlin, 1914. Irving Berlin (1888-1989) was a famous American songwriter (and a Jewish immigrant from Russia) who achieved fame after his first hit, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," launched his career. He wrote more than 1,000 songs in his lifetime. Sheet music gained widespread popularity in America in the mid-nineteenth century, when it became more readily available to the general public. Americans who could afford a piano were eager to buy and play sheet music in the comfort of their own homes. Many were inclined to teach themselves the fundamentals of playing music, with the aid of an instruction book and perhaps with the additional help from a family member or friend. During the first half of the twentieth century, popular sheet music publishing grew tremendously, but this trend eventually lost ground with the popularity of recorded music.



**“We’re coming over....”**



*This song,  
published in  
1917, was a  
popular World  
War I patriotic  
tune*

*Over There*, Words and music by George M. Cohan, from the Rose Music Collection, TSLA. This song speaks to the growing drive toward American involvement in World War I, which was especially pronounced after a German U-boat sank the *Lusitania* in 1915, killing 198 Americans. In 1917, eight U.S. ships were sunk by the Germans, who had declared war on all ships that sailed near England or France. Americans were urged to join the allied forces in the fight against the Kaiser's tyranny. Finally, in March 1917, a message from Germany to Mexico was intercepted: the infamous Zimmerman Telegram. The message detailed a German plot to get Mexico to fight the United States in order to gain new territory. Soon afterwards, Woodrow Wilson issued a declaration of war.

The cover artist of the music sheet of this famous World War I song was Barbelle. The song is known for its simple refrain and memorable tune; see below for a transcription. Cohan received the Medal of Honor from President Franklin D. Roosevelt for this song twenty years after it was written.

**Transcription:**

Verse 1:

Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get your gun  
Take it on the run, on the run, on the run.  
Hear them calling you and me  
Ev'ry son of liberty

Hurry right away, no delay, go today  
Make your daddy glad to have had such a lad  
Tell our sweetheart not to pine  
To be proud her boy's in line.

Chorus:

Over there, over there  
Send the word, send the word over there  
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming  
The drums rum-tumming ev'rywhere.

So prepare, say a pray'r  
Send the word, send the word to beware  
We'll be over, we're coming over  
And we won't come back till it's over over there.  
Over there.

Verse 2:

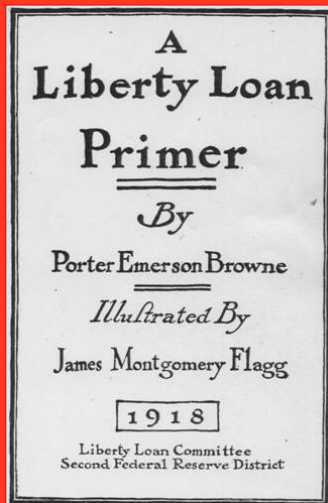
# Inductees into the Great War



World War I inductees, from Gallatin, Tennessee, ca. 1914-1918, Library Collection, Drawer 8, Folder 50, DB #1568.



# A Liberty Loan Primer from 1918



This primer includes the lyrics,

*This is Unc-le Sam  
What Is He Do-ing?  
He Is Fight-ing The Ger-man  
Beast.  
Is He Fight-ing The Ger-man  
Beast For Fun?  
Hard-ly, He Is Fight-ing The  
Ger-man Beast To Keep  
The Ger-man Beast From  
Kil-ling Am-er-i-can  
Wo-men and Child-ren.*

From the Arthur W. Crouch Liberty Loans and Red Cross Campaigns Scrapbook, 1917-1920, I-C-1, Accession No. 1990-217. The primer includes illustrations and text.

***A Liberty Loan Primer* by Porter Emerson Browne (1918)  
Illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg**

## **Partial Transcription:**

This is Unc-le Sam  
What Is He Do-ing?  
He Is Fight-ing The Ger-man  
Beast.  
Is He Fight-ing The Ger-man  
Beast For Fun?  
Hard-ly, He Is Fight-ing The  
Ger-man Beast To Keep  
The Ger-man Beast From  
Kil-ling Am-er-i-can  
Wo-men and Child-ren.

Shall We Help Him?

# World War I Gold Star Records

- The Gold Star Records provide information on Tennessee soldiers who died in World War I
- The Gold Star was awarded to soldiers who lost their lives during the War

***John Robert Tune from Obion County, at right, died of wounds received in action on October 9, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne region of France***



World War I Gold Star Records, Record Group 53, Box Number 18, John Robert Tune from Obion County. Tune served in the infantry in the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment, 5<sup>th</sup> division. His records include a membership card for the National War Work Council of Young Men's Christian Associations. Tune had signed the following pledge: "I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ as my Savior and King, and by God's help will fight His battles for the victory of His Kingdom." A memorial letter in his file reads:

In Memory of Pvt. John R. Tune.

We the comitee [sic] appointed by Camp Ground S.S. beg to submit the following in loving memory of Pvt. John R. Tune.

He was born January 11<sup>th</sup> 1892.

Wounded on the battle field, some where in France and died in a hospital Oct. 21, 1918.

He professed faith in Christ August 1917, and joined the Camp Ground Church where he had attended S. S. allmost [sic] his entire life.

When his country called him as a patriotic citizen to register for service in the army he offered no excuse.

And when the time came for him to go he quietly bade adieu to friends and loved ones, and took up his duty as a soldier.

Giving his life a sacrifice to the cause of right against brutal might.

We have the assurance that he never forgot his god.

Though in the last letter we had from him which was written to his dear Mother.

He said I've been over the top and never got a scratch.

I know the lord was with me.

I want you and my friends to pray for me.

John was a lover of home and mother and always stayed with mother when all others were gone.

He leaves a father mother four brothers and one sister together with many friends to mourn his death.

We sorrow (?) but not with out hope.

We feel sure he will meet us in the world for peace and love where wars and deaths cannot come.

Therefore be it resolved that in the death of Bro. Tune the Camp Ground Church and S.S. has lost a most worthy member, who life we should all try to emulate.

Be it further resolved that these expressions of love and sympathy be entered upon our S.S. minutes and a copy be sent to our County and church paper.

Comitee [sic] Delia Diggs, J. Freeman Ponder, Ellen Farrior, Pastor G.P. McAlwaine

# A World War I casualty: Lost at Sea

★

GREAT WORLD WAR  
TENNESSEE'S ROLL OF HONOR  
GOLD STAR RECORDS

Name in full James Madison Wheeler

Date of birth month April 11 day 11th year 1892

Where born, town, and County and State Jackson City, Washington Co., Tenn.

Occupation Pilot, U.S. Army. He married her name in Kentucky

Name of parents David Wheeler & Elizabeth Wheeler

Place of birth

Name and address of nearest kin Mrs. Mary E. Balliff, Jackson City, Tenn. (Sister)

What schooling

Date and place of entering service July 14, 1917, Knoxville, Tenn.

Branch of Service Army (1047 Co. 1st Div.) 1047 Co. 1st Div.

Component Regiment Division

Rank when first in service Sergeant

Where trained

Comments

Date of sailing Date of arrival in Europe

Transfers

Promotions

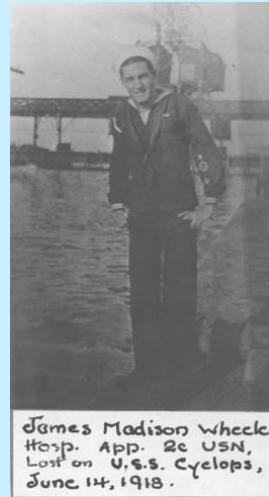
Honors

Barriers

Circumstances (including taken prisoner) date and place

Died date and place June 14, 1918, lost at sea on U.S.S. Cyclops

Cause of death Lost at sea.



World War I Gold Star Records, Record Group 53, Box Number 18, James Madison Wheeler, Knox County. Wheeler was employed by the American Zinc Company in Mascot, Tennessee, and had previously served in the U.S. Navy beginning from age 18 to 21. Wheeler's records indicate that he was lost at sea on the U.S.S. *Cyclops* on June 14, 1918. The ship was a collier (a supplier of coal and other fuel) designed to keep a mobile battle fleet fueled. To this day, no one knows what happened to this ship and the 306 crewmen and passengers who were lost at sea. The *Cyclops* was last seen in Barbados on March 4, heading towards Baltimore, Maryland, scheduled to arrive on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March. The ship never arrived. Once it was revealed that the *Cyclops* had disappeared without a trace, many declared that her loss was the "greatest mystery of the sea." Some suspected that her captain was pro-German and had attempted in some way to subvert the Americans. Others believed that the ship had been lost in the notorious Bermuda Triangle. The mystery has never been solved.



*Vaughn's occupation in Overton County was listed as farming and public works*

## Killed in Action

NOTHING is to be written on this side except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

[Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post card addressed to the sender of this card.]

I am quite well.  
 I have been admitted into hospital.  
 (sick) and am going on well.  
 (wounded) and hope to be discharged soon.  
 I am being sent down to the base.

I have received your letter dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 telegram „ \_\_\_\_\_  
 parcel „ \_\_\_\_\_

Letter follows at first opportunity.  
 I have received no letter from you lately.  
 for a long time.

Signature only *Dock T. Vaughn*  
 Date *Aug 30 1918*

(93202) W. 1. 15—P. 942—444,000. 4118. R. & S. 143. E. 1418.



*Vaughn was interred in a British Military Cemetery in St. Souplet, France*

World War I Gold Star Records, Record Group 53, Box Number 18, Dock T. Vaughn from Overton County. Vaughn was in Company B of the Infantry, the 119<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 30<sup>th</sup> Division, and saw action at Ypres, Voarmezalle, Bellicourt, Lemont and Busigny, Escoufourt, St. Benin, St. Souplet, and Rebeauville. Vaughn's cause of death is listed as: "hit by Machine Gun bullit (sic), enrout (sic) with Officers massege (sic), in Mazingheim; France." Additional remarks include the following: "Dock T Vaughn, were (sic) a boy of good habits, honest and faithfull (sic) to service, fearless to do his duty, so when the call came, he was ready, to join the ranks, and go to a foreign field in defense of of (sic) his Country; and had part in many engagements, in line of Battle, and was hit by ennemy (sic) bullit (sic) in discharge of his duty, in Mazingheim, France, Oct 18<sup>th</sup> 1918; gained from the records of C D Harges, who was with him, during all of the engagements enumerated here with, till the day of his death; Signed Peter Klope."

A letter of condolence from a government official in Tennessee to his family reads, in part, "I have just learned that Dock T. Vaughn has given his life to his country. He gave his life for others. He is not dead. Those who say he is dead do not see this vision of this Just and Holy War for Freedom. His splendid life goes marching on....You should be proud to have given him to Freedom's Holy Cause. To us and to you Freedom has become a holy thing and sacred, for in the grateful bosom of France repose the mortal remains of him who died that the world might be free."

# The Boys Come Home

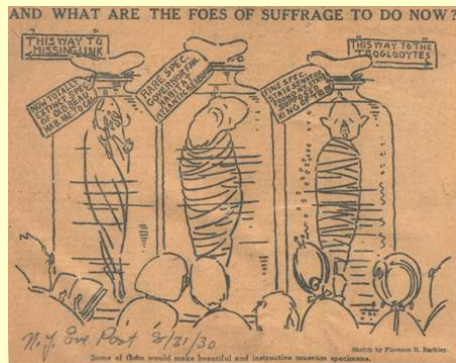


World War I homecoming parade moving east down Broadway, in front of Hume Fogg High School in Nashville, ca. 1919, Library Collection, Drawer 16, Folder 45, DB #3126.



# The Women's Suffrage Movement: Political Cartoons

**Suffrage** refers to the right to vote in a political election; before the Nineteenth Amendment was passed in 1920, American women were not allowed to vote.



On the left, a political cartoon from the Carrie Chapman Catt Papers, Accession #1972-119, I-J-2, Box 4, Folder 7. On the right, Carrie Chapman Catt Papers, Box #4, Folder 3. The Nineteenth Amendment, passed by Congress on June 4, 1919, and ratified on August 18, 1920, read:

**Section 1: 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.**

**Section 2: Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.**

Tennessee played a deciding role during the struggle for women's suffrage. The man's comment (in the political cartoon pictured on the right) about a "perfect 36" refers to our state's deciding vote in ratifying the Nineteenth Amendment. Tennessee was the pivotal 36<sup>th</sup> state needed to complete ratification by three-quarters of the states. Many prominent Nashville women, including Anne Dallas Dudley (Mrs. Guilford), were involved with the suffragist cause. They had grown tired of their inferior position in American political culture (and other arenas), and did not believe that their political views could be fairly represented through the votes of their husbands. The feminist movement, including the call for women's suffrage, gained national attention in 1848 during the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. Many decades later, however, some women continued to reject the feminist agenda. Women such as Josephine Anderson Pearson fought against the movement, and were referred to as anti-suffragists. Many women from the South, such as Pearson, associated the suffrage movement with feminists who had also embraced abolitionism. In the political cartoon seen on the left, three specimens in large glass jars are depicted, each representing an anti-women's suffrage figure. The subtitle reads: "Some of them would make beautiful and instructive museum specimens." This statement refers to the belief that those who were against women's suffrage were "dinosaurs" with outdated values and customs from an earlier age, and would soon be extinct.

# The Anti-Suffragists in Tennessee

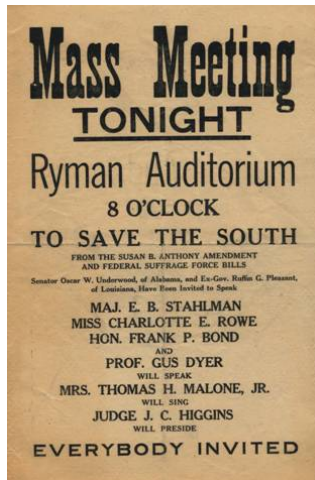
"Truth crushed to the earth will rise again" - so illustrated in this lovely picture of Mrs. J. S. Penderland, President General of the Southern Woman's League for the Resistance of the Seneca 43. Her young daughter, Mrs. J. S. Penderland, is standing to the right of the woman in the center, who is holding a cane. The woman in the center is holding a small American flag. The woman on the right is holding a large American flag. Above the doorway is a sign that reads "ANTI-RATIFICATION HEADQUARTERS EXHIBITION". The doorway is flanked by two framed portraits of women. Large floral arrangements are on either side of the women.

1890. Grounds of the Southern Woman's League.

ograph from the Josephine Anderson Pearson Papers, Box 1, Folder  
 sion Number 1974-099, August 1920. Tableaux featuring (l-r) Mrs.  
 es S. Pinckard, President General, Southern Women's League for the  
 ction of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, holding a Confederate fla  
 ntified Confederate veteran, seated; and Miss Josephine Anderson  
 son, President, Tennessee Division, Southern Women's League for th  
 ction of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, holding a small United Sta  
 They are standing beneath a sign identifying the Anti-Ratification  
 quarters and Exhibition. Mrs. Pinckard was a niece of John C. Calho  
 Senator from South Carolina and prominent proponent of States' Rig  
 Pearson was a leader of Tennessee's anti-suffrage faction. Confede  
 ans were frequently associated with the anti-suffrage movement beca  
 their connection to the traditional values of the Old South and the Lost  
 e.



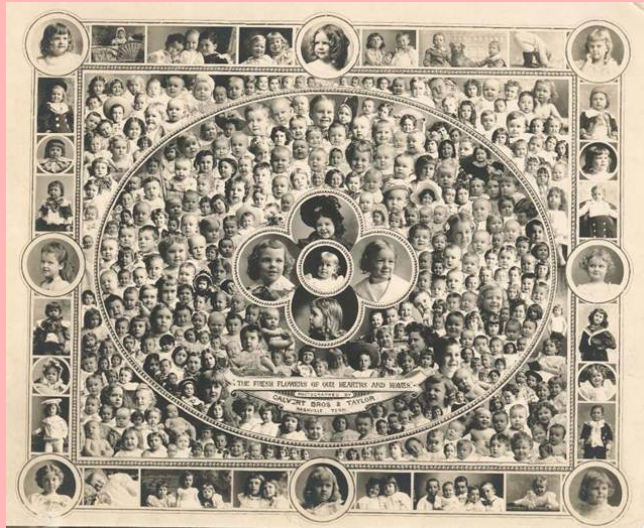
# The Anti-Suffragists Convene in Nashville



Anti-suffragists feared that giving the vote to women would spark disagreements between the races (namely, blacks and whites) as well as between men and women. The suffragist cause was often associated with the North. Anti-suffragists also feared that giving the vote to women would alter the Southern way of life.

TSLA Broadside Collection, 1920, 23 cm by 16 cm, *Mass Meeting Tonight*. Another anti-suffrage broadside in the collection, *The Truth About the Negro Problem*, reads, "For the sake of Southern civilization, for the sake of womanhood, and for the sake of the welfare of the negro race as well as the white race, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment should be defeated. Nowhere on earth have two races lived in the same territory with such harmony as has always existed between Southern whites and negroes. Except when hurled into political conflict with each other by politicians like Thad Stevens and his modern imitators, the two races have always gotten along well in the Southern States. This amendment will not only hurl women into political competition and battle with men, but it will and must involve political warfare between the races – a thing that no thinking American, black or white, should advocate."

**Popular Photography of Children:  
“The Fresh Flowers of Our Hearths and Homes”**



Composite of photographs of children made by the Calvert Brothers. This promotional photograph was released circa 1900 (DB image #659, Library Photograph Collection, Drawer 4, Folder 3.) The image includes the sentimental caption, “The Fresh Flowers of Our Hearths and Homes.” Another similar image at TSLA, also by the Calvert Brothers, was taken in 1929 (DB image #658, Library Photograph Collection, Drawer 4, Folder 2). These photographs stand in stark contrast to photographs of poverty-stricken children, as seen in the following slide. Even when some children in America lived in abject poverty, the lives of some children continued to improve.

## Rural poverty before the Great Depression



Even before the Great Depression struck America, rural poverty was endemic, especially in the American South; a weak farming market after World War I crushed the livelihood of thousands, forcing many to leave and search for jobs in Northern cities.

Dr. Harry Mustard Photograph Album, THS VI-D-5v, ca. 1925-1930, THS 634. A poor white family is pictured. Dr. Harry Mustard worked in Rutherford County, Tennessee, on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation's Commonwealth Fund. He took photographs as part of a five-year study of health and sanitation conditions of rural children. Dr. Mustard went on to become a prominent public health administrator.