

should have due regard for that great Commonwealth in which the most of you have been born and where all of you are now receiving that training which is to fit you for the work of your future lives. Every man must have his feet planted on the ground; every career and especially every successful career, begins at home.

"Now some of you no doubt will enter upon a study of statecraft. If you will look at the institutions, at the principles which are embodied in the Constitution of the United States, you can readily understand that they never arose from the teaching of any narrow thought anywhere and you will find that those principles which have been embodied in that important document and which have come to be accepted by all the States of this great union were those which were promulgated by William Penn when he founded the province of Pennsylvania: (applause) and, if you look at the success which attends the development of our commercial life to-day and our manufactures—that success of which Mr. Carnegie is the representative—you will learn that the thought which has controlled American politics from the date of the foundation of the Government down to this time has always been regarded as the *Pennsylvania* idea.

"Some of you, no doubt, will enter the field of literature. The first American literateur, the first man to devote his life to letters, whose work had a broad influence upon English thought, upon Shelley and Coleridge and the men of his day, was Charles Brockton Brown, of Philadelphia. You may perhaps not know, but it is a fact, that the first time that the Bible, the first time that Milton and Shakespeare and Blackstone and the Vicar of Wakefield and Homer and the Arabian Nights appeared before the American people they were printed in that state in which you were born. Thackeray is recognized by all Englishmen as the leader in the field of literature to which he was devoted. You may not know, but you ought to know, that the first time a work of Thackeray was ever given to the world, it was printed in the city of Philadelphia.

"Some of you may enter the field of war. I saw last evening an exhibition of the skill of you young men in your drill and your training. In the war of the Revolution, Massachusetts and Virginia stood side by side with Pennsylvania but in the war of 1812 Pennsylvania was de-

serted by Massachusetts and in the war of the Rebellion Pennsylvania was left by Virginia. In 1776 the Continental Army had fallen down to the small number of 3,000 men. George Washington was almost in despair. His thought was to leave the front and seek shelter upon the Allegheny mountains, there to conduct a guerrilla warfare. At this time, when the country was in distress, fifteen hundred men came to the rescue. With that addition to his force, giving him half of what he had before in his army, he fought the battles of Trenton and Princeton and the tide was turned. It is your pride, as it is mine, that everyone of those 1500 men was a Pennsylvanian. (Applause) In the war of the Rebellion, as some of us who are old enough to remember after the first battle had been



MR. CHAS. M. SCHWAB

fought unsuccessfully and the rebels had won upon the field of Bull Run, Abraham Lincoln stood in the capital of Washington, expecting every moment that the successful Confederates would capture that capital. Inside of two days 17,000 men came to the rescue and that difficulty disappeared. Again it is your pride, as it is mine, that every one of those 17,000 men was a Pennsylvanian. (Applause)

"It may be that you will enter into the field of mechanics. The greatest of the sons of New England—I refer to Benjamin Franklin—when he started out upon his career, came southward. The great-

est of the sons of Virginia—I mean George Washington—when he started upon his career, came northward, and they both met on the soil of Pennsylvania. Now then that example has been followed by others. Voltaire, the great French philosopher, when it occurred to him to abandon the throes which were then threatening France, thought of coming to this State. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, the great chemist of his day, when fanaticism had driven him from England, came to these valleys and these hilltops and lived near you in the town of Northumberland; and today, let me point this out to you, if your career is to be in the material world devoted to mechanics and construction, that in the later day it is enough to say that to the same State came Andrew Carnegie and here was born his successor, your other philanthropic helper, Charles M. Schwab. (Great applause).

"Now it only remains for me to say to you that I am pleased to be with you, to see the wonderful success of your institution here, and to say further that this great Commonwealth, which has always treated you with kindness and generosity, will not forget in the future the liberal treatment which your merits deserve." (Great applause).

Immediately following the close of the Governor's address, President Atherton introduced Mr. Charles M. Schwab, as follows:-

PRESIDENT ATHERTON'S INTRODUCTION OF MR. SCHWAB

"Two years ago, Mr. Charles M. Schwab accepted an invitation to deliver the annual Commencement Address before this College, partly on account of his deep interest in every form of education as a means of promoting the intellectual and moral, as well as the material advancement of the community, and partly because it offered him a suitable opportunity to correct an erroneous report that he had expressed himself as opposed to College education in particular. It was his first visit to the College, and he spent several hours in examining the methods and results of work in different departments, and in intercourse with students and members of the Faculty. His Address was delivered in what we now call the Old Chapel, and those of you who were then present can well recall the scene—the chapel crowded to its fullest capacity on the floor and in the galleries, all students excluded except the graduating class, and