



Second Industrial Revolution

Committee Dossier

Note: Position assignments are dependent on registration and are not all guaranteed to be filled in committee session.

Andrew Carnegie - Owner of Carnegie Steel Company	Born to a poor Scottish family and immigrating to the U.S. at 13 it would have seemed unlikely for young Andrew Carnegie to have become one of the richest men in America. Yet through the steel industry, he has made a fortune. He strongly believes the wealthy have a responsibility to help society and practices this through generous donations and library-building programs.
Arthur P. Gorman - Maryland Democratic Senator	Gorman was a founding member of the Washington Nationals, the first baseball team in America. He often favors limited government intervention in economic matters, states' rights, and a conservative approach to fiscal policy.
Benton McMillin - Tennessee, Democratic Congressman	McMillin is a strong supporter of a federal income tax. He also supports lowering protectionist tariffs and the formation of antitrust legislation. His persistent campaigning on behalf of the Democratic party has earned him the nickname the 'Democratic War Horse'.
George F. Hoar - Massachusetts, Republican Senator	Hoar is staunchly opposed to any form of inequality. He despises the Democratic party which he sees as being full of ballot box stuffers and Klansmen. He also supports women's suffrage and is anti-imperialist. Hoar believes capitalism is the best economic strategy and supports measures he thinks would help protect American industries from foreign competition.
George Franklin Edmunds - Vermont, Republican Senator	Edmunds is a member of the Half-Breed Republicans. He strongly supports the government making some sort of antitrust legislation but also believes it should apply to labor unions. Edmunds believes some kind of income tax would be unconstitutional.
George Graham Vest - Missouri Democratic Senator	Vest served as a Confederate congressman during the Civil War. Afterward, he became a lawyer. Now as a Senator, he works to stop government corruption, especially in terms of national parks like Yellowstone.

<p>George H. Pendleton - Ohio Democratic Senator</p>	<p>Pendleton was a “Copperhead” during the Civil War, meaning that he was a Northerner who advocated for peace and cooperation. Later, he opposed the 13th Amendment and the Civil Rights Act of 1883. Pendleton is a big supporter of merit-based civil service reforms.</p>
<p>Henry W. Blair - New Hampshire Republican Senator</p>	<p>Blair served as a Union soldier in the Civil War, although he was wounded and discharged after one battle. Blair associates himself with the “Half-Breed” Republicans who push for civil service reforms at the expense of social equality. Blair also favored high protective tariffs, pensions for Union soldiers, and restrictions on alcohol and drunkenness.</p>
<p>Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar II - Mississippi Democratic Senator</p>	<p>Lamar served as the Confederate diplomat to Russia during the Civil War. He opposes reconstruction and African-American voting rights.</p>
<p>James Graham Fair - Nevada Democratic Senator & Robber Baron</p>	<p>Fair amassed considerable wealth from silver mining, investments in railroads, and San Francisco real estate. He supported policies to benefit big businesses, railroads, and silver mining.</p>
<p>James Z. George - Mississippi Democratic Senator</p>	<p>George was one of the signers of Mississippi’s Secession Ordinance during the Civil War. He was also a Colonel in the Confederate army. After the war, George went back to practicing law before becoming a senator for Mississippi. He supports policies that allow his state to disenfranchise black voters and also believes the United States needs an antitrust legislature.</p>
<p>John D. Rockefeller - Founder of Standard Oil</p>	<p>Rockefeller is one of the richest men in America, and probably the world. Known for his Philanthropy, Rockefeller has donated over \$500,000,000 to charity. He isn’t without his criticism, however. Rockefeller’s company, Standard Oil, has managed to control around 90% of US oil production, something done through a large trust fund and plenty of horizontal integration.</p>
<p>John Pierpont Morgan - Business Man, Banker, and Investor</p>	<p>Heralding from a wealthy family, Morgan happily began investing in numerous industries like banking and electric power. Morgan is known to engage in unethical business to maximize profit and happily develop monopolies to stave off competition.</p>
<p>John Sherman - Ohio, Republican Senator</p>	<p>Sherman had a long and storied political career. He has recently returned to the Senate after serving as President Hays’ Treasury Secretary. During the Civil War, Sherman had been one of the primary senators in adding protective tariffs. He also staunchly opposes machine politics and patronage. Sherman believes measures need to be put in place to stop monopolization.</p>

<p>Oliver Kelley - Farmer, leader, and founder of the Granger movement</p>	<p>Kelly originally grew to prominence among the farming community due to his innovative and progressive approach to farming. After touring farms in the postbellum south, Kelly decided to form a group to unite the farmers of the United States. This group was named the Grange and began advocating for aid to farmers and solutions to fix the problems faced by farmers.</p>
<p>Robert Smalls - South Carolina Republican Congressman</p>	<p>Born into slavery, Robert Smalls freed himself during the Civil War by stealing a Confederate transport ship and sailing it into Union territory. After the Civil War, Smalls became a politician and began working to end discrimination against African Americans.</p>
<p>Roscoe Conkling - New York Republican Senator</p>	<p>Conkling is the leader of the Stalwart Republicans. He is an avid leader of the opposition to civil service reform. Conkling's control of patronage at the New York Customs House has brought him into conflict with previous Presidents Hayes and Garfield. Conkling also participated in the Joint Committee on Reconstruction which helped to draft up the 14th amendment.</p>
<p>Samuel Gompers - Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (FOTLU) Chairman</p>	<p>When a conference of trade unions began in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Gompers participated as a delegate from the Cigar Makers' International Union. At the conference, the delegates formed the FOTLU, a federation of their respective unions. While a much smaller organization, Gompers and the FOTLU opposed the Knights of Labor due to their inclusivity and unfairness toward trade unions. Gompers supported high tariffs to protect American jobs and regulations on Industrialists such as making them responsible for industrial accidents and an 8-hour work week.</p>
<p>Terrence Powderly - Grand Master Workman (Leader of the Knights of Labor)</p>	<p>Powderly joined the Knights of Labor in 1874, but it only took him 5 years to climb to the top rank of Grand Master Workman. Powderly grew membership by allowing Women admission and equal power within the union. Powderly himself is personally against strikes, as he sees them as making enemies of the media and government, though he would employ them if circumstances became dire enough. Unlike the socialists and Marxists Powderly does not see his union as a revolutionary force, instead, he sees it as a cooperative brotherhood of workers.</p>
<p>William Henry Vanderbilt - Railroad Tycoon</p>	<p>Vanderbilt turned the bankrupt Staten Island Railroad into a profitable business. After his father died in 1877, Vanderbilt assumed control over his father's massive railroad empire and inherited his father's great wealth.</p>

Henry George - Economist	In 1879, Henry George wrote his bestselling book Progress and Poverty, where he blamed America's social problems on the ability of a few monopolies to gain massive amounts of wealth on rising land values. He also argues that the divide between rich and poor will continue to grow as long as concentration of wealth in a few.
William Mahone - Virginia Readjuster Senator	Mahone worked as a railroad engineer and served as a Confederate general during the Civil War and after the war, decided to go into politics. Mahone helped found the Readjuster Party whose goal was to address debt issues and promote equitable policies.
William McKinley - Ohio, Republican Congressman	McKinley served in the Union Army during the Civil War and became a lawyer afterward. Now he works as a congressman hoping to increase protective tariffs to protect American business. He also supports American imperialism and dislikes the idea of 'free silver'.
James Garfield - United States President	Born in a log cabin Garfield would soon become the last of the log cabin presidents. Garfield is a member of the half-breed Republicans and opposes patronage. He favored a more moderate view of reconstruction and proposed many civil service reforms.
Chester A. Arthur - United States Vice President	The collector of the port of New York during the Grant administration, Arthur greatly benefited from his allegiances with the Stalwart Republicans and Roscoe Conkling. He was fired from the Cabinet during the Hayes administration but was chosen to accompany Garfield as Vice President in a compromise between the two Republican factions.
Philetus Sawyer - Wisconsin Republican Senator (Bonus Senator)	Sawyer is a member of the stalwart Republicans. He has many investments within the railroad industry and avidly advocates for the benefits of the railroad and lumber industries.
Henry G. Davis - West Virginia Democratic Senator (Bonus Senator)	Davis invests in industries like coal, railroads, and banking. He is known for advocating for economic policies that favored business interests, while also supporting certain social reforms.
Justin S. Morrill - Vermont, Republican Senator (Bonus Senator)	Morrill is one of the founders of the Republican Party. He staunchly supports protective tariffs. Morrill also supports efforts to provide higher education in the United States.
Richard P. Bland - Missouri, Democratic Congressman (Bonus Senator)	Bland is known for being fiercely anti-monopoly and strongly opposing protectionist tariffs. He also commonly sprouts ideas about bimetallism and despises the idea of American imperialism.

<p>William Lyne Wilson - West Virginia, Democratic Congressman (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>Formerly a Confederate soldier, Wilson is now a United States Congressman. He works to stop protectionist tariffs and supports measures to bring back a peacetime income tax.</p>
<p>William B. Allison - Iowa, Republican Senator (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>Allison is a member of the radical wing of the Republican Party. He strongly supports protectionist tariffs and railroad regulation.</p>
<p>John G. Carlisle - Kentucky, Democratic Congressman (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>Carlisle was the attorney general of Kentucky before becoming a congressman. He supports efforts to reduce tariffs.</p>
<p>J. Donald Cameron - Pennsylvania Republican Senator (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>Before joining the Senate, Camron worked as Secretary of War under President Grant. Now as a senator, he is supported by a Pennsylvanian political machine created by his father.</p>
<p>Joseph C. S. Blackburn - Kentucky Democratic House Representative (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>Blackburn was a Confederate lieutenant colonel in the Civil War. He supports a change over to silver money and a lessening of protective tariffs.</p>
<p>Benjamin Harrison - Indiana Republican Senator (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>Harrison served in the Union Army during the Civil War rising to the rank of brevet brigadier general. Now that he is a senator, Benjamin works to increase United States tariffs, something he sees as a way to increase government revenue. He hopes to use these funds to help rebuild the South.</p>
<p>Orville H. Platt - Connecticut Republican Senator (Bonus Senator)</p>	<p>A very conservative Republican, Platt opposed restrictions on capitalism and was also the committee chairman on patents.</p>