

DEATH ENDS CAREER OF ANDREW CARNEGIE; HIS WEALTH AND PHILOSOPHY STARTLED WORLD

CARNEGIE PLANNED 30 LIBRARIES HERE

Gave \$1,500,000 for Buildings, of Which 21 Are Complete and Fitted by City

220 IS NEARLY FINISHED

Andrew Carnegie, in 1903 planned for the erection of thirty branch libraries in the city of Philadelphia, which he was accustomed to call his "second home."

And workmen are climbing and hammering over the twenty-second of this group of thirty on the day that brings news of the death of the "Laird of Skibo."

The offer was made as the result of a desire on the part of Philadelphia library authorities to erect a great central library somewhere in the city. At the time there were already fourteen small branch libraries.

Favored Branch Libraries The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Carnegie. While he felt kindly toward the establishing of a central library, he felt that branch libraries answered to a greater extent the needs of the city.

Writing once of his mother, Andrew Carnegie said: "I owe a great deal to my mother. She was a good woman, nurse, seamstress, cook and washerwoman, and never until late in life had a servant in the house."

Mr. Carnegie took a quiet interest in the Philadelphia Free Library for years. While believing that a fine central library was a necessity as well as a monument to the city and that no library could do without such a center from which the executive work can be carried out, it was Mr. Carnegie's opinion that branch libraries are really "the popular institution."

Mr. Thomson's interview with Mr. Carnegie in New York did not last quite half an hour. At the close of the discussion, in which he took the liveliest interest, Mr. Carnegie said: "It will give me the greatest pleasure to provide \$1,500,000 to carry out this scheme of thirty branch libraries for Philadelphia."

On January 11, 1904, City Councils by ordinance authorized the Mayor to execute an agreement between the city and the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia to carry into effect the offer of Mr. Carnegie.

The first building given the city by Mr. Carnegie was opened June 26, 1906. It was the West Philadelphia branch, Fortieth and Walnut streets, erected on land presented to the city by Clarence H. Clark.

In all there are twenty-seven free library branches in the city, and twenty-one of these were erected through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. The twenty-second will be ready in the fall.

The Carnegie libraries in the city are located at 8711 Germantown avenue; Warden drive and Midvale avenue; Falls of Schuylkill; Frankford avenue and Overington street; Vernon Park, Germantown; Sixty-fifth street and Girard avenue, Frankford avenue and Hartel street, Holmesburg; Lehigh avenue and Sixth street, Indiana avenue and F street, Fleming and Dupont streets, Manayunk; Hunting Park and Wayne avenues, Seventeenth street and Woodland avenue, Twentieth and Sixth streets, Indiana avenue and Richmond street, 2407-2417 South Broad street, Fifth and Ellsworth streets, Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, Torresdale avenue and Knorr street, Fortieth and Walnut streets and Manayunk avenue and Osborn street, Wissahickon.

Andrew Carnegie Dies at Lenox, Mass.

Continued From Page One seeing all callers at his Fifth avenue home in New York.

Previously he had spent his vacations at Skibo Castle, at Dunfermline, in Scotland. When he purchased the Lenox property it was announced that neither he nor any member of his family would ever again visit Skibo because of changes, physical and sentimental, caused by the war.

Mr. Carnegie leaves his widow, who was Miss Louise Whitefield, of New York, and his daughter Margaret, who was married last April to Ensign Roswell Miller, of New York.

"DISGRACE TO DIE RICH," HIS MOTTO

The library of Andrew Carnegie, featuring a microscopist and philosopher in the foreground with the remains of steel.

THE STEELMASTER, HIS FAMILY AND CASTLE



Above, at right—Andrew Carnegie as golfer. At left—Skibo Castle, his Scottish estate. Below, at right—Mrs. Carnegie. In the center is a characteristic pose of the millionaire philanthropist acknowledging a greeting. Below is Mrs. Roswell L. Miller, Jr., daughter of Mr. Carnegie

"Washerwoman and Lady," Carnegie's Toast to Mother

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rose to the point where his income was estimated at \$25,000,000 a year.

The "Iron Master" was a staunch believer in world peace. The Carnegie endowment for international peace reached a total of ten millions, including \$1,700,000 toward the erection of the peace palace at The Hague.

The news that war had come was a severe shock. He bowed his head exclaiming, "All my dreams are shattered."

When a Christmas truce was proposed in 1914, he opposed it on the grounds that it would be unchristian-like to stop the fighting and then resume it.

The "Laird of Skibo," as he was often called, was born at Dunfermline, a little hamlet in Scotland, November 25, 1835. His father followed the trade of master weaver until newly invented machinery drove him and his four hand looms out of business. The elder Carnegie, after casting about for some time in search of lucrative employment, decided to emulate many of his friends and neighbors and migrate to the United States.

His metamorphosis from manual labor to clerical work was the turning point in his career. He describes his transfer from an engineering to an office as "a change from darkness to light."

His main source of success was: "Be industrious. Live within your income. Above all things, think."

Philosophy of Life and Business in Carnegie's Pithy Sayings

Wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires who laugh are rare.

To educate people is the foundation of all true progress. They'll do the rest themselves.

I never was miserable. I don't see how any man can be if he does what he feels to be right.

"To save and to serve, not to maim and destroy"—that will be the text of the hero by and by.

There is no heritage like being born poor. The leaders and teachers of this nation came from the poor.

The only sure way to keep "the submerged tenth" from drowning is to teach them to swim for themselves.

Old age should be spent not in "making mickle mair," but in making good use of what has been acquired.

I believe in true democracy. When the people are really interested in anything their voices will be heard at the polls.

I think I am the greatest optimist ever born. Were I to choose a motto it should be: "All is well since all grows better."

This proved an easy matter. So the Keystone Bridge works, Carnegie's first industrial enterprise, came into being.

From this time on the name of Andrew Carnegie was closely identified with the astonishing development of the iron and steel industry of this country.

Oil began to flow in Pennsylvania, and Carnegie, with his usual foresight, bought several farms in the oil region, in which petroleum was later discovered. His financial gains on these ventures amounted to about \$100,000.

In 1838 Mr. Carnegie went to England to visit steel for Colonel Scott. The Bessemer process for making steel rails had been lately perfected. The English railways were replacing their iron rails with steel ones as rapidly as possible.

The English manufacturers were beginning to whisper to each other that they had a firm grip upon the steel industry of the world. Young Carnegie, in his capacity of bond salesman, had occasion to meet many of these men and become, in some measure, acquainted with the advantages of the new process.

He went back to Pittsburgh and before long he had laid the foundation of the steel works which have finally beaten them at their own game.

His financial standing from then on progressed by leaps and bounds. He bought up his most formidable rival the Homestead Works; then the Lacy Furnaces. In 1888 he owned seven distinct steel and iron works, all within street car distance of the heart of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carnegie, with a fortune estimated at various figures up to \$250,000,000, with an organization whose system admitted of its perfect manipulation under the direction of a coterie of financiers, retired from active participation in the affairs of the financial world to devote himself to his hobbies.

Music, art and literature claimed a generous slice of his spare time, and he took great care to fit up his American home at 2 East Ninety-first street, New York city, according to the dictates of his now highly developed artistic fancy.

He bought Skibo Castle in Scotland, a building 700 years old, first built by a bishop, and remodeled the grounds and building to suit his fancy. He spent much of his time upon the golf links or in fishing from the banks of the neighboring streams, dressing always in the Scottish Highland costume.

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Mr. Carnegie, from childhood, had a fondness for books which seemed to increase in proportion to his years. This love of letters manifested itself in several interesting books from his pen, the most widely read of which is his famous "Triumph of Democracy."

In his less serious vein are his "Notes of a Tour Round the World," "Our Coaching Trip" and "American Four-in-hand in England."

The Carnegie Libraries In all probability the mightiest contribution to American progress and to the cause of civilization in general has been the carrying out of his desire to place within the reach of all who had such inclination the means by which they might attain such knowledge as might most benefit them.

He began his work in his adopted city, and expended more than \$300,000 in supplying Pittsburgh with a library such as had, at that time, few equals in this country.

His charities have been broad ever since he amassed a fortune which he knew far overreached his personal needs. He did not confine his gifts to philanthropic works to the country of his adoption.

While it may be said that libraries are his "hobby," he subscribed largely to churches, parks, organizations and institutions where the benefit has been far reaching.

Before he sailed for Europe in 1901 he arranged such an outlay of wealth for philanthropic purposes that it availed gotten outside Sandy Hook when it became known that the income of more than \$10,000,000 was to be used for the establishment and maintenance of his charities.

His generosity has never wavered since that time, and with each succeeding year he has heaped million upon million in an effort to bring enlightenment to mankind. One bequest was a gift of \$10,000,000 to be used toward the advancement of international peace.

This enormous sum, in the form of 5 per cent bonds, was given without restraint to be used in any way that those whom he has delegated as his custodians might see fit.

When he sold out to the United States Steel Corporation Carnegie received \$500,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds. His wealth was never very definitely known.

Carnegie often laid the building of his great fortune to the fact that he was able to pick out cleverer men than himself to work for him.

While having absolute control of the greatest coal and iron producing mines and the greatest steel and iron factories of the United States, Carnegie did not overlook the necessity for having a strong hand on the boards of directors of the railroads tapping the districts where were located his mines and factories.

In those days rebating was a legitimate factor of business and was not considered in any way improper, although today it is a criminal offense under a federal statute and under the laws of most of the states.

The "Laird of Skibo" ever had great praise for the men who had been his partners, and there were more than two scores of these who became millionaires.

Befriended Young Men The "Ironmaster" was always profuse in advice to young men. Nothing gave him greater personal pleasure than to select some bright young man and boost him well up the ladder on the way to success.

Speaking of his partners, Carnegie once said: "If I had to lose all the capital I had in the world, or lose my partners, I would let all my capital go, and start again without a dollar, but with the organization intact."

Advising young men on how to attain financial success, Carnegie said, "Start poor, lean on nobody, assume responsibility and be ambitious."

Tremendous Benefactions Mr. Carnegie gave libraries to many towns and cities in the United States and Great Britain, and large sums in other benefactions, including \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute, Washington; \$10,000,000 to Scotch universities; \$5,000,000 to a fund for the benefit of employees of the Carnegie Steel Company; \$1,000,000 to the St. Louis Public Library; \$5,000,000 to the Carnegie Hero

Fund of France, \$2,500,000 to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, \$1,750,000 to the Peace Temple at The Hague, \$1,500,000 to the Allied Engineers' Society. His total benefactions exceeded, in July, 1914, \$175,000,000, including more than \$50,000,000 for more than 2200 municipal library buildings and grounds for Pan-American Union, Washington, 1906; \$6,000,000 to Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 1907, and \$15,000,000 for college professors' pension fund in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

He published the following books: "An American Four-in-hand in Great Britain," 1883; "Round the World," 1884; "Triumph of Democracy," 1886; "The Gospel of Wealth," 1900; "The Empire of Business," 1902, since translated into eight different languages; "The Life of James Watt," 1906, and "Problems of Today," 1908.

Daughter Married in April The marriage of Mr. Carnegie's only daughter, Margaret, on April 23, to Ensign Roswell Miller, U. S. N., was the last social affair the aged philanthropist and peace advocate attended here.

The bridegroom, son of a former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who died in 1913, had not completed his college course when war was declared. In 1916 he left Stevens Institute in Hoboken, where he was taking a course in civil engineering, to drive an ambulance in France, and when the United States became involved entered the navy as an ensign.

It was said at the time of the wedding that after the honeymoon Mr. Miller and his bride would go to Princeton, N. J., where he would complete his studies before entering upon a professional career.

The former Miss Carnegie, heiress of her father's millions, is twenty-two years old. Her husband is two years her senior.

Honored by Whole World Mr. Carnegie at the time of his death was the holder of numerous honors and decorations bestowed upon him by rulers and peoples over all the world.

He received, as a result of his benefactions abroad, the freedom of fifty-four cities in Great Britain and Ireland. Altogether he endowed 3000 municipal libraries in the United States, in addition to his other numerous philanthropic enterprises.

47 Made Millionaires by Andrew Carnegie

- The list of men whom Carnegie made millionaires during his career included the following forty-seven: Henry Phinns, George J. Fisher, George J. Fisher, Henry M. Curry, Lawrence Phillips, John A. Lehman, Thomas Morgan, William B. Perry, Geo. H. Chittiman, John Walker, Charles H. Taylor, Alfred H. Whitney, John P. Fleming, J. Owen Hoffman, Edward Hunsicker, Robert Pittsford, Geo. E. McCaughey, James Scott, Joseph L. Schwab, Thomas Lynch, Colonel H. H. Oliver, Robert T. Vandervoort, J. A. Lehighman, Philip H. Knox, Judge J. H. Reed, William H. Donner, David A. Stewart, Charles H. Taylor, Henry W. Oliver, James H. Oliver, Charles H. Oliver, Henry Merritt, A. C. Dimley, Charles W. Baker, Robert Pittsford

Advertisement for Chesterfield Cigarettes. Features a large image of a cigarette pack with the text: "Satisfy" "What does that mean? Not in the ordinary sense, of course, but in the Chesterfield sense? Never mind the dictionary. Even N. Webster, with all his definitions of smoke-meaning, Look it up in Chesterfields. That's where you'll find 'satisfy'. Know what a drink of cold water does for your throat? It 'touches the spot'. Well, that's what Chesterfields do for your smoke-hunger. They touch your 'smoke-spot'. They let you know you're smoking. They Satisfy. It's all in the blend and the blend can't be copied. Light & Mylex Tobacco Co. Chesterfield CIGARETTES Turkish and Domestic Tobaccos - Blended"