1. Creator: Joseph Kepler  
Title: “In the Name of Labor”  
Publication: Ouruck Magazine  
Publication Date: August 14, 1912  
Description of cartoon: The early 20th century saw a big boom in American industrialization and labor and also immigration. Harsh working conditions had lead to the formation of unions and the growth in their power, something that many American workers used to help them achieve a higher standard of living. However many immigrant workers were willing to the same job, but for lesser wages and without joining a union. This lead to an increase in tensions between “native” Americans and new immigrants.  
Source:  
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2. Creator: Joseph Kepler  
Title: “Between Two of a Kind”  
Publication: Puck  
Publication Date: June 11, 1902  
Description of cartoon: One effect of industrialization was a growing rivalry between workers and managers. Laborers for a long time had very little power to change their working conditions (such as long hours, low pay, and job insecurity), but this changed with the growth of unions. Business owners and unions soon found themselves at odds with each other, with each group trying to get an upper hand over the other.  
Source:  
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3. Creator: William Allen Rogers  
Title: “Come, Brothers, You Have Grown So Big”  
Publication: Harper’s Weekly  
Publication Date: June 1901  
Description of cartoon: One effect of industrialization was a growing rivalry between workers and managers, or as it was phrased at the time, labor and capital. The powers of factory owners and managers increased as industrialization proceeded. Workers experienced long hours, low pay, and job insecurity but could do little about these conditions. However, as more and more workers joined together in unions, labor gained strength.  
Source: HTI
4. Title: “Burning of the Tenement House”
Publication: New-York illustrated news
Publication Date: 1860
Description of cartoon: Tenement Houses were apartments often known to be run-down and barely meeting minimal standards. Public concern over the conditions found in them increased after 1890 with the publication of Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives*. The First Tenement House Act in New York, which required fire escapes and a window for every room, was not created and passed until 1867; it called for fire escapes in each apartment and a window in every room.
Source: The Ohio State University Billy Ireland Cartoon Museum
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5. Title: “Ruins of the Tenement House” (top)
“Ruins of Messers, Ames, & Moolton’s Factory” (bottom)
Publication: New –York illustrated news
Publication Date: 1860
Description of cartoon: Often, the management of tenement houses and factories in the nineteenth century failed to maintain minimal standards in their buildings. This led to many accidents and disasters in the workplace and at home. Because many of the workers and residents were immigrants and poor
Americans, the safety issues posed by these buildings were largely ignored until the late 19th- early 20th century. Journalists like Jacob Riis (How the Other Half Lives, 1890) and social reformers began to fight for safety standards.

Source: The Ohio State University Billy Ireland Cartoon Museum
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6. Title: “Backgrounds of Civilization”
Publication: New York Illustrated News
Publication Date: 1860
Description of cartoon: Residents of tenement houses and factory workers in large American cities, particularly in New York City, tended to be newer immigrants and poor Americans. As such, the safety standards in these buildings and the living standards of the people in general tended to be sub-standard. These issues were largely ignored until the late 19th- early 20th century. Journalists like Jacob Riis (How the Other Half Lives, 1890) and social reformers began to bring this issue to light and fight for improved safety standards and living conditions.

Source: