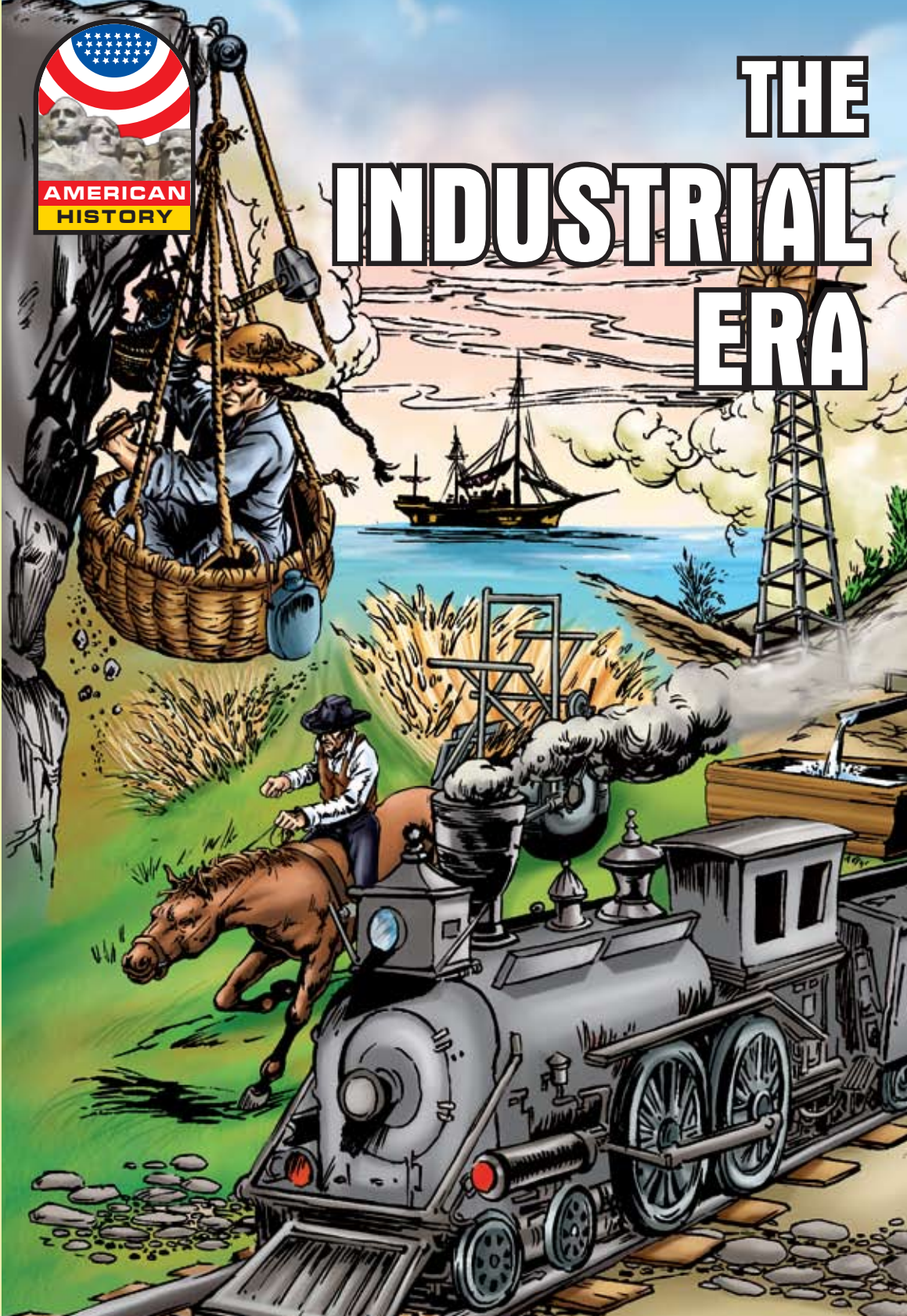




THE INDUSTRIAL ERA



In the last half of the 19th century there were striking changes in American life resulting from the rapid growth of industry. Railroads and factories multiplied over the country. A talent for invention, rich natural resources, and a large supply of workers constantly increased by immigration—all contributed.

In 1848, there were hard times in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie lived with his parents.

The new factory can turn out cloth faster and cheaper than mine. There is no more work for me!

A letter came from Andrew's aunts and uncle who had gone to America.

The furniture did not bring enough money. Andrew's mother went to an old friend.

They write that things are much better there. I think we should go too.

Yes, I want to go where Andrew and Tom will have a better chance than here.

They auctioned their furniture to get money for their passage.

And what am I bid for this fine loom?

Nobody needs hand looms anymore!

We have a little money saved. With yours it will be enough. Take it!

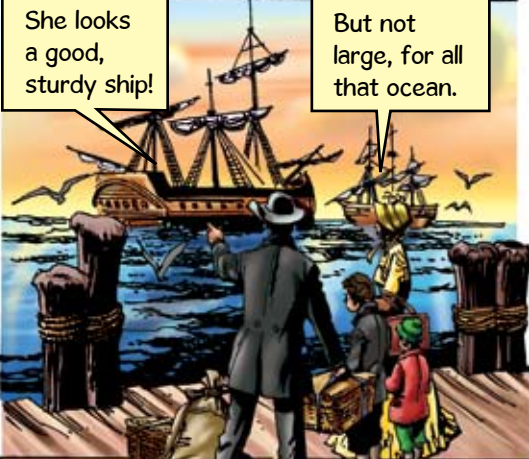
I'll take it, Ellie. And someday we'll send it back to you!



In Glasgow, they boarded the *Wiscasset*.

She looks a good, sturdy ship!

But not large, for all that ocean.



Stow your gear in the hold below, where the bunks are.

Thank you.



Like most immigrants, the Carnegies brought their own food and bedding.

We sleep here. I wonder where we cook?

On deck, I think. I saw a little stove.

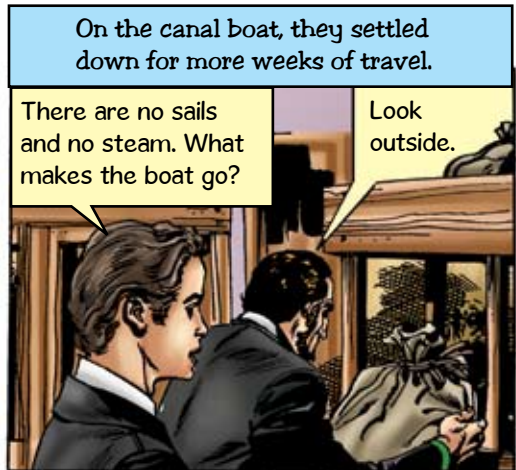


In the seven-week voyage, the *Wiscasset* became home. Andrew made friends with the sailors.

The *Wiscasset's* a fine ship. Built in the state of Maine as a whaling vessel.

Do you still catch whales?





Often until midnight, while the others slept, Margaret Carnegie was busy sewing shoes.



There was nothing unusual about the long hours or the low wages for which the Carnegies worked. Workers all over the country did the same. There were no laws regulating working conditions, and no social security or unemployment insurance. Industry was growing but so were the number of immigrants to compete for jobs.

Andrew got a job in the same mill as his father. They started out together early every morning.

It is not too much for 12-hour days, six days a week.

They will pay me \$1.20 a week, Father.

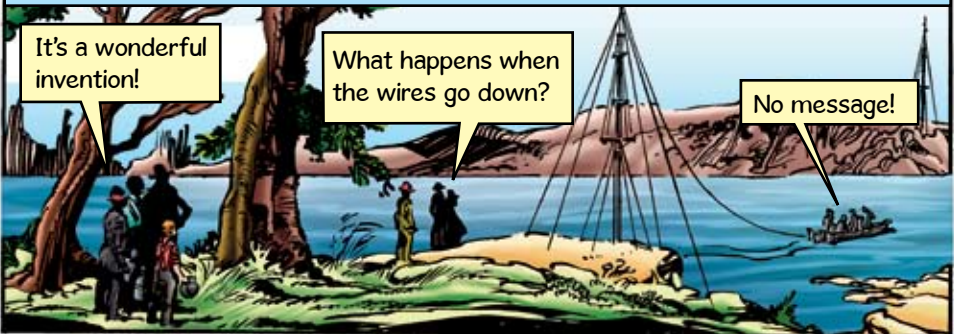


Ten years before, Samuel Morse had perfected a method for sending messages quickly over wires. Andrew watched the first telegraph lines strung into Pittsburgh.

It's a wonderful invention!

What happens when the wires go down?

No message!



Andrew's Uncle Hogan often played checkers with the manager of the local telegraph company.

We need a new messenger at the office. Do you know of a good boy?

My nephew might do.



Send him to see me tomorrow. It pays \$2.50 a week.



Andrew got the job. Soon he was running all over Pittsburgh delivering messages.

Telegram for you, Mr. Scott!

Thanks, Andy.



He began to come early to the office to sweep and clean it before the other workers arrived.



Soon his salary was raised to \$3 a week!

Also, alone every morning with the clicking telegraph key, he learned the Morse code and how to send and receive.

Dot, dot, dash.

Every week he took his wages home to his mother. At last one day she took some money from her drawer.

One day Tom Scott, the young superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made Andrew an offer.

Go to the post office and buy a money order for the Fergusons. We are repaying them.

The railroad is putting in its own telegraph. How would you like to operate it, and be my assistant?

I'd like it very much!

I'm to have \$35 a month! And Mr. Scott is often away. I'll have lots of responsibility.

You're a fine lad, Andrew!

By buying stock in the company we became part-owners. They use our money to carry on the business. Then the profits are divided among all the stock-holding owners.



Instead of a partnership, with a few owners, the Adams Company is a corporation, with many owners.

I am very glad to be one of them!

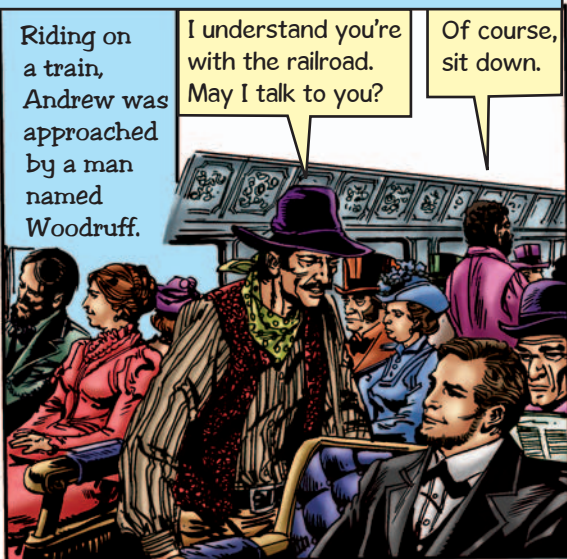


The organizing of businesses as corporations, with many investor-owners, made it possible to raise the large sums of money required to start and expand such expensive enterprises as railroads and factories. Soon Andrew Carnegie was involved with other corporations.

Riding on a train, Andrew was approached by a man named Woodruff.

I understand you're with the railroad. May I talk to you?

Of course, sit down.



From his bag, Woodruff took out a model.

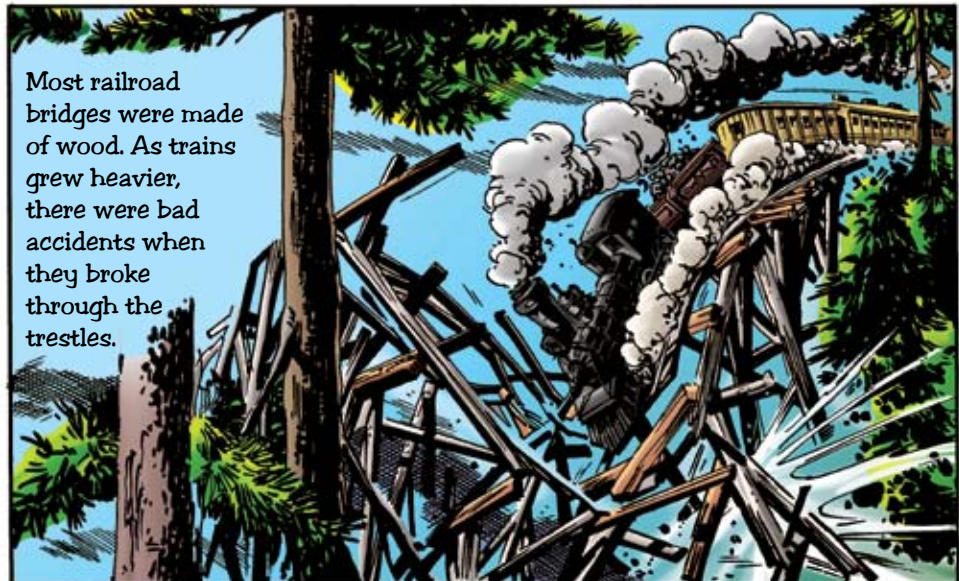
I have invented a sleeping car, for night-train travel.

Yes! I see. Very clever!





The railroad ordered two of the new sleeping cars to be built. Woodruff offered to sell Andrew an eighth interest in the venture. Andrew invested \$275.50 as a first installment. The cars were such a success that soon he was making money from the dividends of this new company.



In 1859, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, a young surveyor and an Illinois lawyer had talked about railroads.

Looks like everybody in the United States is on the move.

It's like that all the way to the Black Hills. I've just come back.



There ought to be a railroad from right here all the way to California. It ought to be built, and that's the right route.



What's your name, young fellow? Just in case I run into anybody that wants a railroad built.

I'm Grenville Dodge, sir.



They shook hands, and Dodge watched the lawyer walk away.

He never did tell me his name. Wonder who he is?



