

ious activities that were then not conceived of or conceivable, and the complex web of modern civilization, with all its myriad strands, interwoven of the vast and swift activities of modern life, is typified in the activities of Pennsylvania more than in those of any other commonwealth, so that the Governor of this Commonwealth touches more varied interests than the Governor of any other commonwealth in the United States and touches them more directly and intimately than even the President of the United States.

"It has often been said that in Pennsylvania public life is corrupt; that the officials are corrupt. One distinguished gentleman a few years ago went so far as to say in effect that appropriations were habitually made by the Legislature to charities and to education for the sake of the plunder or profit there was in them for individuals interested. May I be permitted in this public manner, even at the risk of a seeming diversion, to say that The Pennsylvania State College has never paid, or been asked to pay, one cent of money for securing, or helping to secure, any of the appropriations that it has received from the State Legislature; nor have these appropriations ever been made on political or partisan grounds (applause); and, further, that no public man of Pennsylvania has ever tried to secure the appointment, dismissal or retention of any member of the Faculty of this College on political, or personal, or social, or religious, or any other ground, except absolute merit, that the leaders of the public life of our State have never, directly or indirectly, so far as I know, tried even to influence an appointment. That is a record that I think not the State College alone but the State of Pennsylvania may well be proud of, in the case of an Institution that is wholly under the control of the State, and I cite it simply as one of the facts within my own knowledge for a period of more than twenty years, that help to kindle my indignation at the reckless and shameful aspersions often thrown upon the fair fame of Pennsylvania, even by some of her own sons, when such a course may seem to subserve their own immediate purposes;—but this is an aside, suggested to my mind in vivid contrast to what is before our eyes to-day. What is more germane to this occasion is the fact that the present Governor of Pennsylvania, a man of such purity of life and character,

such irreproachable public and private conduct that even the shafts of malice and venom have fallen harmless at his feet, is with us to-day. A Pennsylvanian of Pennsylvanians, born on her soil, of a long line of her best ancestry, imbued with her ideals, faithful to her best standards, proud of her history and achievements, with which he is probably more familiar than any other living man, fearless in the performance of duty, applying himself with unstinting devotion to the duties of his high office, jealous alike of the welfare and the good name of the Commonwealth, he stands in a goodly succession as a fine type of the scholar, the patriot and the gentleman whom a free people may freely elect. I have great pleasure in introducing to you His Excellency, Samuel W. Pennypacker, the Governor of the Commonwealth. (Great applause.)

ADDRESS OF GOV. PENNYPACKER.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—

"I see by the programme that I am here today to make an address to you and that address is not to be



GOV. S. W. PENNYPACKER

one which is informal. Programmes, like other human institutions, are not infallible and are sometimes enthusiastic. (Laughter.) I am here not at all to make an address, but to be present with you upon this interesting occasion, to come for the first time to view your magnificent institution and its appointments, to unite with you young gentlemen in giving greeting to your generous and philanthropic guest and, last but by no means least, for the further reason that it

is very difficult to resist the persuasiveness and persistency of your very distinguished President. (Great applause.)

"Every century has its own ideals. No age is like the past. We live in a time of materialism. We like to have things in the concrete. The contemplations of Plato and Socrates have been, to a very large extent, forgotten, the mysticism which characterized the theological thought of the Middle Ages has almost entirely disappeared and today the thought of man is given to the rush of the locomotive across the broad prairies, to the erection of great bridges, to the construction of factories where at one end is put in the naked ore and from the other end comes completed steel work, wire fences and all the forms and appliances of machinery. This characterizes not only what you see about you everywhere but it has affected and will continue to affect our colleges and schools. Now, when a young man goes to a university he not only expects to acquire some knowledge of Latin and Greek but he has an ambition to be a full back or short stop. (Applause) And, in your colleges, while we have not neglected the languages, while we have not neglected culture, there is an effort everywhere to introduce manual training, to teach the eye and the hand in connection with the mind, to teach young men how they may better pursue Agriculture, which lies at the foundation of all things, and Mechanics which lies at the foundation of all modern progress.

"Now this impresses me as the remarkable lesson to be learned from the career of your guest here today, Mr. Carnegie, that not only is he an architect and a builder who has done his work with the utmost unprecedented success but that as is recognized the world over, in Scotland, England, Germany, Russia and Japan, as well as at home among ourselves, by kings as well as by people, his career is the supreme representation of the spirit of this age. (Applause)

"I am anxious that you, young men, who are just starting out upon your careers, should be imbued by that spirit which was referred to by Mr. Pleitz in his fine address to which we have just listened, which inspired a lady to whom I was talking last evening, when her eyes brightened at the suggestion of her native state of Georgia—that you should properly appreciate the community among whom you were born, that you