

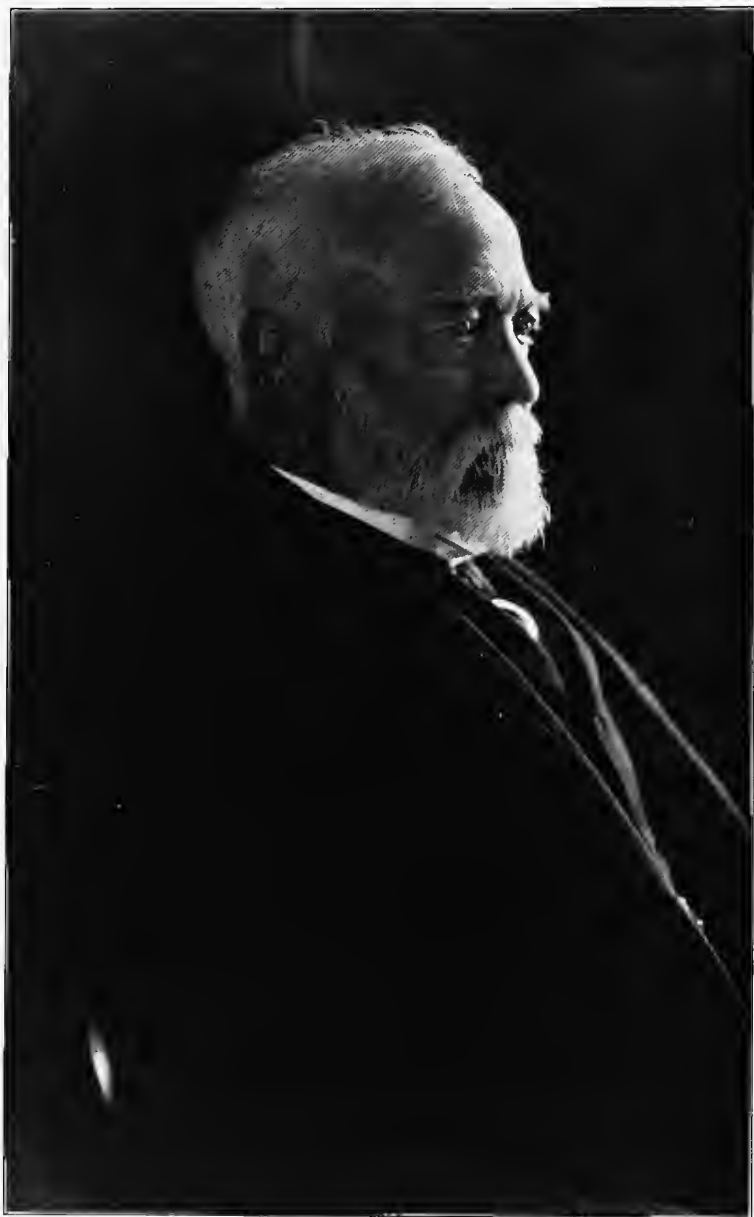
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A CARNEGIE ANTHOLOGY

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November 25, 1914.

# A CARNEGIE ANTHOLOGY

*Arranged by*  
MARGARET BARCLAY WILSON



*Privately Printed*  
New York, 1915

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## *Introduction*

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The original form from which the present Anthology has grown was a Carnegie Yearbook, a typewritten collection of quotations from the works of Mr. Carnegie which I arranged in 1898 and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, my friends of many years.

In 1911 Mr. Carnegie surprised me by showing me the little volume, which he had carefully preserved. As we turned its pages he remarked that several of his books were not represented, as they had been published since the Yearbook was compiled.

Wishing to remedy this deficiency I prepared a Carnegie Calendar for 1912, which included quotations from all the later books. Several friends assisted me in the delightful task of finding illustrations and in ascertaining the dates of events which I wished to note. When the Calendar was finished we could not help regretting that there was only a single copy. This was the first feeling of Mr. Carnegie himself, as he told me when he expressed his enjoyment of the surprise. To Mr. Carnegie a pleasure is not half a pleasure unless he can share it.

I then obtained Mr. Carnegie's permission to print a small edition of a Carnegie Yearbook for distribution among our friends. The Anthology is the outcome. It has been greatly changed since Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie saw it, and I believe they are not even aware of the existence of most of the portraits which it contains.

In searching for new sources of quotations and illustrations I have accumulated a very large bibliography of Mr. Carnegie's writings and of writings about him. This I had intended to publish with the Anthology. It has, however, taken on such proportions that the addition of it to the Anthology would make the volume too large. Furthermore, the Yearbook was intended to entertain Mr. Carnegie by recalling to memory many happy occasions, and it was for this reason that I adopted the arrangement by dates. In the printed form I have retained this feature, though with some misgivings. The plan has one advantage—it will doubtless give pleasure to Mr. Carnegie's friends by reminding them of his extraordinary range of thought and interests. The arrangement is, however, extremely artificial and in many ways unsatisfactory. I have therefore decided to

supplement the Anthology by a very full index of Mr. Carnegie's writings, which will be published with the Carnegie Bibliography, early in 1916. The bibliography in this volume is limited to the sources of the quotations used in the Anthology.

It is to be noted that many of Mr. Carnegie's addresses have appeared in two or more editions which often differ in spelling and sometimes in phraseology. In every case I have followed the form of the source mentioned. This sometimes leads to surprising results, as where Civilization, Labor and Pittsburg are found within a few lines of Civilisation, Labour and Pittsburg.

Authorities may not agree about the accuracy of all my statements. The date mentioned for a gift is sometimes the date of the offer, sometimes the date of acceptance. The names of some institutions and buildings have undergone changes, for example, what I have called Carnegie Music Hall, New York, was at first simply Music Hall, and is now commonly called Carnegie Hall. The authorities for my statements of fact will be found in the Carnegie Bibliography. I have not consulted any person in Mr. Carnegie's immediate circle, except about one date, and I alone am responsible for all inaccuracies and discrepancies, real or apparent.

I desire to thank all the friends whose names are noted on the illustrations as donors or lenders of pictures.

I am particularly indebted to President Samuel Harden Church, of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, to the Directors of the various departments, Dr. W. J. Holland of the Museum, Mr. John W. Beatty of the Department of Fine Arts, Mr. Harrison W. Craver of the Library, Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag of the Institute of Technology and to Mr. Arthur W. Tarbell. Dr. John Ross of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, Sir Swire Smith and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant sent me a great wealth of material, and photographs were kindly supplied by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Pan American Union.

The Librarians of the Washington, Allegheny, Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne, Carnegie, St. Louis, Atlanta, Mankato, Winnipeg and Barbados Libraries furnished illustrations and documents, and Dr. Theodore Wesley Koch placed his magnificent collection of Carnegie Library plans and pictures entirely at my disposal.

I received valuable illustrations from Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Mr. Howard Russell Butler, Mr. Richard R. Goulden, Mr. Charles Keck, Professor Gerald Moira, Mr. J. Massey Rhind, Messrs. Underwood and Underwood, Hon. Maurice Francis

Egan, Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, Mr. David Homer Bates, Mr. James T. McCleary, Mr. C. C. Smith of Carnegie Music Hall, New York, Mr. Graham F. Blandy, Mr. Frank Gill of Keighley, and Mr. James Norval of Dunfermline.

I am likewise indebted for illustrative material or information to Mr. Alva C. Dinkey, Dr. S. N. D. North, President Alexander C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute of Technology, President Ricketts of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Director Russell of Franklin Union, Boston, President Carson of Mills College, President Frost of Berea College, President Hubbell of Lincoln Memorial University, Mr. William B. Tuthill of the Oratorio Society, New York, Miss Clara L. West, Mr. C. R. Abbott, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. Herbert D. Hemenway, Mr. Ward Miller, The Rev. Walter Walsh of London, The Rev. Alexander Macmillan of Iona, and the Manager of the Aberdeen Station Hotel.

I wish to make formal acknowledgment of my indebtedness to Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, to Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Company and to the other publishers mentioned in the bibliography, for permission to print excerpts from Mr. Carnegie's books, of which they hold the copyright. I must also offer my sincere thanks to The New York Times, the New York Tribune, The World, The Sun, The Evening Post and The Brooklyn Eagle for permission to consult their indexes and clippings. These and several other publishers in New York, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore will receive my thanks in the Bibliography. I have not had occasion to use the valuable material they have given me in the Anthology.

President Woodward of the Carnegie Institute of Washington made kind offers of assistance, and his associates, chief among them Mr. William Churchill, were helpful in many ways.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson and Mr. H. M. Lydenberg and a score of assistants in the New York Public Library have been indefatigable in their helpfulness. These friends and many others in New York, Pittsburgh, Washington and Dunfermline will find themselves more fully thanked in the forthcoming Bibliography.

To my friend and colleague in Hunter College, Miss Helen H. Tanzer, I am more than grateful for cheerful, patient, and untiring assistance as my Secretary in all the work on the Anthology.

I must also express my gratitude to Mr. Walter B. Patterson, Manager of the Typographic Department of The American Lithographic Company, who has personally superintended the mechanical work on the book, down to the smallest detail. He

has done marvels with old illustrations which I wished to reproduce. Moreover, he has convinced me by his promptness and energy that the common belief that all printers are dilatory is a generalization that will not hold.

There are two people whom I find it difficult to thank enough, Mr. Robert A. Franks, of the Carnegie Corporation, and Mr. John A. Poynton, Mr. Carnegie's Secretary. If I were asked to tell what they have done I might say that Mr. Franks lent me a precious photograph and at the outset of the work made many valuable suggestions about sources of information; that Mr. Poynton, at my request, wrote to certain photographers asking them to give me permission to reproduce several photographs of Mr. Carnegie. This is their actual physical service. Their help of the spirit is another matter. In the few conversations I have had with them about the Anthology they have given me such an impression of their devotion to Mr. Carnegie and of sympathy in my desire to give him a pleasure that I have always felt that I might call on them in any emergency.

I have one great regret about the Anthology, that I have not felt at liberty to include any family portraits. I have some beautiful pictures of Mrs. Carnegie, Miss Carnegie and Miss Whitfield, which I had hoped to use—indeed I have had the cuts made. But knowing Mrs. Carnegie's dislike of publicity and sympathizing with the feeling as I do, I could not think of inserting these pictures even in a private publication without first showing them to her and obtaining her consent. For this there has been no opportunity, so I have omitted them.

I wish that I could give adequate expression to the pleasure I have had in this work. The readiness of Mr. Carnegie's friends to lend or to give illustrations and their willingness to search for elusive information has kept me in a constant glow of gratitude, personal and vicarious. I have enjoyed a rare privilege.

MARGARET BARCLAY WILSON.

New York, November 1, 1915.

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# A CARNEGIE ANTHOLOGY

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## JANUARY 1.

1900. Gift to Cooper Union, New York.

1905. Gift to Maryland Institute, Baltimore.

The whole world moves, and moves in the right direction—upward and onward. —Round the World, page 358.

## JANUARY 2.

It is always well to remember that there are giants in our own day, too. —Triumphant Democracy, page 443.

## JANUARY 3.

It is not the part of a leader to reveal to his fellows all that he sees or fears. His part is to look dangers steadily in the face and challenge them. It is the great leader who inspires in his followers contempt for the danger which he sees in much truer proportion than they.

—James Watt, page 132.

## JANUARY 4.

1907. Gift for the Pan American Building, Washington.

Judging from the progress made in this direction during the lives of those of us who have been in this work from the beginning, we can look with hope to the early realization of our dream, which is to secure to the American continents the reign of internal peace by substituting peaceful arbitration for war.

—Address at the laying of the Cornerstone of the Pan American Building.

## JANUARY 5.

Business men and methods are sharply criticized in our day, not without reason, but we do well to remember that the man of affairs is essential, and that business ability ranks high in importance when working for some such purpose as Cornell and Sage were in this instance.

—Ezra Cornell—An Address.

## JANUARY 6.

In bestowing charity, the main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide part of the means by which those who desire to improve may do so; to give those who desire to rise the aids by which they may rise; to assist, but rarely or never to do all.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 17.

## JANUARY 7.

When my country calls for assistance of any kind I consider it my glorious duty to answer that call. And if the present President should command me to do anything for my country I should regard it the same as I would the voice of God.

[Explaining that he had reluctantly undertaken the manufacture of armor plate only because President Harrison had urged him to do so as a duty to the country.]

—Address delivered at The Republican Club, New York, January 7, 1911.  
Published in The New York Herald, January 8, 1911.

## JANUARY 8.

Dealing with petty affairs tends to make small men; dealing with larger affairs broadens and strengthens character.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 94.

## JANUARY 9.

1905. Gift to Tufts College.

Let no man know more of your specialty than you do yourself. That should be your ideal. Then, far less important, but still important, to bring sweetness and light into your life, be sure to read promiscuously, and know a little about as many things as you have time to read about.

—The Empire of Business, page 83.

## JANUARY 10.

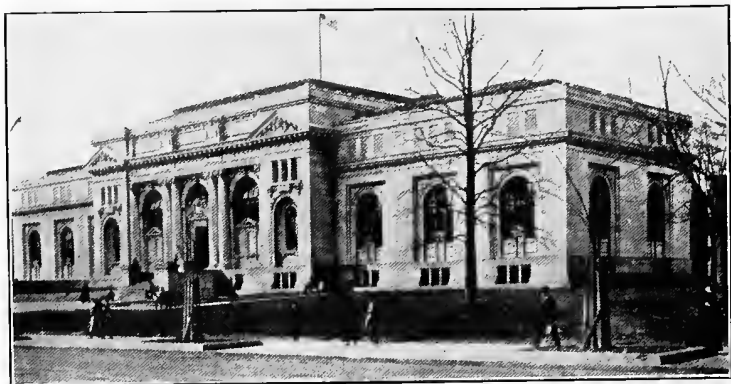
No man is a true gentleman who does not inspire the affection and devotion of his servants.

—Problems of To-day, page 59.



Photograph taken for this work and presented by the President of the Board of Trustees of Maryland Institute.

From the wall of the Maryland Institute Building, Baltimore.



The Public Library, Washington. In the interior view is shown a portrait of Mr. Carnegie painted by Freeman Thorp for Hon. James T. McCleary. This is a copy of Mr. Thorp's portrait of Mr. Carnegie, which was presented by Mr. McCleary to the Carnegie Library of Mankato, Minnesota.



### JANUARY 11.

Who owns your favorite horse? Test it! I say the groom does. . . . There is no real purchase in money, you must win friendship and ownership in the lower range of life with kindness, companionship, love.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 160.

### JANUARY 12.

1899. Offer of gift for Washington Public Library.

An endowed library is just like an endowed church, at best half and generally wholly asleep. It is a great mistake to withdraw from such an institution the healthy breeze of public criticism.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 159.

### JANUARY 13.

The writer, when traveling round the world, saw nothing that saddened him more than the rival sects of Christians, engaged in proclaiming their respective differences, trying to convert the heathen to a revelation about which they could not agree themselves even so far as to unite in worshipping the same God in the same temple, each sect building its own.

—The Laird of Briarcliff, *The Outlook*, May 16, 1908.

### JANUARY 14.

1904. Gift to Clark University.

True education can be obtained outside of the schools; genius is not an indigenous plant in the groves academic—a wild flower found in the woods all by itself, needing no care from society—but average man needs universities.

—*The Empire of Business*, page 113.

### JANUARY 15.

Let me go forward, then, and revel without misgivings in the highest of human and divine creations, as I may be privileged to see or hear or know them. I do

not fear that I shall ever become a member of the extensive band we meet in our travels who have become incapable of enjoying anything but the best.

—Round the World, page 193.

### JANUARY 16.

1912. Gift to Tuberculosis Preventorium.

Not one of us can feel his duty done, unless he can say as he approaches his end, that, because he has lived, some fellow-creature, or some little spot on earth or something upon it, has been made just a little better. Nor is this beyond the reach of the humblest, for all can at least render to others—

“That best portion of a good man’s life,  
His little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.”

—Problems of To-day, page 154.

### JANUARY 17.

A chaperon’s duties . . . are often most successfully performed by a wise and salutary neglect.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 45.

### JANUARY 18.

1900. Gift to Birmingham University.

It seems a grave mistake for parents not to educate their sons in the region of home, or in later years in colleges and universities of their own land, so that early friendships may not be broken, but grow closer with the years.

—James Watt, page 20.

### JANUARY 19.

1906. Gift to Brown University for the John Hay Memorial Library.  
1911. Addition to the endowment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

I often think of the unfair division of labour between us. I simply give the money that I am glad to put to use, and the Members of the Trust give their time and thought; *i. e.*, give themselves to the duty imposed upon them. —Letter to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees, January 19, 1911.

## JANUARY 20.

It is no argument against a gospel that it is not lived up to; indeed, it is an argument in its favor, for a gospel must be higher than the prevailing standard. It is no argument against a law that it is broken: in that disobedience lies the reason for making and maintaining the law; the law which is never to be broken is never required.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 20.

## JANUARY 21.

Imagine a good spirit taking Fortune to task for the misery and discontent of mortals, as she gazes with piteous eyes upon our disappointments, our troubles, and, saddest of all, our regrets, charging her with producing such unhappiness. . . . "Hush! I've only given them what they asked!"

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 4.

## JANUARY 22.

1903. Gift to the Legal Aid Society, New York.

He is the only true reformer who is as careful and as anxious not to aid the unworthy as he is to aid the worthy.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 18.

## JANUARY 23.

The only point the wise man guards is not to make the same mistake twice; the first time never counts with the successful man. He both forgives and forgets that. One difference between the wise man and the foolish one!

—James Watt, page 76.

## JANUARY 24.

1903. Gift to Berea College.

Morley has just told us how six lines from Burns have influenced the political thought and action of the world. Never can I forget what I owe to six words from that same great teacher, which fortunately burnt themselves into my conscience in youth and remain with me in old age: "Thine own reproach alone do fear."

—William Chambers—An Address.

### JANUARY 25.

You ploughman bard, who are so much to me, are you then forgotten? No, no, Robin, no need of taking you in my trunk; I have you in my heart, from "A man's a man for a' that" to "My Nannie's awa'."

—Round the World, page 2.

### JANUARY 26.

Because one has been awe-stricken by Niagara's torrent, are the other waterfalls of the world to be uninteresting? No; to the man whose soul has really been impressed, every tiny stream that tumbles down in foam is related to the greater wonder, partaking to some extent of its beauty and grandeur.

—Round the World, page 198.

### JANUARY 27.

1900. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the Lotos Club, New York.

Sometimes reference has been made to the books which I have inflicted on a long-suffering public. This I can say for them: I have never written one word that I did not believe to be true. I have never supported a cause that I did not believe to be right. The most valuable citizen is not the man who follows public opinion, but the man who, when all are mad, dares to speak of the sacred blessings of peace.

—Speech at the Lotos Club Dinner, January 27, 1900.

### JANUARY 28.

1902. Foundation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The highest life is probably to be reached, not by such imitation of the life of Christ as Count Tolstoi gives us, but, while animated by Christ's spirit, by recognizing the changed conditions of this age, and adopting modes of expressing this spirit suitable to the changed conditions under which we live, still laboring for the good of our fellows, which was the essence of his life and teaching, but laboring in a different manner.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 14.



## JANUARY 29.

1901. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the Arkwright Club, New York.

That this talent for organization and management is rare among men is proved by the fact that it invariably secures enormous rewards for its possessor.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 4.

## JANUARY 30.

1901. Address to Mr. Rockefeller's Bible Class.

Religion is the highest expression of which a people is capable. There is no reason why we should not try to prepare a people for a better one, but note this, *they must be prepared*. To *force* new religions upon any race is a sad mistake.

—Round the World, page 307.

## JANUARY 31.

1911. Additional gift to Dunfermline.

The never-to-be-forgotten truth is that huge fortunes, so far as their owners are concerned, are as useless as the Star and Garter are to their possessors, and not so ornamental; and . . . these fortunes cannot give their owners more out of life worth having, than is secured by a competence so modest, that men beginning as workers can, with health, ability, and sobriety win [it] for old age.

—Problems of To-day, page 45.

*"Thine own reproach alone  
do fear".*

*Andrew Carnegie*

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### FEBRUARY 1.

1910. Gift to Cornell University for a Chemical Laboratory.

If there be a millionaire in the land who is at a loss what to do with the surplus that has been committed to him as trustee, let him investigate the good that is flowing from these chemical laboratories. No medical college is complete without its laboratory. As with universities, so with medical colleges: it is not new institutions that are required, but additional means for the more thorough equipment of those that exist.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 32.

### FEBRUARY 2.

This whole subject of *meum* and *tuum* needs reconsideration. If Burns, when he held his plough in joy upon the mountain-side and saw what he saw, felt what he felt, was not more truly the real possessor of the land than the reputed nominal landlord, then I do not grasp the subject.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 160.

### FEBRUARY 3.

We have before us the work of our own day and generation, and only this can we push forward during our lives. To this it is our duty to devote ourselves, leaving the work of the distant future to our successors. Rare are the men capable of dealing wisely with the needs of their own time. Even with these their success is often not surprisingly brilliant. We have not been blest with men capable of legislating properly for generations to come. They do not and can not exist.

—Problems of To-day, page 93.

### FEBRUARY 4.

A pagan philosopher, weighing the claims of Christ to rank among the great teachers, would probably give first place to what He did for the elevation of woman.

—Problems of To-day, page 169.

## FEBRUARY 5.

1908. Address to the Economics Club, New York.

The most precious citizen is the man who will go with his country or his party only if it be right, but who upon occasion hesitates not to condemn either when in his opinion it champions the wrong.

—The Presidential Election, *North American Review*, October, 1900.

## FEBRUARY 6.

1902. Testimonial from Stevens Institute.

Of course Watt was sure to have friends, for he was through and through the devoted friend himself, and won the hearts of those worth winning. "If you wish to make a friend, be one," is the sure recipe.

—James Watt, page 88.

## FEBRUARY 7.

We could part with many of the actual characters of the flesh in history without much loss; banish the imaginary host of the spirit and we were poor indeed.

—James Watt, page 13.

## FEBRUARY 8.

1908. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the Genesee Society, New York.

Only through exceptional individuals, the leaders, man has been enabled to ascend. He is imitative, and what he sees another do he attempts and generally succeeds in doing. It is the leaders who do the new things that count.

—Problems of To-day, page 173.

## FEBRUARY 9.

All his ducks were swans. To make this transformation is an invaluable quality in any man. He knew much better than not to count his chickens until they were hatched. He counted his over and over long before a hen cackled, and was certain that every one he counted

and a few extras were sure to arrive in due season. Philosopher as he was, he knew that even if they never were hatched at all he had thus at least enjoyed the pleasure of the count, which was something to the good.

—Ezra Cornell—An Address.

## FEBRUARY 10.

1914. Foundation of the Church Peace Union.

After the arbitration of international disputes is established, and war abolished, as it certainly will be some day . . . the trustees will divert the revenues of this fund to relieve the deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially those who have struggled long and earnestly against misfortune and have not themselves altogether to blame for their poverty. Members of the various churches will naturally know such members well, and can therefore the better judge; but this does not debar them from going beyond membership when that is necessary or desirable. As a general rule, it is best to help those who help themselves; but there are unfortunates from whom this cannot be expected.

—Letter to the Trustees of the Church Peace Union, February 10, 1914.

## FEBRUARY 11.

It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from perplexing care, from social envies and emulations, how loving and how united its members may be in the common interest of supporting the family, that I sympathize with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's boy; and it is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor so many strong, eminent, self-reliant men have always sprung and always must spring.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page xii.

## FEBRUARY 12.

Lincoln was as generous, as conciliatory, as gentle, as merciful in war as he had been in peace, yet ever immovable in purpose.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 29.



Photograph presented by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Administration Building of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.



Photograph presented by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The bronze yacht Carnegie, engaged in a magnetic survey of the world.



Photograph presented by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Anton Dohrn, service launch of the Tortugas Marine Biological Laboratory, flying the burgee of the Institution.



Illustration from the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.

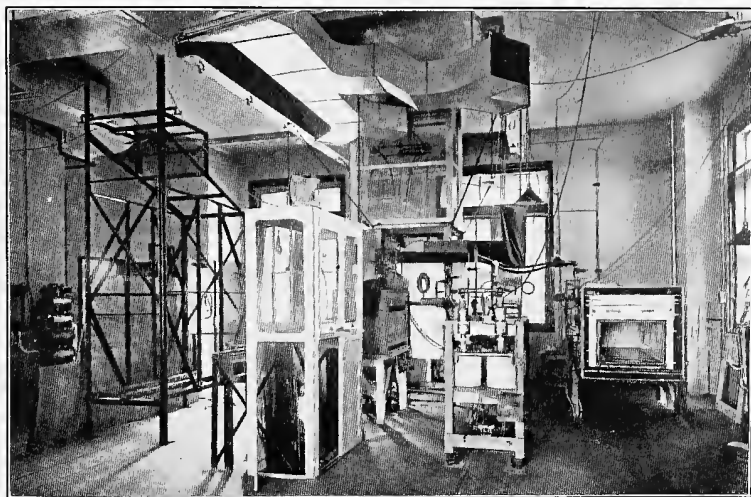


Illustration from the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Calorimeter Room in the Nutrition Laboratory,  
Boston.

Some activities of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.



Illustration from the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

150-foot Tower Telescope, Mount Wilson Solar Observatory.  
The Carnegie Institution of Washington.



### FEBRUARY 13.

1902. Reception at the Authors' Club, New York.

Your always busy man accomplishes little; the great doer is he who has plenty of leisure.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 182.

### FEBRUARY 14.

Life must not be taken too seriously. It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins in the race. . . . I attribute most of my success in life to the fact that, as my partners often say, trouble runs off my back like water from a duck.

—The Empire of Business, page 88.

### FEBRUARY 15.

He had little difficulty in winning for his wife a lady of such position in the county as led to some opposition on the part of members of her family to the suitor, but only "on account of his being in trade." There exists no survival of this objection in these days of American alliances with heirs of the highest British titles. We seem now to have as its substitute the condition that the father of the bride must be in trade and that heavily and to some purpose.

—James Watt, page 90.

### FEBRUARY 16.

It is well that man should go forth to his work in the morning and labor until the evening. Work is no punishment; it is a blessing. Steady work is also the best preservative of the virtues. No substitute for it has yet been found.

—Problems of To-day, page 180.

### FEBRUARY 17.

In our day, man, and notably the American man, finds in his wife the angel leading him upward, both by precept and example, to higher and holier life, refining and elevating him, making him purer and nobler.

—Ezra Cornell—An Address.

## FEBRUARY 18.

Unsuspected powers lie latent in willing men around us which only need appreciation and development to produce surprising results. Money rewards alone will not, however, insure these, for to the most sensitive and ambitious natures there must be the note of sympathy, appreciation, friendship.

—Presidential Address, Iron and Steel Institute, 1903.

## FEBRUARY 19.

It is not permitted the children of king, millionaire, or noble to have father and mother in the close and realizing sense of these sacred terms. The name of father, and the holier name of mother, are but names to the child of the rich and the noble. To the poor boy these are the words he conjures with—his guides, the anchors of his soul, the objects of his adoration.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 63.

## FEBRUARY 20.

1903. Gift to Stevens Institute.

Who shall doubt. . . that some future Watt is to discover other sources of power, or perchance succeed in utilising the superabundant power known to exist in the heat of the sun, or discover the secret of the latent force employed by nature in animals, which converts chemical energy directly into the dynamic form, giving much higher efficiencies than any thermo-dynamic machine has to-day or probably ever can have.

—James Watt, page 52.

## FEBRUARY 21.

She has entered for the race of Fashion, and her soul is absorbed in its jealousies and disappointments. You may speak to her as of old; tell her there is something noble in that domain of human life where duties grow—something not only beyond but different from Fashion, higher than dress or show. She understands you not. . . .Has she children? inquires the Good Spirit.

“No,” says Fate, “we are not altogether relentless. How could we give such a woman children and look you in the face?”

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 7.

### FEBRUARY 22.

All we English-speakers are subjects of King Shakespeare, and so are we in some degree all subjects of President Washington, whose words were, “My first wish is to see this plague of mankind—war—banished from the face of the earth.”

—Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Peace Society in the Guildhall, London, May 24, 1910.

### FEBRUARY 23.

1903. Gift to the Library Training School, Western Reserve University.

Knowledge is now so various, so extensive, so minute, that it is impossible for any man to know thoroughly more than one small branch. This is the age of the specialist; therefore you who have to make your living in this world should resolve to know the art which gives you support; to know that thoroughly and well, to be an expert in your specialty.

—The Empire of Business, page 83.

### FEBRUARY 24.

What an interest is awakened by one who is able to tell stories of his own experience! No wonder that Othello won Desdemona with the recital of his adventures. He was the hero who had been the actor in all the scenes he depicted.

—Round the World, page 159.

### FEBRUARY 25.

The Socialist should reflect it was under immutable law decreed that there should be evolved out of the burning mass of matter, the fair earth with all its charms; out of the beast, the higher organism—man with godlike powers; and that man should not eat the bread of idleness, but labor from morn till night in the noble task of making one small spot on earth, one small circle of his fellows, just a little better than he found

it—a high mission—none too great, none too small to lose the privilege or to neglect the duty. Man does the latter at his peril, be he cottager or king.

—Problems of To-day, page 137.

## FEBRUARY 26.

1902. Telegraphy medal offered.

Writers upon labor, who have never labored, generally make the profound mistake of considering labor as one solid mass, when the truth is that it contains orders and degrees as distinct as those in aristocracy. The workman skilled beyond his fellows, who is called upon by his superintendent to undertake the difficult job in emergencies, ranks high, and probably enjoys an honorable title, a pet name conferred by his shopmates. Men measure each other as correctly in the workshop as in the professions, and each has his deserved rank.

—James Watt, page 31.

## FEBRUARY 27.

I do not think that force will be necessary to enforce the mandates of the proposed peace tribunal. If two nations have a disagreement and one of them refuses to arbitrate other nations will step in and say:—"What right have you to disturb the business conditions of the world, in which we are all partners?" And we would tell the irate nation that a gentleman who violates the laws of his club is expelled from that club. We would tell that irate nation that we did not want to associate with it any longer, and we would stop the mails. Just imagine the isolation of a country cut off from the mails in this advanced era.

—Address delivered at The Republican Club, New York, January 7, 1911.  
Published in The New York Herald, January 8, 1911.

## FEBRUARY 28.

1899. Gift to the Atlanta Library.

No millionaire will go far wrong in his search for one of the best forms for the use of his surplus who chooses to establish a free library in any community that is willing to maintain and develop it.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 30.



Illustration lent by Mr. Geo. H. Lamb.

The Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pennsylvania.  
The first of the endowed Carnegie Libraries. Dedicated March 30, 1889.



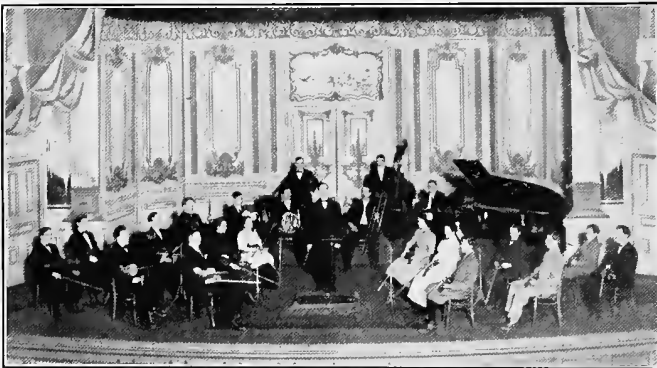
Illustration lent by Mr. Geo. H. Lamb.

Auditorium of the Carnegie Club, in the building of the Free Library,  
Braddock, Pennsylvania



Photograph lent by Mr. William F. Stevens.

The Carnegie Library of Homestead,  
Pennsylvania. Founded and endowed in  
1898 by Mr. Carnegie.



Photograph lent by Mr. William F. Stevens.

The Junior Orchestra. One of the activ-  
ities of the club connected with the Car-  
negie Library of Homestead.

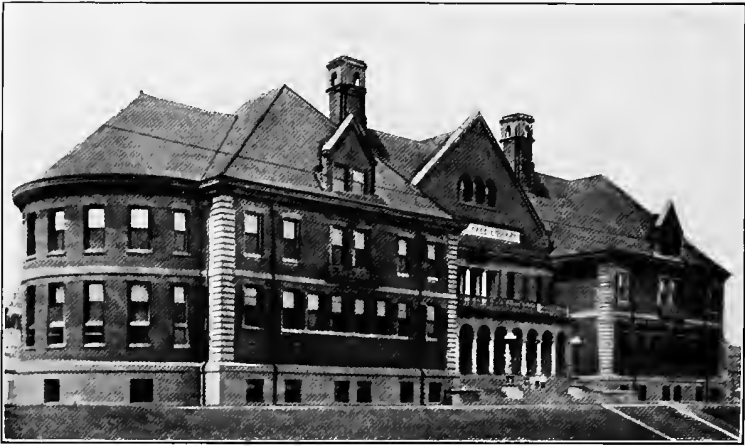


Bandstand at Homestead,  
where open air concerts  
are given in summer.



Photographs lent by Mr. William F. Stevens.

Bowling Alley in the Carnegie Library Club, Homestead.



Photograph presented by Mr. Wright, Librarian.

The Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pennsylvania. One of the endowed Carnegie Libraries.



Photograph lent by Miss Rood, Librarian.

The Andrew Carnegie Library, Carnegie, Pennsylvania. One of the endowed Carnegie Libraries.



FEBRUARY 29.

Wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires who laugh are rare. The deplorable family quarrels which so often afflict the rich, generally have their rise in sordid differences about money. The most miserable of men, as old age approaches, are those who have made money-making their god; like flies bound to the wheel, these unfortunates fondly believed they were really driving it, only to find when tired and craving rest that it is impossible for them to get off, and they are lost—plenty to retire upon but nothing to retire to.

—Problems of To-day, page 35.



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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### MARCH 1.

1889. Informal opening of the Braddock Library.

We may look forward with hope to the day when it shall be the rule for the workman to be Partner with Capital, the man of affairs giving his business experience, the working-man in the mill his mechanical skill, to the company, both owners of the shares and so far equally interested in the success of their joint efforts.

—Problems of To-day, page 68.

### MARCH 2.

All real reformers are cranks in their day. Pym, Hampden, Cromwell were, and John Bright himself was a very pronounced one till he brought the nation up to his level.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 195.

### MARCH 3.

The last thing in the world the proud Scot will do is to reveal his poverty and rely upon others.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page xvii.

### MARCH 4.

There is one difference between the parties in the Republic—the one is in and the other is out.

—Some Facts about the American Republic—  
An Address, Dundee, September, 1890.

### MARCH 5.

That State alone is absolutely secure from violent measures whose soil belongs to the mass of the people.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 256.

### MARCH 6.

In my own experience I can say that I have known few young men intended for business who were not injured by a collegiate education. Had they gone into

active work during the years spent at college they would have been better educated men in every true sense of that term. The fire and energy have been stamped out of them, and how to so manage as to live a life of idleness and not a life of usefulness has become the chief question with them. But a new idea of education is now upon us.

—The Empire of Business, page 80.

### MARCH 7.

A birthday.

In the happiest and holiest homes of to-day, it is not the man who leads the wife upward, but the infinitely purer and more angelic wife whom the husband reverently follows upon the heavenly path as the highest embodiment of all the virtues that have been revealed to him: he for God in her. Throughout the English-speaking race as a rule to-day, it is the wife and mother who sanctifies the home.

—Problems of To-day, page 169.

### MARCH 8.

1901. Announcement of tribute from Illinois Librarians.

It seems to me that parents and others having charge of children might do more than is done to teach them the only means of making life worth living.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 259.

### MARCH 9.

That physician is a failure who does not make his knowledge, character, and conduct a source of light and leading and a tower of strength to the district which he serves.

—Address to the Graduating Class of Medical Students of Bellevue Hospital, March 9, 1885.

### MARCH 10.

“Stick to your last” is only fit for monarchical countries, where people believe in classes.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 200.

## MARCH 11.

1906. Gift for Spelling Reform.

The new Oxford Dictionary, giving the history of each word, makes a scholar ridiculous who claims that any effective improvement in spelling could not be made without breaking with the history and etymology of the language. The chief editor of the new Oxford writes me that one of its strongest claims to recognition and support is that it banishes forever the idea that English was formed by rule or with any regard to historical or etymological claims. This effort is not a fad; no attempt at a phonetic system. . . . It is only an effort to systematize and hasten a process that has been always at work.

—Letter to the Editor of The New York Times,  
Published March 22, 1906.

## MARCH 12.

1901. Gift for pensions to disabled and superannuated workmen of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg entered the core of my heart when I was a boy and cannot be torn out. I can never be one hair's breadth less loyal to her, or less anxious to help her in any way, than I have been since I could help anything. My treasure is still with you, my heart is still with you, and how best to serve Pittsburg is the question which recurs to me almost every day of my life.

—A letter "To the Good People of Pittsburg," March 12, 1901.

## MARCH 13.

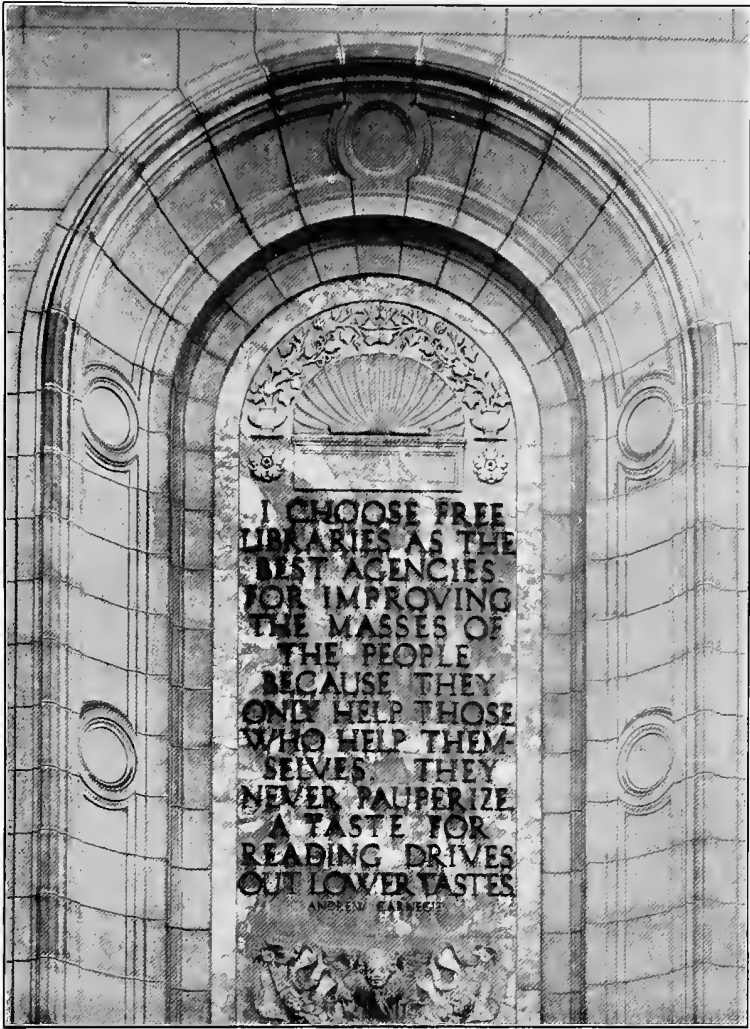
1901. Gift to the City of New York for branch libraries.

1901. Gift to the St. Louis Public Library.

1902. Gifts for forty libraries.

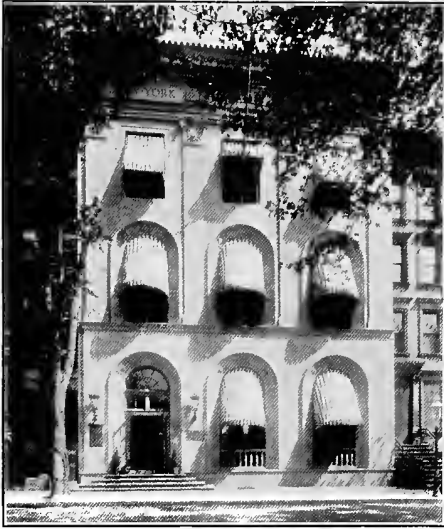
1902. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the New York Library Association.

The gospel of wealth but echoes Christ's words. It calls upon the millionaire to sell all that he hath and give it in the highest and best form to the poor by administering his estate himself for the good of his fellows, before he is called upon to lie down, and rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth. So doing, he will approach his end no longer the ignoble hoarder of useless millions; poor, very poor indeed, in money, but rich, very rich,



Photograph taken for this work.

Tablet on the St. Louis Public Library.



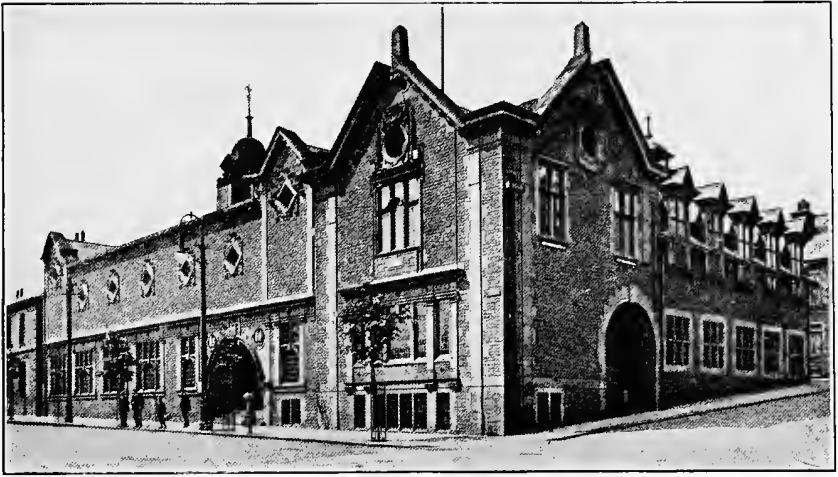
The Harlem Branch Library.

Seward Park Branch Library.



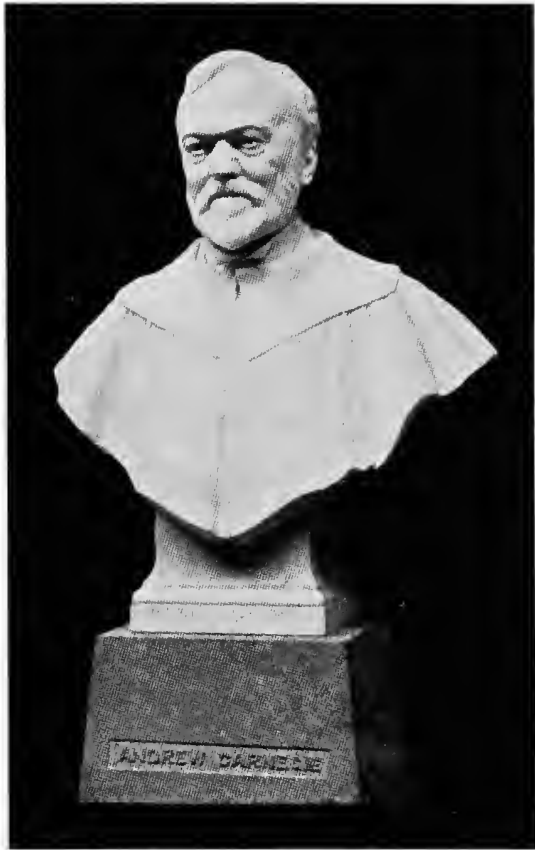
Photographs presented by Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library.

Two of the Carnegie Libraries of the New York Public Library.



Photographs presented by Mr. Frank Gill of Keighley.

The Carnegie Library, Keighley.  
The first Carnegie Library in England.



Photograph lent by Sir Swire Smith.

Marble bust by Professor Lanteri. Presented to the Keighley Library by Sir Swire Smith. Unveiled March 14, 1908, by Mr. Frederic Harrison.



twenty times a millionaire still, in the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his fellow-men, and—sweeter far—soothed and sustained by the still, small voice within, which, whispering, tells him that, because he has lived, perhaps one small part of the great world has been bettered just a little. This much is sure: against such riches as these no bar will be found at the gates of Paradise.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 43.

### MARCH 14.

1908. Mr. Frederic Harrison unveils, at Keighley, England, a marble bust of Mr. Carnegie, the gift of Sir Swire Smith to the Keighley Library.

Power to render service to the Unknown is not given us, except by serving those of His creatures here with us in our own day and generation.

—An Address delivered on the Opening of the New Engineering Buildings of the University of Edinburgh, 16th October, 1906.

### MARCH 15.

I attach less and less value to the teaching of those doctrinaires who sit in their cozy studies and spin theories concerning the relations between capital and labor, and set before us divers high ideals. The banquet to which they invite the working-man when they propose industrial cooperation is not yet quite prepared, and would prove to most of those who accepted the invitation a Barmecide feast.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 138.

### MARCH 16.

1904. Gift to Kenyon College.

Our pantheon is reserved for the fathers of the Republic. To these has recently been added Lincoln, who has taken his place among the gods. Two other names from our generation are yet to enter, their services swelling as events recede: Stanton and Grant.

—Edwin M. Stanton—An Address.

### MARCH 17.

1909. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the Lotos Club, New York.

Liberal education gives a man who really absorbs it higher tastes and aims than the acquisition of wealth,

and a world to enjoy, into which the mere millionaire cannot enter; to find therefore that it is not the best training for business is to prove its claim to a higher domain.

—The Empire of Business, page 113.

### MARCH 18.

Socialism versus Individualism is the race between the hare and the tortoise over again. Individualism—the tortoise—has found and kept the path upon which it has made and is making steady progress upward. . . . The hare has not yet made a start. It remains just where it was years ago, frisking round a circle.

—Problems of To-day, page 130.

### MARCH 19.

1910. Visit to the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, California. The Staff presents photographs of the heavens.

There is no price too dear to pay for perfection.

—Round the World, page 256.

### MARCH 20.

Thus armaments, either personal or national, on land or on sea, so far from preserving Peace inevitably become in time one of the chief, if not the greatest of all, causes of war, since they sow the deadly seeds of mutual suspicion.

—Armaments and Their Results.

### MARCH 21.

But Eve was not used to kind treatment. Adam was by no means a modern model husband, and never gave Eve anything in excess except blame.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 183.

### MARCH 22.

The right hand of fellowship is ever much readier to be extended to the truly deserving than is believed, and the exceptionally earnest, faithful, and competent young man has within himself magnetic power which attracts friends anxious to aid.

—William Chambers—An Address.

### MARCH 23.

1910. Guest of Honor at a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

Labor, Capital, and Ability are a three-legged stool. There is no first, second, or last. There is no precedence! They are equal members of the great triple alliance which moves the industrial world.

—Problems of To-day, page 60.

### MARCH 24.

1909. Address to the New York Peace Society at Carnegie Hall, New York.

In international disputes the interests involved, generally speaking, are pitiably small, though quite sufficient to lead to disastrous wars—much better that the pound of flesh should not often be awarded. It is greatly in favor of arbitration that as a rule neither disputant is quite contented with the result, for neither justly deserved all he expected.

—Peace by Arbitration.

### MARCH 25.

The pleasure of walking should rank as one of the seven distinct pleasures of existence, and yet I have some friends who know nothing of it.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 238.

### MARCH 26.

1903. Gift to Stratford-on-Avon.

All great geniuses have encountered the critics of their day. How Shakespeare violated the unities! and didn't Napoleon win battles which he should have lost?

—Round the World, page 235.

### MARCH 27.

1903. Additional gift to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

1906. Additional gift to the Technical Schools of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Not that any kind of knowledge is to be underrated. All knowledge is, in a sense, useful. The point I wish to make is this, that, except for the few, who have the tastes of the antiquarian, and who find that their work in life is to delve among the dusty records of the past, and for the few that lead professional lives, the education given to-day in our colleges is a positive disadvantage.

—The Empire of Business, page 81.

MARCH 28.

Let us pity those who haven't ancestors of whom they can be proud, dukes or duchesses though they be.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 279.

MARCH 29.

If all the dreams of the wildest Socialist were realities purchasable at the cost of the present happy home of Individualism, with wife and children, the sacrifice were too great—the blow to our civilisation would be fatal.

—Problems of To-day, page 170.

MARCH 30.

A birthday.

We were so grateful for being so blessed.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 62.

MARCH 31.

Other dreams remain, which in good time also *must* come to pass.

—Round the World, page 2.



From the cover of the Chinese translation of "A League of Peace."



Photograph lent by President Carson of Mills College.



The Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College, Oakland, California.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Industrial Peace Meeting at the house of  
Mr. Carnegie, April 5, 1907.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### APRIL 1.

The Goddess Fortune, my friends, rarely fails to give to mortals all they pray for and more; but how she must stand amazed at the blindness of her idolaters, who continue to offer up their prayers at her shrine, wholly unconscious that their first requests have been granted! It takes Fortune a little time to prepare the gifts for so many supplicants—the toys each one specially wants; and lo and behold! before they can be delivered (though she works with speed betimes) the unreasonable mortals have lost conceit of their prizes, and their coming is a mockery; they are crying for something else. If the Fates be malignant, as old religions teach, how they must enjoy the folly of man!

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 3.

### APRIL 2.

Your railway is a “sure destroyer” of all branches of inequality among men. The Press a still greater.

—Round the World, page 188.

### APRIL 3.

1908. Addition to the endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In looking back you never feel that upon any occasion you have acted too generously, but you often regret that you did not give enough, and sometimes that you did not give at all. The moral seems to be—always give the higher sum or do the most when in doubt.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 259.

### APRIL 4.

No zig-zag in John Bull. He does not like to go round a mountain even when it is the easier way; he digs through.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 28.

## APRIL 5.

1902. Speech at the sixtieth anniversary concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York.  
(Mr. Carnegie was President of the Society from 1901 to 1909.)

1907. Addition to the endowment of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

1907. Industrial Peace Meeting at Mr. Carnegie's home, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Capital is ignorant of the necessities and the just dues of labour, and labour is ignorant of the necessities and dangers of capital. That is the true origin of friction between them. More knowledge on the part of capital of the good qualities of those that serve it, and some knowledge upon the part of the men of the economic laws which hold the capitalists in their relentless grasp, would obviate most of the difficulties which arise between these two forces, which are indispensably necessary to each other.

—The Empire of Business, page 87.

## APRIL 6.

Speaking broadly, I do not believe that it is in the power of England—and of course much less of any other country—to confer upon another race benefits which are not more than cancelled by the evil which usually follows from her interference.

—Round the World, page 293.

## APRIL 7.

1902. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the Authors' Society, New York.

To *do* things is not one-half the battle. Carlyle is all wrong about this. To be able to tell the world what you have done, that is the greater accomplishment! Cæsar is the greatest man of the sword because he was in his day the greatest man of the pen.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 140.

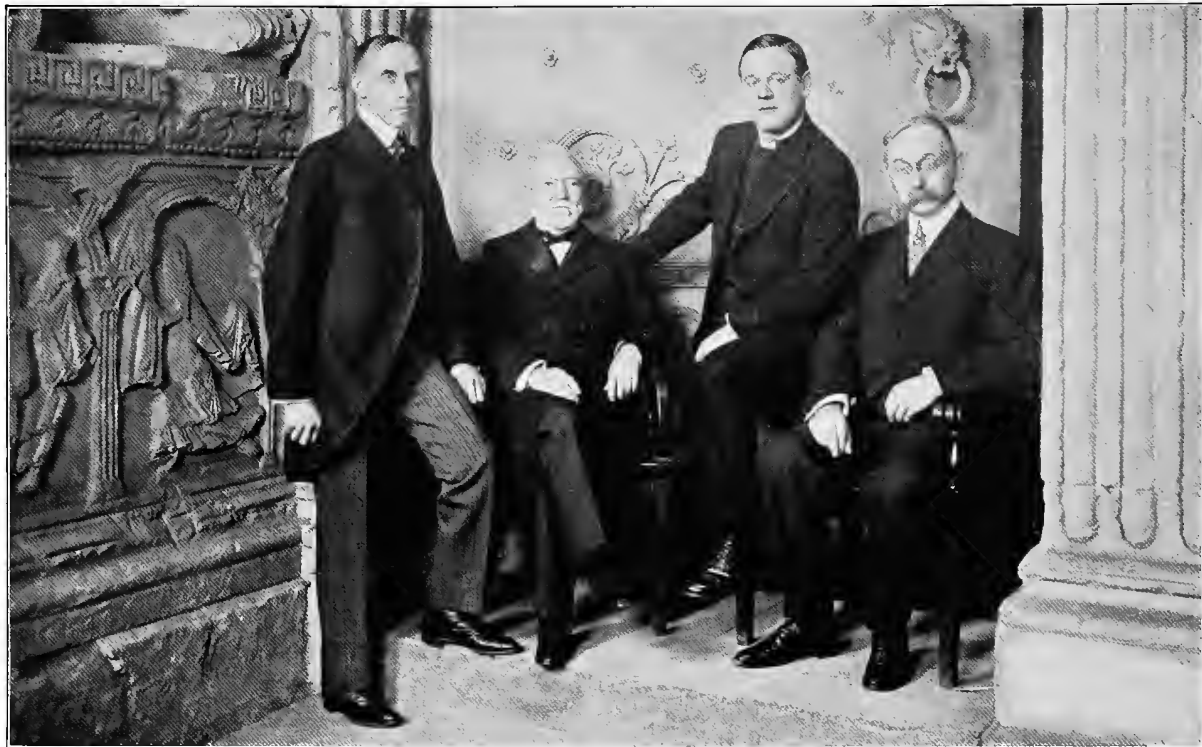
## APRIL 8.

1903. Gift for Cleveland branch libraries.

People never appreciate what is wholly given to them so highly as that to which they themselves contribute.

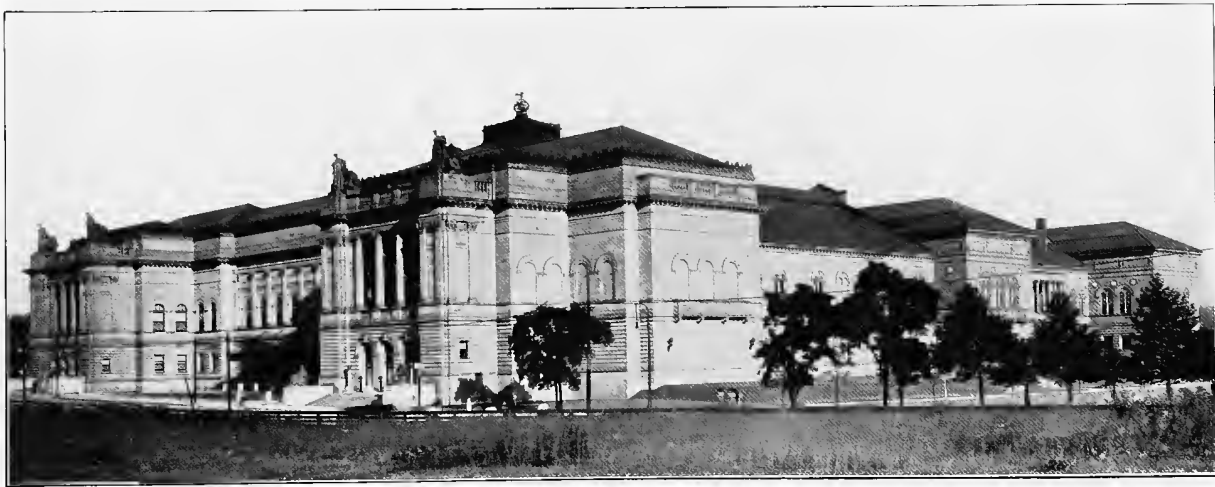
—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 159.





Photograph lent by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Founder's Day Group, April 30, 1914, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.



Photograph lent by the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The Main Building of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.



Hall of Sculpture.



Photographs lent by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Hall of Paintings.

Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.



Photograph lent by the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Schenley Park view of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

FOUNDER'S NUMBER

# THE TARTAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY STUDENTS  
OF THE  
CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS



VOLUME IV

APRIL 6, 1910

NUMBER 26

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Price 10 Cents



Photograph lent by the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Entrance Court of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie  
School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.  
Around the Court is inscribed this motto:

"TO MAKE AND INSPIRE THE HOME;  
TO LESSEN SUFFERING AND INCREASE HAPPINESS;  
TO AID MANKIND IN ITS UPWARD STRUGGLES;  
TO ENNOBLE AND ADORN LIFE'S WORK, HOWEVER HUMBLE—  
THESE ARE WOMAN'S HIGH PREROGATIVES."



Photograph lent by the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

**Camp Louise Carnegie**, on the Allegheny River, a 750-acre Engineering Camp and Experiment Station belonging to the Carnegie Institute of Technology. A large mansion house provides living quarters and rooms for instruction.



Photograph lent by the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

On the Campus of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.



## APRIL 9.

1909. Gift to Hamilton College in honor of Senator Root.

Surely no civilised community in our day can resist the conclusion that the killing of man by man, as a means of settling international disputes, is the foulest blot upon human society, the greatest curse of human life, and that as long as men continue thus to kill one another they have slight claim to rank as civilised, since in this respect they remain savages.

—Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Peace Society in the Guildhall, London, May 24, 1910.

## APRIL 10.

The day is coming when kindred institutions shall prevail in all the nations of our race, that which proved advantageous in one being promptly adopted by all the others. Thus shall be laid the foundations of a lasting and beneficent imperialism of race, whose influence in the councils of the world, always pleading for peaceful arbitration of disputes, will lead to the reign of peace and the brotherhood of man.

—Problems of To-day, page 179.

## APRIL 11.

1907. Dedication of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Nothing disappoints me so keenly as the omission of wealthy men and women to remember their own cities when they must dispose of the surplus wealth they cannot take with them.

—Founder's Day Address, 1911,  
The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

## APRIL 12.

1904. Gift to the Educational Alliance, New York.

1905. Speech at the opening of Northampton Home Culture Club.

The emigrant is the capable, energetic, ambitious, discontented man.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 39.

## APRIL 13.

Whether you have knowledge, on the part of the manager who directs, or of the man who only handles a shovel, you have in him a valuable employe in proportion to his knowledge, other things being equal.

—The Empire of Business, page 86.

#### APRIL 14.

All this reveals steady progress upward and onward to the benefit of both labor and capital, which will some day rank as one, notwithstanding the hesitation to cooperate shown by some labor champions who are still extremists and do capitalists injustice, but this must steadily fade away.

—Testimony before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, February 5, 1915.  
From the New York Herald, February 6, 1915.

#### APRIL 15.

1904. First meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

I do not expect to stimulate or create heroism by this fund, knowing well that heroic action is impulsive; but I do believe that if the hero is injured in his bold attempt to serve or save his fellows that he and those dependent upon him should not suffer pecuniarily thereby.

—Letter to Charles L. Taylor, President of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

#### APRIL 16.

✓ Nothing can defeat these early inborn hopes, if one lives, and if death comes there is, until the latest day, the exaltation which comes from victory if one but continues true to his guiding star and manfully struggles on.

—Round the World, page 2.

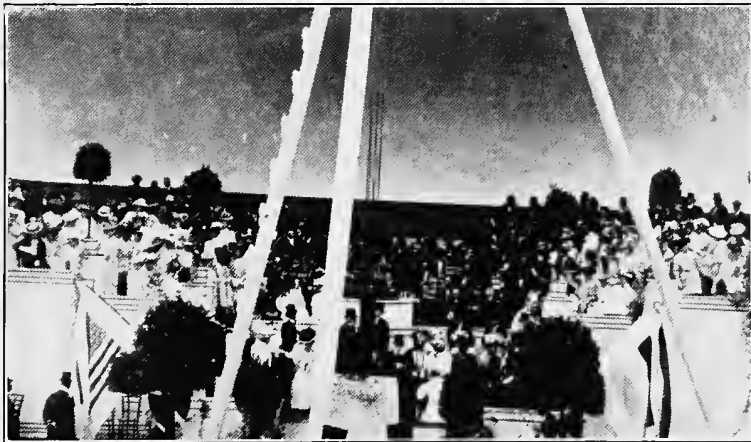
#### APRIL 17.

The great man of France to-day has been selected by a vote of several millions of her people recently. The soldier! No. Napoleon himself was seventh on the list. Pasteur, the hero of civilization, as Napoleon is the hero of barbarism, was first, followed by two scientists and then by two authors. . . . I love France for her idealism.

—Speech at the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, on receiving the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Banquet at the Hotel Astor, April 17, 1907. The Proceedings of the Peace Congress, page 381.



As President of the New York Peace Society, Mr. Carnegie presided at this Festival.



Laying of the Cornerstone of the Palace of Peace at The Hague.



The Palace of Peace at The Hague.

## APRIL 18.

1903. Guest of Honor at a dinner of Hoi Scholastikoi, New York.

There was the best of all reasons why the ancient classics should be embraced by the old Universities. There were then no modern classics. To-day we have no such excuse to urge for the dominance of ancient classics, when we have, according to high authorities, a classic literature of our own far exceeding in value that of Greece and Rome.

—An Address Delivered on the Opening of the New Engineering Buildings of the University of Edinburgh, 16th October, 1906.

## APRIL 19.

In this world we must learn not to lay up our treasures, but to enjoy them day by day as we travel the path we never return to.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 151.

## APRIL 20.

A sea voyage compared with land travel is a good deal like matrimony compared with single blessedness, I take it: either decidedly better or decidedly worse.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 12.

## APRIL 21.

Nations are only aggregations of men, and all human experience proves that men unarmed are less likely to quarrel than men armed. Hence in civilized lands they are debarred from arming.

—Armaments and Their Results.

## APRIL 22.

Anniversary of Marriage.  
1903. Gift for the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

There was probably no gift of the gods equal to that of such a wife as he had been so fortunate as to secure.

—James Watt, page 58.

## APRIL 23.

1903. Gift to Tuskegee Institute.

The education of our colored brethren should be primarily industrial and scientific, with departments,

however, in the principal institutions for educating men for all professions. The colored teachers of the race without exception are wise and conservative men.

—The Education of the Negro—An Address.

#### APRIL 24.

One can hardly say that he comes into Shakespeare's country, for one is always there, so deeply and widely has his influence reached.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 132.

#### APRIL 25.

Men who in old age strive only to increase their already great hoards, are usually slaves of the habit of hoarding formed in their youth. At first they own the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them, and they cannot help themselves, so overpowering is the force of habit, either for good or evil. It is the abuse of the civilized saving instinct, and not its use, that produces this class of men.

—The Empire of Business, page 98.

#### APRIL 26.

1884. Gift to Bellevue Medical College, New York, for a Laboratory of Bacteriology.  
1910. Dedication of the Pan American Building, Washington.

One of the chief missions of this palace should be, as their natural home, to draw together the diplomats and representative men of all our Republics and enable them to know each other and learn of the sterling virtues of their colleagues, and especially their earnest desire for the prosperity of all their neighbors and their anxious hope that peace shall ever reign between them.

—Address at the Dedication of the Pan American Building, Washington.

#### APRIL 27.

1905. Endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The Presidents of our Universities often occupy foremost positions as leaders of the people. No voices more powerful than theirs.

—Address at the Sorbonne, May 26, 1909.

## Garden Concert

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE COMPLETION OF  
MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S  
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR AS PRESIDENT OF THE  
ORATORIO SOCIETY

---

### Programme

FANFARE, for Horns—The Coming of the Mastersingers

FULL CHORUS—"Legend" - - *Tschaikowsky*

(Sung at the Festival of the Dedication of  
Carnegie Music Hall, May 1891)

ADDRESS - - - - *The Secretary*

MEN'S CHORUS—"Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane"

*von Othegraven*

ADDRESS—MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

MEN'S CHORUS—"Night Witchery"

- *Storch*

FULL CHORUS—"My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land" *Elgar*

FANFARE, for Horns—"Auld Lang Syne"

### Reception

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*Given by the Oratorio Society  
Saturday Afternoon, April 12th, 1913  
at half-past four at the Residence of Mr. Carnegie  
Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street*

MR. LOUIS KOEMMENICH. CONDUCTOR



Photograph lent by the Pan American Union.

Laying of the Cornerstone of the Pan American Building, Washington, May 11, 1908. The unfurling of the flags of the twenty-one American Republics.





Photograph from Brown Bros., New York.

The Pan American Building, Washington.



A group of workers in the Museum of the Carnegie Institute  
of Pittsburgh.

## APRIL 28.

1904. Incorporation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

But there is a fourth class, higher than all the preceding, who worship neither at the shrine of wealth nor fame, but at the noblest of all shrines, the shrine of service—service to the race. Self-abnegation is its watchword. Members of this inner and higher circle seek not popular applause, are concerned not with being popular, but with being right. —The Empire of Business, page 147.

## APRIL 29.

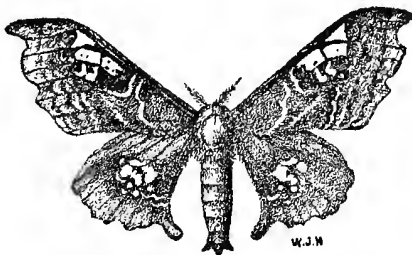
A heavy progressive tax upon wealth at death of owner is not only desirable, it is strictly just. So is it just to exempt from taxation the minimum amount necessary to supply the physical wants of men and their families. . . . There is, however, nothing specially socialistic in this. It is sound Adam Smith doctrine that all should pay taxes only in proportion to their ability to do so, and revolutionary Socialism is successfully to be combated only by promptly conceding the just claims of moderate men. —Problems of To-day, page 11.

## APRIL 30.

“I never regard trifles,” says the so-called practical man. Neither would the philosopher, if he were not so wise as to know that mortals have no means of divining what is a trifle in the mysterious drama of life.

—William Chambers—An Address.

*Carnegia mirabilis*, type of the genus *Carnegia*, erected by Dr. W. J. Holland in 1896.



Moth from the French Congo, greatly reduced. From a pencil drawing by Dr. Holland.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### MAY 1.

One of the chief objections to present-day Socialism is that while it lends itself to endless talk it is yet doomed to inaction as a system until and unless, human nature itself is changed in the countless ages to come. Earnest and good men, touched to fine issues, should not occupy themselves grasping at distant shadows while the substance, improvement of the present, lies at their feet ready for treatment.

—Problems of To-day, page 43.

### MAY 2.

Men may die without incurring the pity of their fellows, still sharers in great business enterprises from which their capital cannot be or has not been withdrawn, and which is left chiefly at death for public uses; yet the day is not far distant when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away “unwept, unhonored, and unsung,” no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: “The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.”

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 19.

### MAY 3.

The progress of the world has not only been slow but small, till the profession of arms, as it is called, is held to be unfit except for men of brutal natures.

—Round the World, page 345.

### MAY 4.

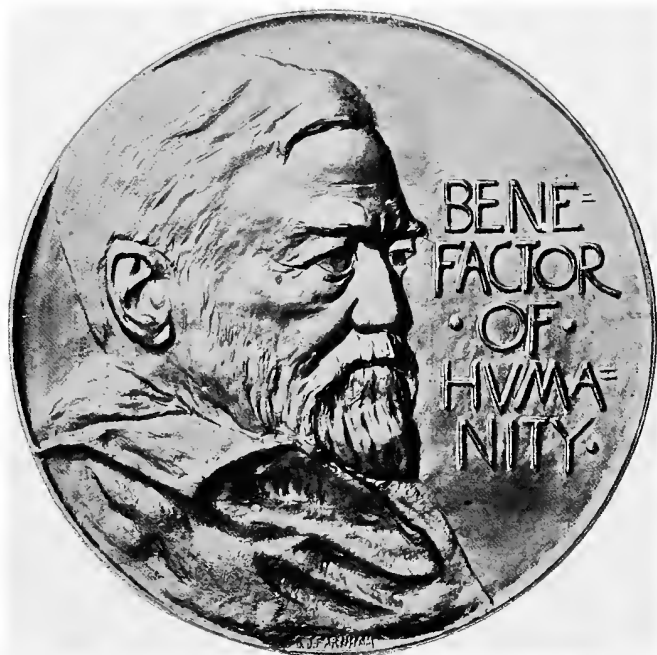
It is best to give the best for the masses, even in music, the highest of our gifts.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 154



Photograph lent by the Pan American Union.

Dedication of the Pan American Building, Washington. Planting of a Peace Tree in the Patio. April 26, 1910.



The Pan American Gold Medal presented to Mr. Carnegie by the twenty-one American Republics, May 5, 1911.

## MAY 5.

1891. Opening of Carnegie Music Hall, New York.

1911. Presentation to Mr. Carnegie of the Pan American Medal, by the twenty-one American Republics.

May the sister Republics become sisters indeed, members, as it were, of one peaceful family, resolved to allow no dispute, should such arise, to endanger their peaceful relations.

—Speech at the Presentation of the Pan American Gold Medal.

## MAY 6.

1908. Unveiling of a bust of Mr. Carnegie in the building of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York.

Concentrate your mind and effort upon one pursuit. It does not matter much what that pursuit is, so that it be useful and honorable, and be the first authority in that.

—Wealth and its Uses—Address at Union College.

## MAY 7.

I was never quite reconciled to working for other people. At the most, the railway officer has to look forward to the enjoyment of a stated salary, and he has a great many people to please; even if he gets to be president, he has sometimes a board of directors who cannot know what is best to be done; and even if this board be satisfied, he has a board of stockholders to criticize him, and as the property is not his own he cannot manage it as he pleases. I always liked the idea of being my own master, of manufacturing something and giving employment to many men.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page **xxi**.

## MAY 8.

1901. Gift to the Iron and Steel Institute.

1906. Laying of the cornerstone of the United Engineering Societies Building, New York, by Mrs. Carnegie.

He breathed the very “atmosphere” of scientific and mechanical investigation and invention, and had at hand not only the standard books, but the living men who could best assist him.

—James Watt, page 48.

## MAY 9.

American regiments are regiments of workers. Emblazoned on their banners are not the names of cities sacked or of thousands slaughtered, but the names of inventors, civilizing influences, labor-saving machines. "By this sign shall ye conquer," was also the divine prediction for them; but the symbol was the plough, not the cross-shaped hilt of a sword.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 345.

## MAY 10.

We hear far too much these days upon the subject of wealth as the main object of life. Only by the manual working man and poorer classes is money regarded as the great idol of our age, before which all fall prostrate, and this simply because it is their one pressing want and its acquisition their life work. —Problems of To-day, page 33.

## MAY 11.

1911. Gift for the Library School, New York.

1908. Laying of the cornerstone of the Pan American Building, Washington.

Hold fast to your great ideal—the American continents dedicated to internal peace. In this sublime labor it thrills me to feel and to repeat that there is no people whose heads and hearts are more fully enlisted than the people of the United States. . . . this work accomplished, to every one who has contributed to it in the smallest degree there will come the assurance he has not lived his life in vain.

—Address at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Pan American Building, Washington.

## MAY 12.

1908. Address at the Governors' Conference on the Conservation of National Resources, Washington.

1905. Presentation of the first replica of the *Diplodocus Carnegiei* to the Natural History Museum, London.

If I have any aspiration in the world it is that during my life I may do something. . . . to bring about the union of the two great branches of the same people with which I have the honour and the privilege to be connected.

—Address, Grangemouth, September 14, 1887.





Cut lent by Dr. W. J. Holland.

Presentation of the first replica of *Diplodocus Carnegiei* at the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington, May 12, 1905.  
— The Address of Acceptance in response to Mr. Carnegie.



Photograph presented by Mr. C. C. Smith.

Carnegie Music Hall, New York

# MUSIC FESTIVAL

In Celebration of the Opening of

# MUSIC HALL

CORNER 57TH STREET & 7TH AVENUE,

MAY 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1891.

The Symphony Society Orchestra,

The Oratorio Society Chorus,

BOYS' CHOIR OF 100, (Wenzel Raboch, Choirmaster.)

#### AND THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

P. TSCHAIKOWSKY, the eminent Russian composer, who will conduct several of his own works.

FRAU ANTONIA MIELKE, Soprano.

Mlle. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano,

MRS. GERRIT SMITH, Soprano,

MRS. TH. J. TOEDT, Soprano,

MISS ANNA LUELLE KELLY, Soprano,

MRS. KOERT KRONOLD, Soprano,

FRAU MARIE RITTER-GOETZE, Contralto,

MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto,

MRS. CLAPPER-MORRIS, Contralto.

SIGNOR ITALO CAMPINI, Tenor.

HERR ANDREAS DIPPFL, Tenor,

MR. THOMAS EBERT, Tenor,

HERR TREADOR REICHMAN, Baritone,

HERR EMIL FISCHER, Bass,

HERR CONRAD BEHRENS, Bass,

MR. ERICSON BUSHNELL, Bass,

FRL. ADELE AUS DER OHE, Pianist,

MR. FRANK L. SEALY, Organist

WALTER DAMROSCH, - CONDUCTOR.

THE MUSIC HALL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Limited.

MORRIS RENO, President.

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Peace Meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York.  
Opening of the third session of the National  
Arbitration and Peace Congress, April 15,  
1907. Mr. Carnegie introducing Baron  
d'Estournelles de Constant.

## MAY 13.

1890. Laying of the cornerstone of Carnegie Music Hall, New York.

We officiate to-day at the beginning of its career. Who shall venture to paint its history or its end? It is built to stand for ages, and during these ages it is probable that this hall will intertwine itself with the history of our country. All good causes may find here a platform; here may be celebrated the triumphs—I trust only the peaceful triumphs—of the Republic.

—Speech at the Laying of the Cornerstone of Carnegie Music Hall, New York.

## MAY 14.

1885. Dedication of the Carnegie Laboratory of Bellevue Medical College, New York.  
1902. Reception to Mr. Carnegie at the Guildhall, London, and presentation of the Freedom of the Plumbers' Company.

I never see the two flags as I see them before me now without feeling a lump in my throat. It is many years since there first floated from our castle in Scotland a double flag, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack sewn together. It floats there now—a symbol heralding, I believe, what is to come. Even to-day the position justifies such a flag. . . . The longer I live the more I like to dwell upon the thought that it is inevitable that the two are to draw closer and closer in years to come.

—Speech at the Guildhall, London, May 14, 1902.

## MAY 15.

They also work who plant the roses.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 247.

## MAY 16.

1901. Gift to the city of Glasgow, commemorating the fifty-third anniversary of departure for America.

Ah, favored land! the best of the Old World seek your shores to swell to still grander proportions your assured greatness.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 11

## MAY 17.

1909. Visit to King Victor Emmanuel, Rome.

The greatest force is no longer that of brutal war, which sows the seeds of future wars, but the supreme force of gentleness and generosity—the golden rule.

—War as the Mother of Valor and Civilization.

## MAY 18.

The traveller . . . will learn, too, if he be observant, that very little is required after all to make mankind happy, and that the prizes of life worth contending for are, generally speaking, within the reach of the great mass.

—Round the World, page 353.

## MAY 19.

You cannot push any one up a ladder unless he be willing to climb a little himself.

—The Empire of Business, page 143.

## MAY 20.

It seems to me it is not God but men who are disposed to make the path so very thorny.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 93.

## MAY 21.

We owe no man a grudge, harbor no evil, have forgiven all our enemies, if we have any—for we doubt the existence of enemies, being ourselves the enemy of none. Our hearts open to embrace all things, both great and small; we are only sorry that so much is given to us, so little to many of our more deserving fellow-creatures. Truly, the best grace this, before meat or after!

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 50.

## MAY 22.

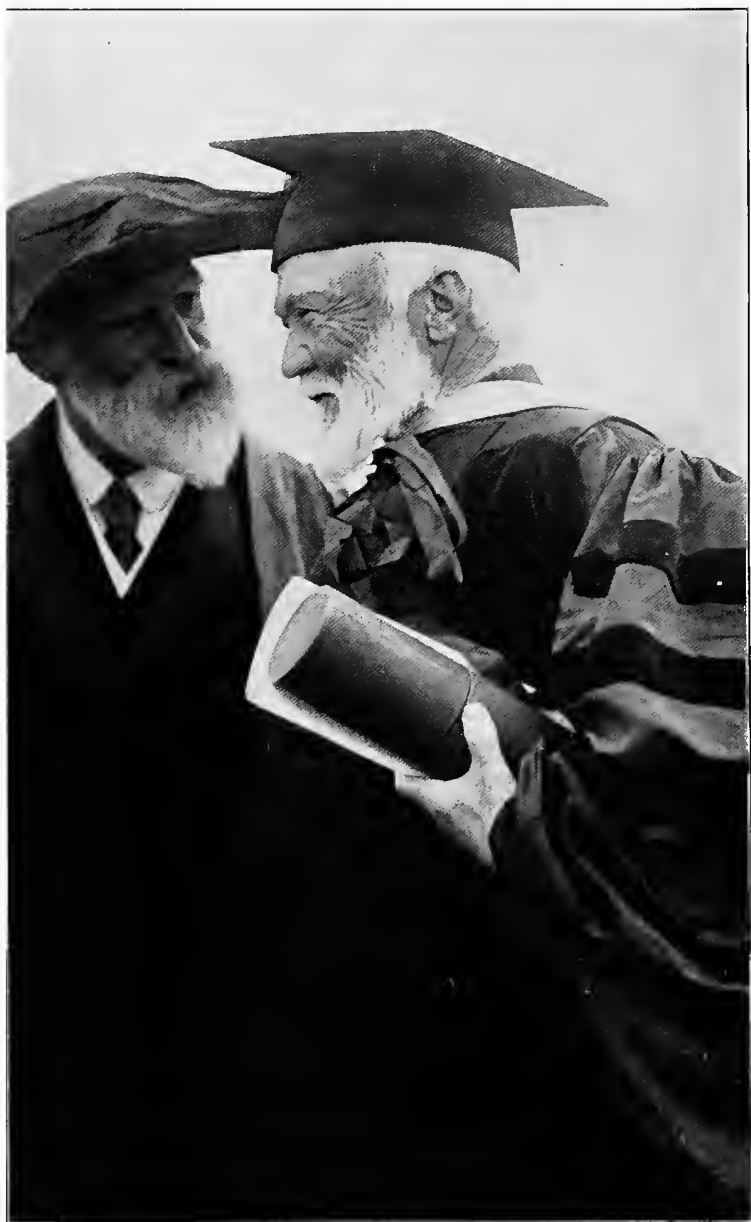
No nation upon earth has such wealth of patriotism, men with such power to conceive, or such ability to execute, as rests quietly in reserve, but ever ready for emergencies, in this democracy.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 68.



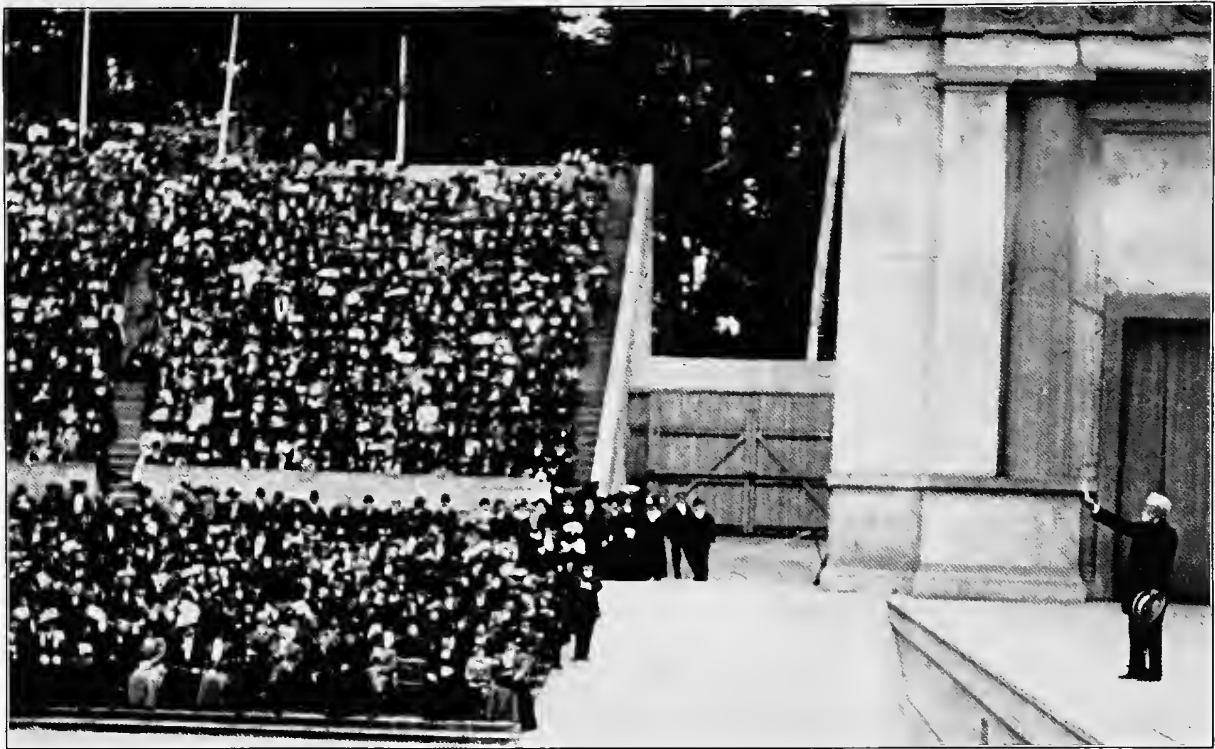
Photograph by Brown Bros., New York.

Testimonial from Stevens Institute of Technology, silver box containing a portion of the first Trail. Presented to Mr. Carnegie, February 6, 1902.



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

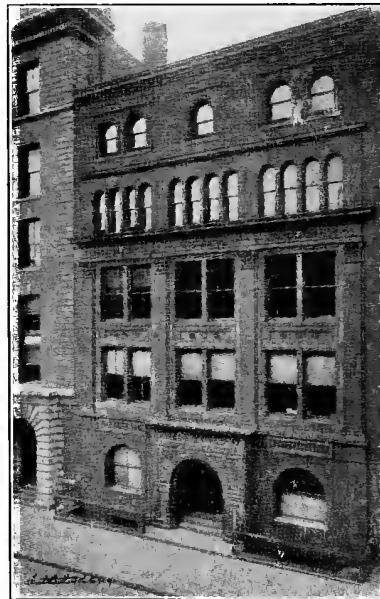




At the Open Air Theatre, the University of California, Berkeley, 1913.



United Engineering Societies Building.  
New York



Laboratory of Bacteriology, Bellevue  
Medical College, New York. This was  
the first Laboratory of Bacteriology  
in America. It was erected by  
Mr. Carnegie "at the suggestion of  
Dr. Frederic S. Dennis."

## MAY 23.

1911. Belgian Hero Fund established.

Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. . . . Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service.

—Letter to the Trustees of the Hero Fund, Dunfermline, September 21, 1908.

## MAY 24.

1910. Speech at the annual meeting of the Peace Society, Guildhall, London.

Peaceful arbitration has so far been the chief agent of progress toward the reign of Peace and can be credited with having already settled nearly six hundred international disputes.

—Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Peace Society in the Guildhall, London, May 24, 1910

## MAY 25.

1909. French Hero Fund established.

Are there no ideals more stirring than those of martial glory? . . . A patriot needs only look about to find numberless causes that ought to warm the blood and stir the imagination. The dispelling of ignorance and the fostering of education, the investigation of disease and the searching out of remedies that will vanquish the giant ills that decimate the race, the inculcation of good feeling in the industrial world, the cause of the aged, the cause of the men and women who had so little chance—tell me, has war anything that beckons as these things beckon with alluring and compelling power? Whoso wants to share the heroism of battle let him join the fight against ignorance and disease—and the mad idea that war is necessary.

—A Plea for Peace—New York Times, April 7, 1907.

## MAY 26.

1909. Medal presented to Mr. Carnegie at the Sorbonne.

1908. Gift for the Building of the Central American Court of Justice.

Of all the desirable political changes which it seems possible for this generation to effect, I consider it by far

the most important for the welfare of the race, that every civilized nation should be pledged...to offer peaceful arbitration to its opponent before the senseless, inhuman work of human slaughter begins.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 437.

#### MAY 27.

It is the stagnant pool of Contentment, not the running streams of Ambition, that breeds disease in the body social and political.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 146.

#### MAY 28.

What the cross is to the Christian the idol is to the other, and it is nothing more. The worship of both is to the Unknown beyond.

—Round the World, page 169.

#### MAY 29.

1886. Gift to Allegheny City for Library and Music Hall.

I have heard employers say that there was great danger that the masses of the people might become too well educated to be content in their useful and necessary occupations. It has required an effort upon my part to listen to this doctrine with patience. It is all wrong; I give it an unqualified contradiction. The trouble between capital and labour is just in proportion to the ignorance of the employer and the ignorance of the employed.

—The Empire of Business, page 87.

#### MAY 30.

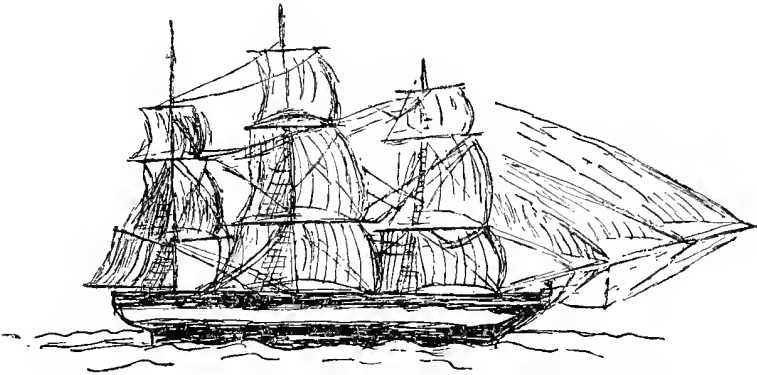
Oh, the pity of it! the pity of it! that Filipino mothers with American mothers equally mourn their lost sons—one fallen, defender of his country; the other the invader. Yet the invader was ordered by those who see it their “duty” to invade the land of the Filipinos for their civilization. Duty, stern goddess, what strange things men sometimes do in thy name!

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 200.

MAY 31.

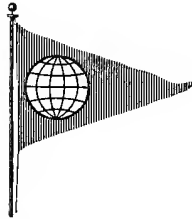
No great institution and no great thing, nor any great man, is truly great without differing from others. There must be individualism.

—An Address Delivered on the Opening of the New Engineering Buildings of the University of Edinburgh, 16th October, 1906.



The Wiscassett, the 800-ton vessel on which the Carnegie family sailed for America in 1848.

From a sailor's scrimshaw on a whale's tooth.



Bugee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### JUNE 1.

No doctor like Doctor Golf—his cures as miraculous as those sometimes credited to Christian Science, minus its unknown and mysterious agencies, which are calculated to alarm prudent people.

—Dr. Golf, *The Independent*, June 1, 1911.

### JUNE 2.

1899. Gift to Stevens Institute.

Still there is a wide province for faith. If it does not exactly remove mountains nowadays, it at least enables us to tunnel them, which is much the same thing as far as practical results are concerned.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 163.

### JUNE 3.

1907. Freedom of Dunfermline conferred on Mrs. Carnegie.

Two women, my mother and my wife, have made me all that I am.

—The Founder's Visit, page 8.

### JUNE 4.

1904. Foundation of a chair of English at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Let us rid ourselves of thinking that there are good nations who abhor war, and bad nations who lie in wait for an opportunity to attack the weak. In our day the peaceful development of nations is their most profitable policy.

—Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Peace Society in the Guildhall, London, May 24, 1910.

### JUNE 5.

1901. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The stirring competition which has begun among the nations, and which we may expect to see still more strenuously pushed, is the true agency for producing the best results, and is to be welcomed and encouraged



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THE CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND.

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LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND THANKS  
FROM PARENTS OF STUDENTS FOR  
PAYMENT OF CLASS FEES.

--ooc--



Photograph taken under the direction of Margaret Barclay Wilson.

Cover of a collection of letters preserved in the archives of the  
Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

by those who can lift themselves above the narrow view of what is seemingly best for any one or two of the geographical divisions of the world, and regard what is best for the race as a whole. —The Empire of Business, page 321.

### JUNE 6.

1912. Rectorial Address, University of Aberdeen.

The exceptional graduate should excel the exceptional non-graduate. He has more education, and education will always tell, the other qualities being equal.

—The Empire of Business, page 208.

### JUNE 7.

1901. Establishment of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

Although these are free gifts, I hope the trustees will gladly welcome such repayments, if offered, as this will enable such students as prefer to do so to consider the payments made on their account merely as advances which they resolve to repay if ever in a position to do so, and that this will protect and foster the spirit of manly independence so dear to the Scot.

—Letter to the Trustees of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, June 7, 1901.

### JUNE 8.

We at least all love Izaak Walton, “an excellent angler and now with God.” Reading the ingenious defence of fishing by our author, “an honest man and a most excellent fly-fisher,” is not waste time in these days of violent anti-vivisectionists, who have seen poor hares chased down for sport all their lives, . . . but who affect to feel pity for a cat sacrificed upon the holy altar of science.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 189.

### JUNE 9.

1911. Netherlands Hero Fund established.

When war ceases, the sense of human brotherhood will be strengthened, and “Heroism” will no longer mean to kill, but only to serve or save our fellows.

—War as the Mother of Valor and Civilization.

## JUNE 10.

Man's progress in the past has been steady, and he has traveled upward from savagery, but long is the road and devious the way to complete change of the organic structure of the economic and personal relationships of human society. Yet this must be reached before Socialism as a system can be introduced. Strange that such men as we have quoted—fit for leaders of their fellows in assaults upon the numerous evils of our day—should waste their powers upon a system which they admit cannot be adopted until organic changes take place in the structure of human society.

—Problems of To-day, page 92.

## JUNE 11.

Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket.

—The Empire of Business, page 17.

## JUNE 12.

1909. Launching of the non-magnetic ship Carnegie of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

It is a law, as certain as any of the others named, that men possessed of this peculiar talent for affairs, under the free play of economic forces must, of necessity, soon be in receipt of more revenue than can be judiciously expended upon themselves; and this law is as beneficial for the race as the others.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 5.

## JUNE 13.

1901. Degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow.

✓ The race has been allowed to develop in freedom, hence, while still savage, the stronger physically was the foremost, and later, under civilisation, the strongest mentally have become the leaders, from whom have arisen the select few whose names stand out in history as the exceptional members of our race, whose labors and example, in all the higher domains of human effort, have slowly lifted the race to its present position, infinitely higher than it was only a few hundreds of years ago.

—Problems of To-day, page 144.

## JUNE 14.

The miser millionaire who hoards his wealth does less injury to society than the careless millionaire who squanders his unwisely, even if he does so under cover of the mantle of sacred charity. —The Gospel of Wealth, page 23.

## JUNE 15.

1908. Gift of a replica of the Diplodocus Carnegiei to France.  
1904. Unveiling of monument to Col. James Anderson, Allegheny.

But I also come by heredity to my preference for free libraries. The newspaper of my native town recently published a history of the free library of Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three was my honored father. He founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town, and his son was privileged to found the last. —Speech at the opening of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

## JUNE 16.

When you raise the lump in the throat by a song you are upon the right key and have the proper style, even if your teacher has been no other than your own heart, the most important teacher of all.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain page 165.

## JUNE 17.

In the War of American Independence Britain was certain she was right. To-day she sees she was wrong.

—Peace by Arbitration.

## JUNE 18.

Gray's was the first shrine at which we stopped to worship, and the beauty, the stillness, the peace of that low, quaint, ivy-covered church, and its old-fashioned graveyard, sank into our hearts. Surely no one could revive memories more sweetly English than he who gave us the Elegy.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 91.

## JUNE 19.

A birthday.

The one best teacher you will ever know, genius though you be—the school kept at your mother's knee. Such mothers as Watt had are the appointed trainers of genius, and make men good and great, if the needed spark be there to enkindle: "Kings they make gods, and meaner subjects kings."

—James Watt, page 11.

## JUNE 20.

1902. Gift to Merthyr Tydvil, for a Library, "because of my indebtedness to the Welsh element in America."

Mutual attachment between employers and employed is the panacea for all troubles—yes, better than a panacea, the preventer of troubles.

—James Watt, page 136.

## JUNE 21.

1901. Mr. Bryce pays a tribute in the House of Commons to Mr. Carnegie.

Such an example as he left is one of the most precious legacies that can be bequeathed to posterity, a career spent, not in pursuit of miserable aims, which end with self, but in high service for others.

—Edwin M. Stanton—An Address.

## JUNE 22.

Among many pretty objects upon which memory lovingly rests, these little wayside inns stand prominently forward. The very names carry one back to quaint days of old: "The Lamb and Lark," "The Wheat Sheaf," "The Barley Mow." Oh, you fat wight! your inn was in Eastcheap, but in your march through Coventry, when you wouldn't go with your scarecrows, it was to some wayside inn you went, you rogue, with its trailing vines, thatched roof, and pretty garden flower-pots in the windows.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 57.

## JUNE 23.

"Whatever is, is right," is a good maxim for travelers to adopt, but the Charioteers improved on that.



Photograph taken for this work.

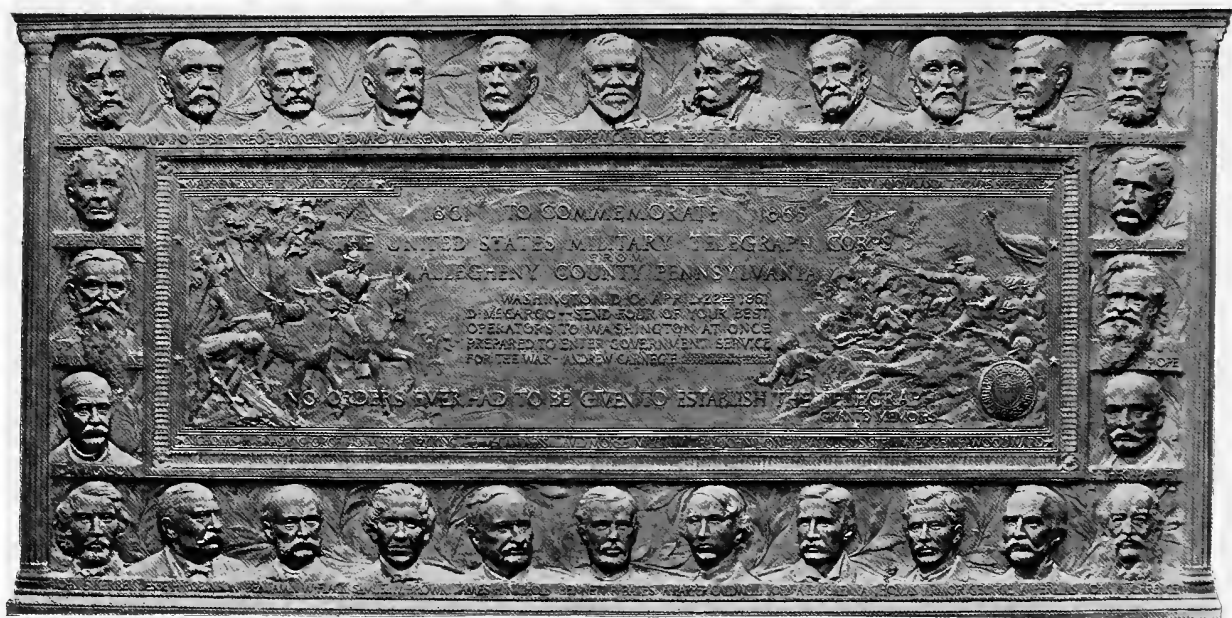
The Anderson Monument, outside the  
Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny.

TO COLONEL JAMES ANDERSON - FOUNDER OF  
FREE LIBRARIES IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA  
HE OPENED HIS LIBRARY TO "WORKING BOYS" AND UPON SAT  
UPDAY AFTERNOONS ACTED AS LIBRARIAN THUS DEDICATING  
NOT ONLY HIS BOOKS BUT HIMSELF TO THE NOBLE WORK-  
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE  
BY ANDREW CARNEGIE ONE OF THE WORKING BOYS TO  
WHOM WERE THUS OPENED THE PRECIOUS TREASURES  
OF KNOWLEDGE AND IMAGINATION THROUGH WHICH  
YOUTH MAY ASCEND

Inscription on the Monument to Colonel James Anderson.

Photograph taken for this work.





Photograph lent by Mr. Charles Keck.

Tablet from the Soldiers' Memorial, Pittsburgh. Charles Keck, sculptor.



Photograph by Mr. James Norval, Dunfermline.

Bronze Statue of Mr. Carnegie by Richard R. Goulden, A. R. C. A., M. S. B. S., erected by the citizens of Dunfermline, in Pittencrieff Glen. Unveiled on June 27, 1914, with elaborate ceremonies, witnessed by twenty thousand people. Speeches were made by Provost Husband, Dr. Ross and Sir William Robertson.

The first resolution they passed was "Whatever is, is lovely; all that does happen and all that doesn't shall be altogether lovely." . . . Rain shall be hailed as good for the growing corn; a cold day pass as invigorating, a warm one welcomed as suggestive of summer at home, and even a Scotch mist serve to remind us of the mysterious ways of Providence.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 11.

#### JUNE 24.

The performance of a duty ranks before the offering of a prayer, any day—nay, is of itself the best prayer. ✓

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 121.

#### JUNE 25.

Nature has not provided a means by which any man can use riches for selfish purposes without suffering therefrom.

—Round the World, page 356.

#### JUNE 26.

It seems so strange that these men still remain slaves to such superstitions; but how few among ourselves succeed in rising beyond what we happen to have been taught in our childhood!

—Round the World, page 218.

#### JUNE 27.

The real issue between nations usually matters little. The spirit in which nations approach each other to effect peaceful settlement is everything. No difference too trifling to create war; none too serious for peaceful adjustment.

—The Wrong Path—Speech delivered at the Annual Meeting of The New York Peace Society, April 21, 1909.

#### JUNE 28.

The very streams are Scotch, with a character all their own, portraying the stern features of the race, torn and twisted by endless ages of struggle with the rocks which impeded their passage, triumphantly clearing their pathway to the sea at last by unceasing, persistent endeavor.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 302.

## JUNE 29.

Already the ghosts of numerous departed trusts which aimed at monopolies have marched across the stage of human affairs, each pointing to its fatal wound, inflicted by that great corrective, competition. Like the ghosts of Macbeth's victims, the line promises to stretch longer and longer, and also like those phantoms of the brain, they "come like shadows, so depart."

The earth hath bubbles as the water hath,  
And these are of them.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 102.

## JUNE 30.

The people of all countries are pacific, and bear nothing but good will to each other. Where ill will has grown it is the work of hereditary rulers and military classes, not responsible to the masses. From the jealousies and personal ambitions of these, the people are happily free, and hence from their advent to power there must come a rapid diversion of force from international war into the peaceful channels of industrial development. The reign of the Democracy means ultimately nothing less than the reign of peace on earth, among men good will.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 220.



Seal of the Carnegie Institute  
of Pittsburgh.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### JULY 1.

1901. Offer of gift for Detroit Library.

We believe that the surest and best way to obtain more service from men to their less fortunate fellows is by continued evolution as in the past, instead of by revolutionary Socialism, which spends its time preaching such changes as are not within measurable distance of attainment, even if they were desirable in themselves.

—Problems of To-day, page 177.

### JULY 2.

Swallows skimmed the water, bees hummed above us—but stop! what's that, and where? Our first skylark singing at heaven's gate! All who heard this never-to-be-forgotten song for the first time were up and on their feet in an instant; but the tiny songster which was then filling the azure vault with music was nowhere to be seen. It's worth an Atlantic voyage to hear a skylark for the first time. . . . The flood of song poured forth as we stood rapt awaiting the descent of the messenger from heaven. At last a small black speck came into sight. He is so little to see—so great to hear!

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 99.

### JULY 3.

We have never seen that paragon of grace, the Scottish bluebell, in its glory till now. It is not to be judged in gardens, for it is not in its element there; but steal upon it in the glen and see how it goes to your heart.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 309.

### JULY 4.

But the light continues to shine as before from age to age to guide upon the true path of progress the ship of Triumphant Democracy, freighted with the richest ex-

perience, the ripest knowledge, the deepest wisdom, the brightest hopes, the highest aspirations, the magnificent destiny of Man.

—Triumphant Democracy—Address before the Nineteenth Century Club, New York, December 8, 1887

### JULY 5.

1905. Gift to Hebrew National Farm School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Favored land, may you prove worthy of all your blessings and show to the world that after ages of wars and conquests there comes at last to the troubled earth the glorious reign of peace.

—Round the World, page 14.

### JULY 6.

1905. Gift to Lincoln Memorial University.

America is the only country which spends more upon education than on war or preparation for war.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 146.

### JULY 7.

Most great men, it is true, have been born and brought up in the country, but it is equally true that very few great men have remained there beyond their teens.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 50.

### JULY 8.

1887. Freedom of Edinburgh. Laying of the foundation stone of the Edinburgh Free Library.

It were interesting to inquire how it comes that Presbyterianism invariably breaks out politically into the utmost loyalty for Country. The fact stands that wherever there is a contest made for liberty, whether for the right of private judgment theologically or for the rights of man politically, there stands the Presbyterian, sword in hand, ready to do or die.

—Address at the Presentation of Princeton Lake.

### JULY 9.

1903. Publication of letters of thanks from the Queen of Holland and the Russian Ambassador, for the gift of the Peace Palace at The Hague.

Peace wins her way not by force; her appeal is to the reason and the conscience of man.

—A League of Peace—Lord Rector's Address, University of St. Andrews, October 17, 1905.

### JULY 10.

If mankind were not greatly influenced by forms, I could wish that just enough of the "good old times"—which were very bad times indeed—could be preserved, if only to prove how far we have outgrown them.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 222.

### JULY 11.

The ferns and the wild flowers, in all their dewy freshness after the rains, made us all young again, and the glen echoed our laughter and our songs.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 289.

### JULY 12.

1877. Freedom of Dunfermline. Opening of the Free Baths.

But the day is coming when the test will be neither how a man was born nor how much wealth he possesses, nor even how much he knows, but how he has served his fellows—what has he done to make the world or the little spot where he was born a little better than he found it?

—William Chambers—An Address.

### JULY 13.

A man's first duty is to make a competence and be independent. But his whole duty does not end here. It is his duty to do something for his needy neighbours who are less favoured than himself. It is his duty to contribute to the general good of the community in which he lives. He has been protected by its laws. Because he has been protected in his various enterprises he has been able to make money sufficient for his needs and those of his family. All beyond this belongs in justice to the protecting power that has fostered him and enabled him to win pecuniary success. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it, is to have a noble motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character and place you in the ranks of nature's noblemen.

—The Empire of Business, page 99.

### JULY 14.

The green, green grass, the smiling hedgerows, the luxuriant vegetation everywhere tells of a moist nature and a disposition to weep at short intervals; but the rain comes gently down as if all the while begging your pardon and explaining that it couldn't possibly help it, the sky being unable to keep it any longer in its overburdened bosom.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 56.

### JULY 15.

These are Nature's own dear children, fresh from her lap, besprinkled with the dews of heaven, unconscious of their charms. How touchingly beautiful are the wild flowers! real friends are they, close to our hearts, while those of the conservatory stand outside, fashionable acquaintances only.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 49.

### JULY 16.

1901. San Francisco accepts Library Gift.

The feeling which prevails in some quarters against fiction is, in my opinion, only a prejudice. I know that some, indeed most, of the most eminent men find in a good work of fiction one of the best means of enjoyment and of rest. When exhausted in mind and body, and especially in mind, nothing is so beneficial to them as to read a good novel. It is no disparagement of free libraries that most of the works read are works of fiction. On the contrary, it is doubtful if any other form of literature would so well serve the important end of lifting hard-working men out of the prosaic and routine duties of life. The works of Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Dickens, Hawthorne, and others of the same class, are not to be rated below any other form of literature for workingmen.

—The Empire of Business, page 84.

### JULY 17.

1902. Gift for London Libraries.

Upon no foundation but that of popular education can man erect the structure of an enduring civilization.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 140.





Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

The Dunfermline Trustees on Mr. Carnegie's yacht, during one of their annual visits to Skibo.

米國 カ―子ギ―原著  
日本 澁澤榮一序文  
日本 小池靖一翻譯

（三十版）

# 實業の帝國

全

發兌元 東京 實業之日本社

Cover of the Japanese translation of a part of Mr. Carnegie's book, "The Empire of Business."

POUR  
L'ARBITRAGE



國際平和論

米國  
アンドリュー・カーネギー著  
日本  
都筑馨六譯

大日本平和協會出版部

From the cover of the Chinese translation of  
"A League of Peace."



An American Four-in-Hand in Britain.

Photograph taken at Old Cumnock, July 19, 1881.

## JULY 18.

1902. Freedom of St. Andrews.

Long may the two branches of the family stimulate each other to further triumphs, the elder encouraging us to hold fast that which is good, the younger pointing the way upward and onward—a race in which neither can lose, but in which both must win! Clear the course! Fair play and victory to both.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 236.

## JULY 19.

Isn't it glorious to make one's friends so happy?

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 10.

## JULY 20.

We might as well urge the destruction of the highest existing type of man because he failed to reach our ideal as to favor the destruction of Individualism, Private Property, the Law of Accumulation of Wealth, and the Law of Competition; for these are the highest result of human experience, the soil in which society, so far, has produced the best fruit. —The Gospel of Wealth, page 7.

## JULY 21.

Many a time since the writer's retirement from business he has felt that if he were induced to return thereto, his chief aim would be to address many thousands of workmen as "fellow-shareholders."

—The Industrial Problem, North American Review, December, 1911.

## JULY 22.

Disputes that would be easily settled between friendly nations become the basis of war when international jealousies exist.

—Speech delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Peace Society in the Guildhall, London, May 24, 1910.

## JULY 23.

"Let us have peace" is Grant's most lasting monument.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 141.

## JULY 24.

Let me give one suggestion to those who in England are impious enough to ask heaven to change its plans: don't ask for dry weather; always resort to that last extremity when it is "a drizzle-drozzle" you wish. Your supplications are so much more likely to be answered, you know.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 36.

## JULY 25.

1901. Gift to Winnipeg, for Library.

There is nothing inherently valuable in mere money worth striving for, unless it is to be administered as a sacred trust for the good of others; otherwise the moderate competence suffices to give to honored old age the crown.

—Problems of To-day, page 48.

## JULY 26.

By that curfew bell I had been laid in my little couch to sleep the sleep of childish innocence. Father and mother, sometimes the one, sometimes the other, had told me, as they bent lovingly over me night after night, what that bell said as it tolled. Many good words has that bell spoken to me through their translations. No wrong thing did I do through the day which that voice from all I knew of heaven and the great Father there did not tell me kindly about ere I sank to sleep, speaking the very words so plainly that I knew that the power that moved it had seen all and was not angry, never angry, never, but so very, *very* sorry. Nor is that bell dumb to me to-day when I hear its voice.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 284.

## JULY 27.

1881. Laying of the foundation stone of the Dunfermline Free Library, by Mrs. Margaret Morrison Carnegie, Mr. Carnegie's mother.

Whatever agencies for good may rise or fall in the future, it seems certain that the Free Library is destined to stand and become a never-ceasing foundation of good to all the inhabitants.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 283.

### JULY 28.

The Englishman regards every new question as a boggy, and has to be led up quietly to the object, and accustomed to it before he can be driven on.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 214.

### JULY 29.

1897. Gift to Stirling for Library.

As our race abolished private wars, so we hope it may soon proclaim to the world that national wars shall cease; as no man is permitted to-day to sit as judge in his own cause, so no nation shall be. Nations, like men, must live under international law.

—William Chambers—An Address.

### JULY 30.

1907. Decoration, Order of Orange-Nassau, from Queen Wilhelmina.

History abounds in instances where the voice and action of the few have saved a country, or have so impressed it that it has been deterred from following in a wrong path into which it has strayed. This is particularly true in regard to questions involving Peace or War.

—The Presidential Election, North American Review, October, 1900.

### JULY 31.

Freely entering the cottages of the people, he spent hours learning their traditions, superstitions, ballads, and all the Celtic lore. He loved nature in her wildest moods, and was a true child of the mist, brimful of poetry and romance, which he was ever ready to shower upon his friends.

—James Watt, page 17.



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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### AUGUST 1.

A wee laddie acted as guide, and from him we had our first real broad Scotch. . . . I offered him a shilling if he could "screed me aff effectual calling." He knew his catechism, but he could not understand it. Never mind that, Davie, that is another matter. Older heads than yours have bothered over that doctrine and never got to the bottom of it. Besides there will be a "revised edition" of that before you are a man. . . .

. . . "But do you ken Burns?" "Aye," said Davie, "I ken 'A man's a man for a' that,' and 'Auld Lang Syne!'" "Good for you, Davie, there's another shilling. Good-bye! But I say, Davie, if you can't possibly remember all three of these pieces, don't let it be 'A man's a man for a' that' that you forget."

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 244.

### AUGUST 2.

1903. Establishment of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

The Trust Deed. . . transfers to you. . . an annual revenue. . . all to be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light; to give to them—especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better.

—Letter to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees, August 2, 1903.

### AUGUST 3.

1911. Freedom of the City of Liverpool.

It may fairly be said that no man is to be extolled for doing what he cannot help doing, nor is he to be thanked by the community to which he only leaves wealth at death.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 10.





Carnegie Free Library, Dunfermline. This was the first of all the library buildings erected by Mr. Carnegie. The cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Margaret Morrison Carnegie, Mr. Carnegie's mother, July 27, 1881. The Library was formally opened by Lord Rosebery, August 29, 1883.



Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Pittencrieff Glen, Dunfermline. One of the first benefactions of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees was the opening of Pittencrieff Park and Glen to the public.



Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Pittencrieff Mansion House in Pittencrieff Park, one of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. Lord Morley, during a visit to Pittsburgh in 1904, discovered that Colonel John Forbes, who gave Pittsburgh its name, was born in this house.



Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Baldrigeburn Institute and Branch Library.  
This is one of four Institutes in various parts  
of Dunfermline.



Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Reading Room of Townhill Branch Library.

## AUGUST 4.

In these days of transition and of struggles between labour and capital, to no better purpose can you devote a few of your spare hours than to the study of economic questions. There are certain great laws which will be obeyed: the law of supply and demand; the law of competition; the law of wages and of profits. All these you will find laid down in the text-books, and remember that there is no more possibility of defeating the operation of these laws than there is of thwarting the laws of nature which determine the humidity of the atmosphere or the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

—The Empire of Business, page 84.  
From an Address to Workmen at the Dedication of the  
Carnegie Library, Braddock, March 30, 1889.

## AUGUST 5.

[At Briarcliff] well enough is never let alone, because well enough is never “well enough” when it can be bettered.

—The Laird of Briarcliff, The Outlook, May 16, 1908.

## AUGUST 6.

1907. Gift to King Edward Hospital Fund.

The problem of poverty and wealth, of employer and employed, will be practically solved whenever the time of the few is given, and their wealth is administered during their lives, for the best good of that portion of the community which has not been burdened with the responsibilities which attend the possession of wealth.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 30.

## AUGUST 7.

It was not his genius, his insight, his vision, his wit or spirit of manly independence, nor all of these combined, which captured the hearts of men. It was his spontaneous, tender, all-pervading sympathy with every form of misfortune, pain or grief; not only in man but in every created form of being.

—Address at the unveiling of a statue to Burns, Montrose, August 7, 1912.

## AUGUST 8.

1903. Offer to Dublin, for Library.

Conquerors cannot rule as conquerors a people who have parliamentary institutions and publish newspapers; and neither of these can ever be taken away from Ireland. They always come to stay.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 17.

## AUGUST 9.

1902. Laying of the memorial stone of the Keighley Library by Sir Swire Smith. This was Mr. Carnegie's first Library Gift in England.

Fate has given to Britain a great progeny and a great past. Her future promises to be no less great and prolific. Many may be the members of the family council of all the English-speaking nations, each complete in itself, which I have predicted as sure to come sooner or later; but, however numerous the children, there can never be but one mother, and that mother, great, honored, and beloved by all her offspring—as I pray she is to be—“this Sceptered Isle,” my native land. God bless her!

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 305.

## AUGUST 10.

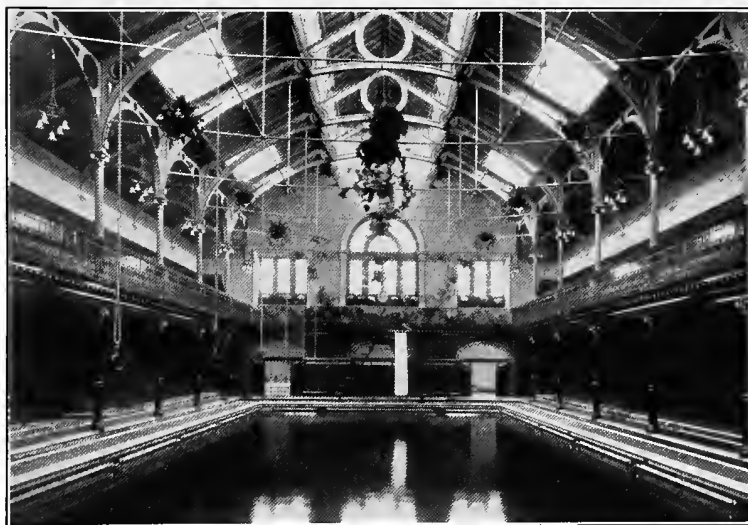
There was no music save the solemn moan of the waves as they broke into foam on the beach. . . . But where shall we find so mighty an organ, or so grand an anthem? How inexpressibly sublime the scene appeared to me, and how insignificant and unworthy of the Unknown seemed even our cathedrals, “made with human hands,” when compared to this looking up through Nature unto Nature's God!

—Round the World, page 279.

## AUGUST 11.

It needs woman's patience and glowing sympathy to work improvement in the manners and customs of the rural population. Man may supply the money, which corresponds only to barren faith among the virtues; it is to woman we must look for the harvest—good works.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 67.



Photographs presented by Dr. John Ross.

Central Hall and Swimming Pool in the Baths and Gymnasium. The foundation stone of the baths and gymnasium was laid on July 16, 1902, by Mrs. Carnegie. In connection with the gymnasium a College of Hygiene and Physical Training has been established, and this has led to the institution of School and Dental Clinics. The Free Baths, Mr. Carnegie's first gift to Dunfermline, are still in use.



Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Venturefair Recreation Park.



Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Maypole Dance in Pittencrieff Park.

Activities of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.





Photographs lent by Sir Swire Smith.



Lord Morley and Mr. Carnegie at Skibo.



Photographs lent by Mr. Graham F. Blandy.



Hon. Joseph H. Choate planting a tree at Skibo, August, 1899.

### AUGUST 12.

We are deep in love with Nature, and true worshippers at her shrine have few sorrows.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 321.

### AUGUST 13.

And oh! that first dazzling glint of purple heather upon the high rock in the glen which drew forth such exclamations! A little patch it was which, having caught more of the sunshine there than that upon the moors, had burst before it into the purple, and given to the most of us for the first time ample proof of the rich, glorious beauty of that famous plant.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 307.

### AUGUST 14.

The little plucky dour deevil, set in her own ways and getting them too, level-headed and shrewd, with an eye to the main chance always and yet so lovingly weak, so fond, so led away by song or story, so easily touched to fine issues, so leal, so true! Ah! you suit me, Scotia, and proud am I that I am your son.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 243.

### AUGUST 15.

Mrs. Browning is said to have written *Lady Geraldine* in a few hours, lying upon a sofa. This is one of the proofs cited that genius does its work as if by inspiration, without great effort. What nonsense! The *Agave Americana* bursts into flower in a day; but, look you, a hundred years of quiet, unceasing growth, which stopped not night nor day, was the period of labor preceding the miracle—a hundred years, during all of which it drank of the sunshine and the dews. Scott wrote some of his best works in a few weeks, but for a lifetime he never flagged in his work of gathering the fruits of song and story. Burns dashed off “A man’s a man for a’ that” in a jiffy. Yes, but for how many

years were his very heartstrings tingling and his blood boiling at the injustice of hereditary rank! His life is in that song, not a few hours of it.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 64.

#### AUGUST 16.

Of all that earned for Scotland the first place in our hearts I mention the pretty stone school-houses, with teacher's residence and garden attached, which were seen in almost every village.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 321.

#### AUGUST 17.

1898. Gift to Dumfries for Library.

A poor ploughman, he "who of all men nestles closest to the bosom of humanity," sees the lovely "vision" that comes to him in his "auld clay biggin," and under her guidance he proclaims the "Royalty of Man," exalts "Honest Poverty," strikes down the cruel "Theology" of his day, and hails the unfortunate mouse as his "poor earth-born companion and fellow-mortal," to him all life being kin.

—Problems of To-day, page 147.

#### AUGUST 18.

To him who finds himself comfortable at sea, the ocean is the grandest of treats. He never fails to feel himself a boy again while on the waves. There is an exultation about it.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 13.

#### AUGUST 19.

One who overcomes the seductive temptations which surround hereditary wealth is of the "salt of the earth," and entitled to double honour.

—The Empire of Business, page 126.

#### AUGUST 20.

There's "meat and drink" to a Scotchman in the scent of the heather.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 289.

## AUGUST 21.

Truly I think the Scotch are the best lovers of flowers, make the most of them, and draw more from them than any other people do. This is a good sign, and may be adduced as another proof that the race has a tender, weak spot in the heart to relieve the hard level head with which the world credits them.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 309.

## AUGUST 22.

1902. Gift to Dawson, Alaska, for Library.

No nation has all that is best, neither is any bereft of some advantages, and no nation, or tribe, or people is so unhappy that it would be willing to exchange its condition for that of any other.

—Round the World, page 353.

## AUGUST 23.

The writer scarcely knows a family intimately of which one or more members are not earnestly engaged spending their time and means in doing good, thus giving not only their wealth, but themselves, to make brighter and better the lives of the less fortunate. There are many of his acquaintances treading the path that leads to making earth a heaven, less solicitous about "heaven our home" than hitherto, but more about making "home our heaven" here in this life.

—Problems of To-day, page 52.

## AUGUST 24.

Prestige is a great matter, my friends. A young man who has the record of doing what he sets out to do will find year after year his field of operations extended, and the tasks committed to him greater and greater. On the other hand, the man who has to admit failure and comes to friends trying to get assistance in order to make a second start is in a very bad position, indeed.

—The Empire of Business, page 206.

#### AUGUST 25.

What will also strike my American friends, and what I have endeavored to impress upon them, is the remarkable class of men which exists in every Scottish community that is able and willing to serve the public in anything of a public character, to look after the best interests of the people, giving to that noble service time and attention, even to the exclusion of their own private affairs.

—Speech at Tain, August 25, 1903.

#### AUGUST 26.

Not the least of its virtues is its power to affect the temper and especially the tung. We hav only to remain silent to produce unusual results.

—Dr. Golf, *The Independent*, June 1, 1911.

#### AUGUST 27.

A great thing, that instantaneous photography; one has not time to look his very worst, as sitters usually contrive to do.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 261.

#### AUGUST 28.

He had the Scotch peasant's horror of debt—anything but that. This probably arises from the fact that the trifling sums owing by the poor to their poor neighbors who have kindly helped them in distress are actually needed by these generous friends for comfortable existence.

—James Watt, page 80.

#### AUGUST 29.

It was Izaak Walton, I believe, who when asked what he considered the most thrilling sensation in life, answered that he supposed it was the tug of a thirty-pound salmon. Well, that was not a bad guess. I have taken the largest trout of the season on bonnie Loch Leven, have been drawn over Spirit Lake in Iowa in my skiff for half an hour by a monster pickerel, and have played with the speckled beauties in Dead River. It is glorious; making a hundred thousand is nothing to it.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 34.



From a photograph lent by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.



At Skibo.



At Skibo.



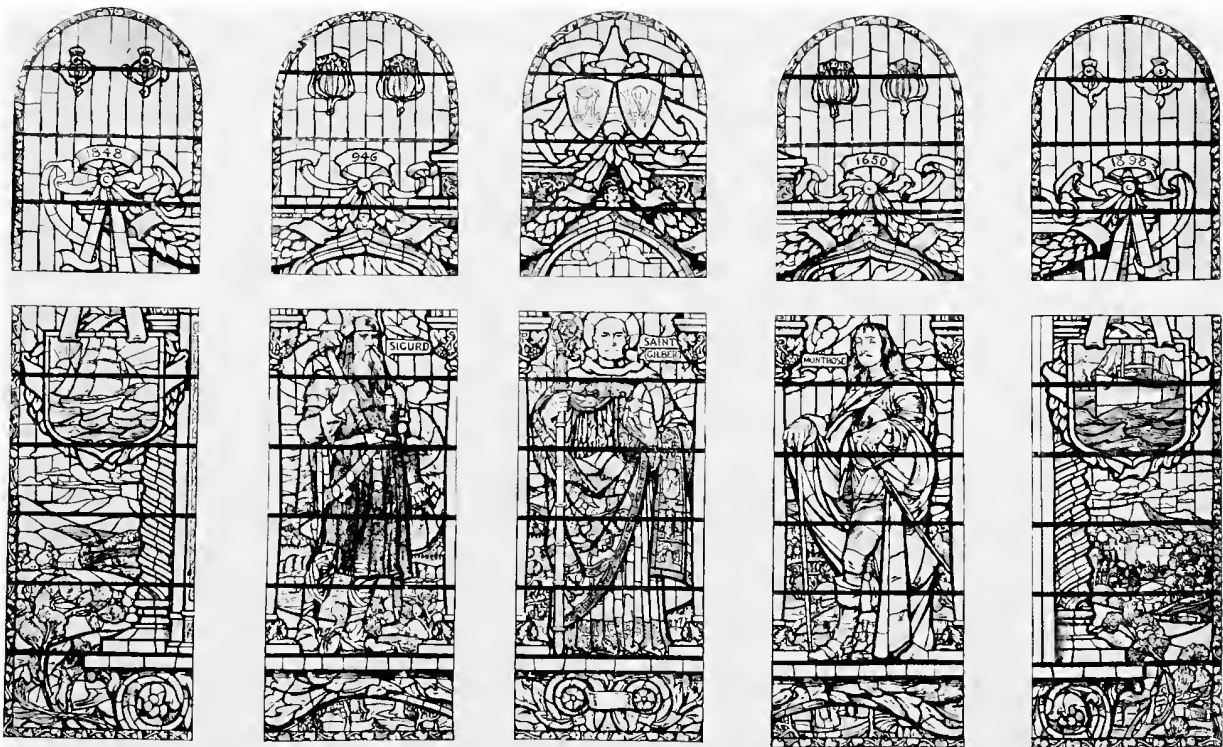


Photograph from the proprietors of the Dunfermline Press.



Photograph lent by  
Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

Skibo Castle, with a glimpse  
of the garden.

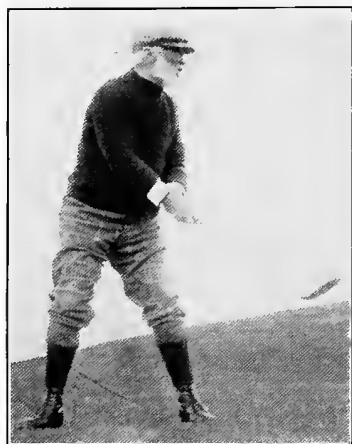


Drawing lent by the artist, Professor Gerald Moira.

The window in the hall at Skibo Castle, symbolizing the history of the castle and that of Mr. Carnegie.



Photograph lent by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.



Photograph lent by Sir Swire Smith.

On the links at Skibo.



Photographs lent by Sir Swire Smith.



On the yacht at Skibo.



Photograph lent by Sir Swire Smith.

At Skibo



At Skibo, 1914.

AUGUST 30.

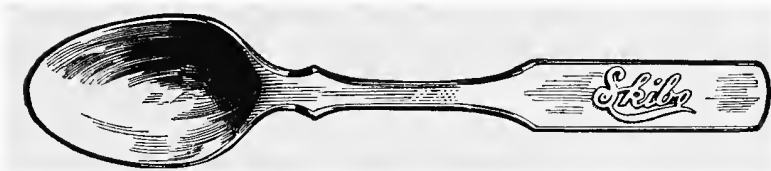
A man cannot be the real owner of a library or a picture gallery without a title from a much higher tribunal than the law.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 160.

AUGUST 31.

No speeches have so often created sensations as maiden efforts.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 278.



The horn spoon presented to guests on a first visit to Skibo.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### SEPTEMBER 1.

It would be unwise to interfere with the working bees; better allow them to continue gathering honey during their lives. When they die, the nation should have a large portion of the honey remaining in the hives; it is immaterial at what date collection is made.

—Problems of To-day, page 20.

### SEPTEMBER 2.

1901. Miners of Donibristle Colliery rewarded for bravery.

The workman who rejoices in his work and laughs away its discomforts is the man sure to rise, for it is what we do easily, and what we like to do, that we do well.

—The Empire of Business, page 295.

### SEPTEMBER 3.

These were men wailing for women. I cannot believe but that there are many women who would prefer to share the fate of men who die. There *is* such love on earth.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 92.

### SEPTEMBER 4.

1897. Purchase of Skibo announced.

If the owner of a large estate in Britain with its hundreds of people, who are, as it were, under his care, its pretty quaint villages and honeysuckled cottages, its running brooks, its hedge-rows and green fields, all giving him scope for change and improvement—if such a man is not happy and does not enjoy life, let him seek for some more favorable conditions in some other planet than this, say I.

—Round the World, page 349.

### SEPTEMBER 5.

1873. First gift to Dunfermline, Free Baths.

The world, in my opinion, is all wrong on the subject of air-castles. People are forever complaining that their châteaux en Espagne are never realized. But the



trouble is with them—they fail to recognize them when they come. “To-day,” says Carlyle, “is a king in disguise,” and most people are in possession of their air-castles, but lack the trick to see’t.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 2.

### SEPTEMBER 6.

1905. Gift to the Hanna Memorial, Western Reserve University.

The American of to-day remains true to this noble strain and is three-fourths British. The special aptitude of this race for colonization, its vigor and enterprise, and its capacity for governing, although brilliantly manifested in all parts of the world, have never been shown to such advantage as in America. ✓

—Triumphant Democracy, page 13.

### SEPTEMBER 7.

1899. Gift to Oakland, California, for Library.

To leave at death what he cannot take away, and place upon others the burden of the work which it was his own duty to perform, is to do nothing worthy.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 42.

### SEPTEMBER 8.

I am now convinced that there is an important change to be made in the mode of keeping our Sundays—the cessation of labor, as far as it is possible, to remain a cardinal point, but better facilities to be provided for cultivating the higher tastes of our poor workers, that the day may be to them indeed “the golden jewel which clasps the circle of the week.”

—Round the World, page 327.

### SEPTEMBER 9.

Every millionaire may know of a district where the little cheap, uncomfortable, and altogether unworthy wooden structure stands at the cross-roads, in which the whole neighborhood gathers on Sunday, and which, independently of the form of the doctrines taught, is the center of social life and source of neighborly feeling.

The administrator of wealth makes a good use of a part of his surplus if he replaces that building with a permanent structure of brick, stone, or granite, up whose sides the honeysuckle and columbine may climb, and from whose tower the sweet-tolling bell may sound. The millionaire should not figure how cheaply this structure can be built, but how perfect it can be made. If he has the money, it should be made a gem, for the educating influence of a pure and noble specimen of architecture, built, as the pyramids were built, to stand for ages, is not to be measured by dollars. Every farmer's home, heart, and mind in the district will be influenced by the beauty and grandeur of the church; and many a bright boy, gazing enraptured upon its richly colored windows and entranced by the celestial voice of the organ, will there receive his first message from and in spirit be carried away to the beautiful and enchanting realm which lies far from the material and prosaic conditions which surround him in this workaday world—a real world, this new realm, vague and undefined though its boundaries be. Once within its magic circle, its denizens live there an inner life more precious than the external, and all their days and all their ways, their triumphs and their trials, and all they see, and all they hear, and all they think, and all they do, are hallowed by the radiance which shines from afar upon this inner life, glorifying everything, and keeping all right within.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 40.

## SEPTEMBER 10.

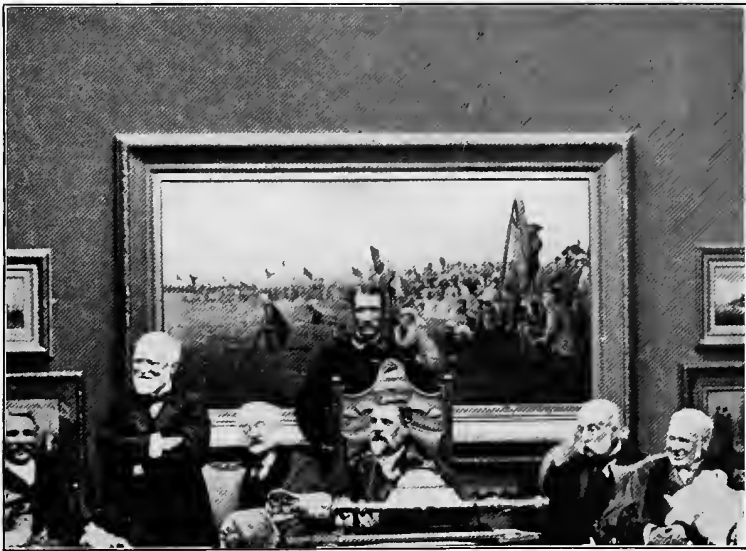
1901. Freedom of the City of Glasgow.

It is not, therefore, to the savage past that we should look for guidance. The part of wisdom is to hold fast to that which has proved itself good, and to keep on as we have been doing. Marching upward, the race is not led by the multitude but by the few exceptional natures.

—Problems of To-day, page 53.



Mr. Carnegie receives the freedom of the  
Borough of Worthing.





Photograph presented by Dr. John Ross.

Mayors, Provosts and Lord Provosts of thirty-nine cities and towns that have conferred their freedom on Mr. Carnegie.  
Taken in Dunfermline, September 15, 1911, when they assembled to do honor to Mr. Carnegie.

#### SEPTEMBER 11.

Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be but a trustee for the poor. —The Gospel of Wealth, page 18.

#### SEPTEMBER 12.

They tell me everywhere that Scotland is a small country. That depends on how you measure it. If measured by the influence this gem of a land wields throughout the world her most patriotic son has no reason to be dissatisfied with her size.

—Speech at Stirling, September 12, 1887.

#### SEPTEMBER 13.

Let no one underrate the influence of entertainments of an elevating or even of an amusing character, for these do much to make the lives of the people happier and their natures better. If any millionaire born in a small village which has now become a great city is prompted in the day of his success to do something for his birthplace with part of his surplus, his grateful remembrance cannot take a form more useful than that of a public hall with an organ, provided the city agrees to maintain and use it.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 38.

#### SEPTEMBER 14.

The Scotch have strong traces of the Chinese and Japanese religious devotion to “the family,” and the filial instinct is intensely strong.

—James Watt, page 28.

#### SEPTEMBER 15.

Don't worry yourself over work, hold yourself in reserve.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 182.

#### SEPTEMBER 16.

The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

—Letter to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, December 14, 1910.

### SEPTEMBER 17.

It is not the privilege, however, of millionaires alone to work for or aid measures which are certain to benefit the community. Every one who has but a small surplus above his moderate wants may share this privilege with his richer brothers, and those without surplus can give at least a part of their time, which is usually as important as funds, and often more so.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 41.

### SEPTEMBER 18.

A great man *settles* things; a small one nibbles away at petty reforms.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 214.

### SEPTEMBER 19.

1890. Guest of Honor at a dinner of the Liverpool Reform Club.

Our duty of to-day is with to-day's problems. We have nothing to do with those of the distant future. We cannot legislate wisely for posterity. It is sad indeed to see able and good men, who could aid in improving the present, expending their talents upon a new system for a distant future, of which they can know nothing.

—Problems of To-day, page 138.

### SEPTEMBER 20.

One man or woman who succeeds in living comfortably by begging is more dangerous to society, and a greater obstacle to the progress of humanity, than a score of wordy Socialists.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 22.

### SEPTEMBER 21.

1908. Establishment of the Hero Fund for the British Islands.

We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such are the heroes of civilisation. The false heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

—Letter to the Trustees of the Hero Fund, Dunfermline, September 21, 1908.

## SEPTEMBER 22.

Where the two classes, employer and employed, do get to know each other as men and women, there are few quarrels, simply because each finds the other possessed of many endearing traits. Few are the families in which are not found valued servants living in their old age as members of the household.

—Problems of To-day, page 64.

## SEPTEMBER 23.

I have met people whose ears . . . were so cultivated as to render it painful for them to listen even to the grandest music if indifferently performed. . . . Now I don't believe this ensues where the love of the art itself is genuine; and I rejoice to say that having once listened to an oratorio at the Handel Festival with four thousand selected performers, that oratorio becomes forever a source of exquisite enjoyment, performed where or how it may be.

—Round the World, page 197.

## SEPTEMBER 24.

1902. King Edward receives Mr. Carnegie at Balmoral.

1912. Mrs. Carnegie opens the Young Women's Institute, Dunfermline. Mr. Carnegie lays the foundation stone of the College extension and School Clinics.

Let us never forget that under present conditions the world has grown and is growing better, and we steadily approach nearer the ideal. Never was there so much of the spirit of brotherhood among men, never so much kindness, never so much help extended by men, and especially by women, to their less fortunate fellows.

—Problems of To-day, page 52.

## SEPTEMBER 25.

We note that the taking of infinite pains, this fore-arming of himself, this knowing of everything that was to be known, the note of thorough preparation in Watt's career, is ever conspicuous. The best proof that he was a man of true genius is that he first made himself master of all knowledge bearing upon his tasks.

—James Watt, page 41.

## SEPTEMBER 26.

It is not the submerged but the swimming tenth that can be steadily and rapidly improved by the aid of their fellows. The former should be the special care of the State, and should be isolated.

—Problems of To-day, page 11.

## SEPTEMBER 27.

1901. Announcement of gift of organs to Scottish Churches.

Theological minds may see in the music suggested an unworthy intruder in domains sacred to dogma; but they should remember that the Bible tells us that in heaven music is the principal source of happiness—the sermon seems nowhere—and it may go hard with such as fail to give it the first place on earth.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 177.

## SEPTEMBER 28.

We are just at the beginning of profit-sharing, and the reign of working-men proprietors, which many indications point to as the next step forward in the march of wage-paid labor to the higher stage of profit-sharing—joint partnership—workers with the hand and workers with the head paid from profits—no dragging of the latter down, but the raising of the former up.

—Problems of To-day, page 75.

## SEPTEMBER 29.

As far as I have known millionaires, the library is the least used part of what he would probably consider “furniture” in all his mansion.

—The Empire of Business, page 136.

## SEPTEMBER 30.

Seldom if ever to the palace or stately home of wealth comes the messenger of the gods to call men to such honor as follows supreme service to the race. Rank has no place. Wealth robs life of the heroic element, the sublime consecration, the self-sacrifice of ease, needed for the steady development of our powers and the performance of the highest service.

—Problems of To-day, page 151.





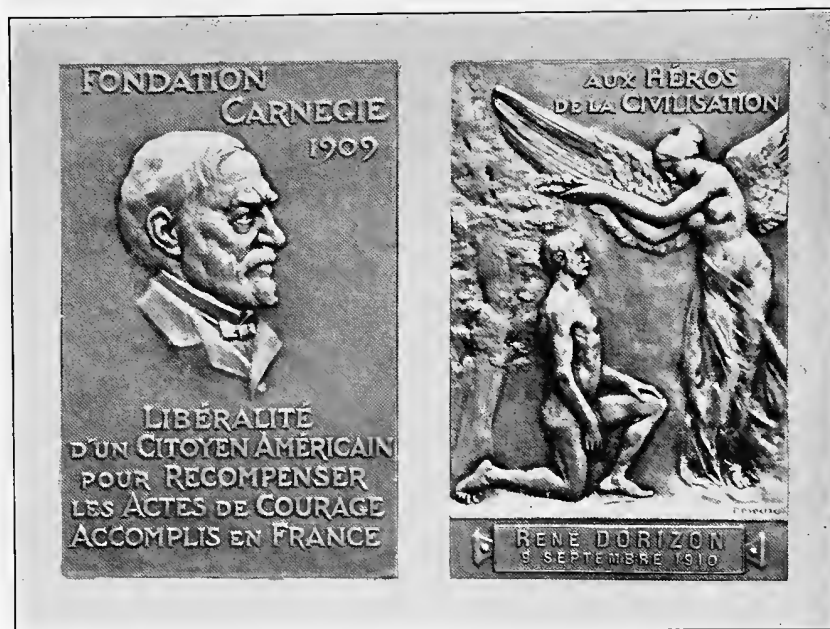
Photograph presented by Mr. James Norval of Dunfermline.

Mr. Carnegie laying the foundation stone of the College Extension and School Clinics, Dunfermline, September 24, 1912.



Photograph lent by Mr. Goulden.

Medal of the British Hero Fund, designed by R. R. Goulden, A. R. C. A., M. S. B. S.



Photograph presented by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

The Medal of the French Hero Fund.



Photograph presented by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission of Denmark, through the kindness of Hon. Maurice Francis Egan.



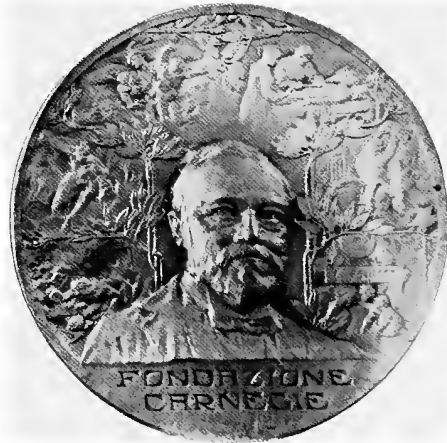
Medal of the Hero Fund for Sweden.

Photographs from the Commissioners of the Hero Fund for Sweden, and Dr. W. J. Holland.



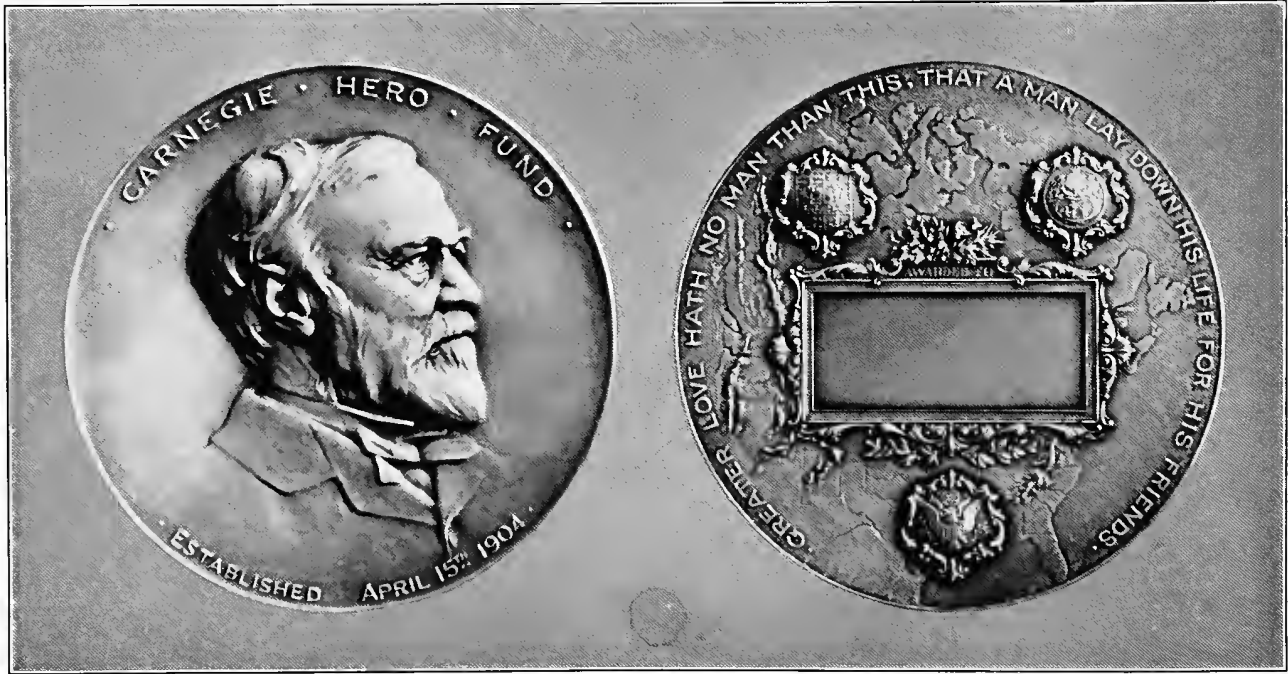
Medal of the Hero Fund for Switzerland.

Photographs from Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall and Dr. W. J. Holland



Medal of the Hero Fund for Italy.

Photograph from Dr. W. J. Holland



Photograph presented by Mr. Charles L. Taylor.

The Medal of the Hero Fund for the United States and Canada.



Mr. Carnegie's way of offering a favor.

There are a few Great  
Souls who can rise to the  
height of allowing others  
to do for them what they  
would like to do for others.  
Are you one of these?

—From a private letter written in 1895.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### OCTOBER 1.

1901. Gift to Glasgow Technical College.

The exceptional man in every department must be permitted and encouraged to develop his unusual powers, tastes and ambitions in accordance with the laws which prevail in everything that lives or grows.

—Problems of To-day, page 145.

### OCTOBER 2.

1889. Opening of the first Pan American Conference. Mr. Carnegie was one of the delegates.

When the Democracy obtains sway throughout the earth the nations will become friends and brothers, instead of being as now the prey of the monarchical and aristocratic ruling classes.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 362.

### OCTOBER 3.

The bees of a hive do not destroy the honey-making bees, but the drones. It will be a great mistake for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey, and contribute most to the hive even after they have gorged themselves full.

—The Empire of Business, page 138.

### OCTOBER 4.

It is from personal experience that I feel that there is no human arrangement so powerful for good, there is no benefit that can be bestowed upon a community so great, as that which places within the reach of all the treasures of the world which are stored up in books.

—The Empire of Business, page 79.

### OCTOBER 5.

There is no rank upon the ice or upon the green in Scotland. The postman will berate the provost for bad play at bowls, but touch his hat respectfully to him on the pavement.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 260.

### OCTOBER 6.

Members of all parties have cooperated in this, the most pressing duty of our day—the banishment from the civilised world of the crime of crimes, the killing of men by men in battle like wild beasts, as a mode of settling international disputes.

—Problems of To-day, page 127.

### OCTOBER 7.

Let us pause and reflect before we rashly assail any form of religion until we know that what we have to offer in its place is really free from the errors we mourn over in others.

—Round the World, page 203.

### OCTOBER 8.

1902. Freedom of Perth. Speech on Arbitration.

Blood is thicker than water everywhere, but in no part of this world is it so *very much thicker* as beyond the Tweed.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 78.

### OCTOBER 9.

You all know how much manufacturing science is indebted to the improvements and inventions which owe their first suggestion to the workman himself. Now mark this important fact. These improvements and inventions come from the educated—educated in the true sense—and never from the ignorant workman. They must come, and they do come, from men who are in their special department men of more knowledge than their fellows. If they have not read, then they have *observed*, which is the best form of education.

—The Empire of Business, page 85.

### OCTOBER 10.

1911. Freedom of St. Albans.

Cold indifference between the two English-speaking branches is found only among the stay-at-homes.... The two peoples have only to become acquainted to become enthusiastic over each other's rare qualities.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 188.

### OCTOBER 11.

Trade is no respecter of flags; loyal Canada buys her Union Jacks in New York. She trades with the Republic to three times the extent she trades with England and to a greater extent than with all other nations combined. In vain does any nation seek political or nominal control over foreign territory with a view to permanent commercial advantage under free trade or equal laws for all. She secures or holds only the market which she can best supply. —The Empire of Business, page 181.

### OCTOBER 12.

Never speculate. The man who gambles in stocks in Wall Street is not more culpable than he who gambles at Monte Carlo; but he has much less sense, because the chances between winning and losing are not as equally divided in New York as at the regular gambling establishment. —Wealth and Its Uses—Lecture at Union College.

### OCTOBER 13.

Have you never had your friend praise his wife to you in moments of confidence, when you have been fishing for a week together? You wonder for a few moments, as you recall the Betsey or Susan he extols; for, if the truth is to be spoken, you have, as it were, shed tears for him when you thought of his yoke. Well, that is the true way: let him make her a swan, even if she is not much of a duck.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 197.

### OCTOBER 14.

The generosity—shall we not say the incredible generosity?—with which the Republic has dealt with these people met its reward. They are won to her side by being offered for their *subjectship* the boon of citizenship. . . . Their children she takes gently by the hand and leads to the public schools which she has founded for her own children, and gives them, without money and

without price, a good primary education as the most precious gift which even she has, in her bountiful hand, to bestow.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 19.

### OCTOBER 15.

It is simply a question of strength and endurance between the contestants. The gage of battle or the duel is not more senseless as a means of establishing what is just and fair than an industrial strike or lock-out.

—Problems of To-day, page 61.

### OCTOBER 16.

1907. Address before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh.

1906. Opening of the New Engineering Building, the University of Edinburgh.  
Degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh.

It was long claimed for the classics that they alone appealed to the imagination, while dry, prosaic science was incapable of doing so. This is a grievous mistake. The recent discoveries that have startled the world are sublime, and appeal with intense force to the imaginative faculties of man. The scientific man of to-day lives in an atmosphere of wonder, arousing all his higher powers and compelling reverence. At each succeeding revelation he stands "as some watcher of the skies when a new comet swims into his ken."

—An Address Delivered on the Opening of the New Engineering Buildings of the University of Edinburgh.

### OCTOBER 17.

1905. Installed as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews.

Whenever an international dispute arises, no matter what party is in power, demand at once that your Government offer to refer it to arbitration, and if necessary break with your party. Peace is above party... Concentrate your efforts upon the one question which carries in its bosom the issue of peace or of war... It is by concentrating upon one issue that great causes are won.

—A League of Peace—Lord Rector's Address at the University of St. Andrews, October 17, 1905.



## OCTOBER 18.

Such fields of corn standing ungathered, such herds of cattle grazing at will! It is a superb day, and the russet-brown mantle in which Nature arrays herself in the autumn never showed to better advantage.

—Round the World, page 4.

## OCTOBER 19.

1909. Freedom of Peebles and Address on William Chambers.

Here again appeared the Fairy Fortune. The goddess has a habit of appearing to a certain class of young men, but she is not blind, as is supposed. No keener eye ever beamed than that of this so-called blind and fickle goddess. She has the inner vision, and beams keen upon merit, ever helping those who first help themselves, thus proving themselves worthy of her guardianship.

—William Chambers—An Address.

## OCTOBER 20.

1903. Freedom of Limerick.

There it was, the long dark low-lying cloud, which was no cloud, but the outline of one of the most unfortunate of lands—unhappy Ireland, cursed by the well-meaning attempt of England to grow Englishmen there. England's experience north of the Tweed should have taught her better.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 16.

## OCTOBER 21.

An endowed institution is liable to become the prey of a clique. The public ceases to take interest in it, or, rather, never acquires interest in it.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 28.

## OCTOBER 22.

1903. Announcement of gift of organ for Catholic Cathedral of Queenstown.

The man who reveals new beauties in music enriches human life in one of its highest phases, and is to be ranked with the true poet.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 155.

### OCTOBER 23.

To those who propose to substitute Communism for this intense Individualism, the answer therefore is: The race has tried that. All progress from that barbarous day to the present time has resulted from its displacement.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 6.

### OCTOBER 24.

- 1911. Establishment of Hero Pund for Norway.
- 1904. Receives medal from the Iron and Steel Institute.
- 1902. Freedom of Dundee.  
Initiated as member of the Bonnetmakers' Association.

Two elemental traits are prominent in the Scot: An inextinguishable love of liberty, both civil and religious, and a passion for education. Before he was educated, away back before the days of Bannockburn, in the days of Wallace and Bruce, imbedded in the Scotsman lay the instinct of freedom and independence; he was born to be neither slave nor sycophant; he would have liberty if he had to fight for it, and independence if he had to die for it.

—Address delivered at St. Andrew's Society Dinner, New York, November 30, 1891.

### OCTOBER 25.

- 1901. Gift for San Juan, Porto Rico, Library.

It is a bad day for either soldier or business man when, in a foreign land, he is bereft of the elevating influences which center in the home.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 202.

### OCTOBER 26.

Without imagination and something of the romantic element, little great or valuable is to be done in any field. He "runs his business as if it were a romance," was said upon one occasion. The man who finds no element of romance in his occupation is to be pitied.

—James Watt, page 99.

### OCTOBER 27.

Thus nations cannot sit as judges in their own causes, for this would violate the first principles of nat-

ural justice, as is shown by the fact that in our day a judge known to have sat in judgment in a cause in which he was even in the smallest degree personally interested, would die in infamy.

—Peace versus War, *The Century Magazine*, June, 1910

### OCTOBER 28.

1911. Elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

There is no service so low and simple, neither any so high, in which the young man of ability and willing disposition cannot readily and almost daily prove himself capable of greater trust and usefulness, and, what is equally important, show his invincible determination to rise.

—*The Empire of Business*, page 11.

### OCTOBER 29.

Temperance and thrift are virtues which act and react upon each other, strengthening both, and are seldom found apart.

—*Problems of To-day*, page 99.

### OCTOBER 30.

The free common school system of the land is probably, after all, the greatest single power in the unifying process which is producing the new American race.

—*Triumphant Democracy*, page 21.

### OCTOBER 31.

Hobbies sometimes have a way of developing into ideals, probably because of the difference men find between their hobby and their horse. They can get off the horse. Retiring from business is generally disastrous for the man who is not blessed with a hobby that he must ride.

—*The Laird of Briarcliff*, *The Outlook*, May 16, 1908.





Photograph by the Illustration Bureau, London.  
At St. Andrews.



At the University of Aberdeen.



At Birmingham University.



At Princeton University.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### NOVEMBER 1.

The reverend gentleman said that in an ideal Christian community a millionaire would be an impossibility, to which I took the liberty of saying in reply that it was a far guess ahead just what would exist in an ideal community; but one thing was certain, that at least no preacher would be required.

—Wealth and Its Uses—Lecture at Union College.

### NOVEMBER 2.

It will not be claimed by the most extreme exponents of democracy that the masses can or do form sound judgments of themselves upon intricate public questions, but what we do hold who believe that government of the people by the people is best, is that the masses of our republic are so intelligent as to be able to weigh what men of special knowledge lay before them, and that education has made them teachable.

—Address at the Annual Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, November 10, 1898.

### NOVEMBER 3.

1902. Gift for Belfast Library.

The name philanthropist is a very dubious one to apply to any one. . . . It usually means a man who has more money than sense. Now my sympathies go out to those who help themselves. . . .

—Speech at the Lotos Club Dinner, January 27, 1900.

### NOVEMBER 4.

We refer to the foremost of civilisation's triumphs—the creation of the happy home—the product of man and woman, holily married, with the blessings of children coming to them, to give us here a taste of heaven on earth. Of all that evolution has given man during

the long, slow march of ages, from savagery till now, this is the crown. Take this away, and to millions who possess it—the best of the race—life becomes undesirable. The holy of holies is the pure and happy home.

—Problems of To-day, page 157.

#### NOVEMBER 5.

1895. Dedication of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Rich men should be thankful for one inestimable boon. They have it in their power during their lives to busy themselves in organizing benefactions from which the masses of their fellows will derive lasting advantage, and thus dignify their own lives.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 14.

#### NOVEMBER 6.

It is not the best Democrat or best Republican you need. It is the best mayor; and surely the best mayor must be an activ, suggestiv, and aggressiv manager.

—Founder's Day Address, 1911, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

#### NOVEMBER 7.

As with libraries and museums, so with these more distinctively artistic works: they perform their great use when they reach the best of the masses of the people. It is better to reach and touch the sentiment for beauty in the naturally bright minds of this class than to pander to those incapable of being so touched. For what the improver of the race must endeavor is to reach those who have the divine spark ever so feebly developed, that it may be strengthened and grow. For my part, I think Mr. Phipps put his money to better use in giving the working-men of Allegheny conservatories filled with beautiful flowers, orchids, and aquatic plants, which they, with their wives and children, can enjoy in their spare hours, and upon which they can feed their love for the beautiful, than if he had given his surplus money to furnish them with bread; for those in health who cannot earn their bread are scarcely worth considering by the individual giver, the care of such

being the duty of the State. The man who erects in a city a conservatory or a truly artistic arch, statue, or fountain, makes a wise use of his surplus. "Man does not live by bread alone."

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 37.

#### NOVEMBER 8.

For such as can afford to obtain a university degree and have means sufficient to insure a livelihood the writer is the last man to advise its rejection. . . . but for poor youth the earning of a competence is a duty and duty done is worth even more than university education, precious as that is.

—The Empire of Business, page 113.

#### NOVEMBER 9.

Again, statesmen, knowing that their respective countries have agreed to settle some kinds of disputes peaceably, are predisposed to follow that mode for the settlement of others; therefore all treaties, whatever their limitations, make for Peace.

—Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Peace Society in the Guildhall, London, May 24, 1910.

#### NOVEMBER 10.

1898. Guest of Honor at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

1906. Honored by Berlin Observatory.

1911. Endowment of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The problem you have to solve is—"What can be done in towns for the benefit of the masses by money in the hands of the most public-spirited citizens?" If you prove that good can be done you open new fields to the rich which I am certain they are to be more and more anxious to find for their surplus wealth.

—Letter to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees, August 2, 1903.

#### NOVEMBER 11.

Jewels are to women what wine is to man—not recommended till after forty, and a poor help at any age.

—Round the World, page 177.

## NOVEMBER 12.

1905. Gift for Jewish relief.

1907. Medallion from the Scots Charitable Society of Boston.

The Republic may not give wealth or happiness; she has not promised these. It is the freedom to pursue these, not their realization, which the Declaration of Independence claims. But if she does not make the immigrant happy or prosperous, this she can do and does for every one—she makes him, under her laws, a citizen, a *man*.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 32.

## NOVEMBER 13.

Amid all the arming of nations for each other's destruction in true savage fashion and "the thunder of the captains and shouting," peaceful settlement of international disputes makes steady progress toward civilization.

—Supplement to The Path to Peace.

## NOVEMBER 14.

Let this be noted by the workers: none of the professions regard great wealth as the chief prize. Its acquisition is not their aim. Consider the physician: when a man selects that noble career, knowing all its trials, and consecrates himself to the amelioration of human suffering, he knows well fortune is not there to be found. He has a much higher prize than wealth in view.

—Problems of To-day, page 34.

## NOVEMBER 15.

1911. Addition to the endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

1907. Address at Howard University.

1907. Reception by the Central American Peace Conference, Washington.

1900. Gift to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, for Technical Schools.

The unprecedented success which has attended the development of the Bessemer works in this country has arisen from this cause, above all others, that, unlike the manufacture of iron, it has fallen into the hands of men of great scientific knowledge. The services of these men are recognized throughout the world and receive compensation which a few years ago would have been considered enormous, and in consequence they





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.  
The original members of the Carnegie Corporation, 1911.



Mr. Carnegie's House, Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Mr. Carnegie's Library in his New York house.

Photograph by Brown Bros., New York.



Photograph presented by Messrs. Underwood & Underwood. Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Members of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, November, 1912.

have lifted mechanical labour with them and served to dignify it in the eyes of the world. "The mechanic," "the mechanical engineer," "the manager of steel mills," are now titles of honour. If you want to make labour what it should be, educate yourself in useful knowledge.

—The Empire of Business, page 82.

#### NOVEMBER 16.

In after life, if you can look back as I do and wonder at the complete surrender of their own desires which parents make for the good of their children, you must reverence their memories with feelings akin to worship.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page viii.

#### NOVEMBER 17.

So deep down into the ranks of labor goes the salt of pride of profession, preventing rot and keeping all fresh in the main, because on the humblest of the workers there shines the bright ray of hope of recognition and advancement, progress and success. As long as this vista is seen stretching before all is well with labor.

—James Watt, page 33.

#### NOVEMBER 18.

English civilization, freedom, civil and religious liberty, order, law, Christianity—these not beneficial, think you! Softly, my friend, softly. These may be growths admirable for English-speaking people who can assimilate them, but yet unsuitable for the Hottentot. You press man's food upon babes to their injury, may be. The true evolutionist must regard these attempts with sorrow.

—Round the World, page 293.

#### NOVEMBER 19.

For my part, while recognizing the necessity that the sheep should bleat for the lamb slain that I may feast, I don't profess to see that the arrangement is anything to rave over as an illustration of the wisdom or the goodness of God. Let us eat, asking no questions, but trusting that some day we shall see clearly that all is well.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 191.

## NOVEMBER 20.

Truly a costly monument, you say. No doubt, but if it has given to mankind one proof that the loftiest ideal can be wrought out and realized in practice, the Taj would be cheap even if its erection had emptied the Comstock lode.

—Round the World, page 249.

## NOVEMBER 21.

1908. Letter and portrait from King Edward to Mr. Carnegie.

It is well to remember that it requires the exercise of not less ability than that which acquires it, to use wealth so as to be really beneficial to the community.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 10.

## NOVEMBER 22.

It does not matter much what branch of effort your tastes or judgment draw you to, the one great point is that you should be drawn to some one branch. Then perform your whole duty in it and a little more—the “little more” being vastly important.

—The Empire of Business, page 149.

## NOVEMBER 23.

To know the best that has been said and done in the world is no doubt much; to be planted and to grow among those who have done the greatest work and who live up to the best standard in our day and generation is surely equally important.

—Round the World, page 68.

## NOVEMBER 24.

1906. Gift to Baltimore for Libraries.

Just see, wherever we peer into the first tiny springs of the national life, how this true panacea for all the ills of the body politic bubbles forth—education, education, education.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 101.

## NOVEMBER 25.

1835. Mr. Carnegie's Birthday.

This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience, and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 15.

## NOVEMBER 26.

We have noted that honor or vital interests have hitherto been excepted from submission by arbitration treaties. We exclaim "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"—but these are trifling compared with those committed in the name of "Honor," the most dishonored word in our language. Never did man or nation ever dishonor another man or nation. This is impossible. All honor's wounds are self-inflicted.

—A League of Peace—Lord Rector's address at the University of St. Andrews, October 17, 1905.

## NOVEMBER 27.

Thus under the genius Steam, tamed and harnessed by Watt, the world shrinks into a neighborhood, giving some countenance to the dreamers who may perchance be proclaiming a coming reality. We may continue, therefore, to indulge the hope of the coming "parliament of man, the federation of the world," or even the older and wider prophecy of Burns, that, "It's coming yet for a' that, when man to man the

world o'er, shall brithers be for a' that." There comes to mind that jewel we owe to Plato, which surely ranks as one of the most precious of all our treasures: "We should lure ourselves as with enchantments, for the hope is great and the reward is noble." So with this enchanting dream, better than most realities, even if it be all a dream. Let the dreamers therefore dream on. The world, minus enchanting dreams, would be commonplace indeed.

—James Watt, page 24.

### NOVEMBER 28.

1906. Gift for Bourses de Curie, University of Paris.

Not a little of her power to influence for good flows from increased knowledge. She is now educated as never before, and not only more of a woman in her womanly qualities, but her mind is of ampler range, making her a wider companion, and hence more of a power. Generally speaking, a man in our day is in very large part what his wife makes him.

—Ezra Cornell—An Address.

### NOVEMBER 29.

I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men, who are attended by servants, and have governesses at a later age, but am glad to remember that they do not know what they have missed. They have kind fathers and mothers, too, and think that they enjoy the sweetness of these blessings to the fullest; but this they cannot do; for the poor boy who has in his father his constant companion, tutor, and model, and in his mother—holy name!—his nurse, teacher, guardian angel, saint, all in one, has a richer, more precious fortune in life than any rich man's son who is not so favored can possibly know, and compared with which all other fortunes count for little.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page xii.



## NOVEMBER 30.

1901. Gift for the assistance of the Scottish poor of New York.  
1891, 1896, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1906, 1908, 1910. Speeches at annual dinners of the St. Andrew's Society of New York.

Every Scotchman is two Scotchmen: as his land has the wild, barren, stern crags and mountain peaks around which tempests blow, and also the smiling valleys below where the wildrose, the foxglove and the bluebell blossom, so the Scotchman, with his rugged force and hard intellect in his head above, has a heart below capable of being touched to the finest issues. Sentimental, enthusiastic, the traces of a hare-brained race floating about him from his Celtic blood, which gives him fire, he is the most poetic being alive. Poetry and song are part of his very nature. He is born to such a heritage of poetry and song and romance as the child of no other land enjoys. Touch his head, and he will bargain and argue with you to the last; touch his heart, and he falls upon your breast. Such is the Scot as we find him at home.

—Speech delivered at St. Andrew's Society dinner, November 30, 1891.



Mr. Carnegie's Birthplace.

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## *A Carnegie Anthology*

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### DECEMBER 1.

1903. Philadelphia accepts Library Gift.

Education is everywhere a sure destroyer of privilege. The boy who can read the Declaration of Independence may be trusted to feel its force sooner or later.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 212.

### DECEMBER 2.

The aspiration of a people for the God-given right to govern themselves is rarely quenched.

—Letter to the Editor of The New York Times. Published December 24, 1898.

### DECEMBER 3.

That it is every man's duty to defend home and country goes without saying. *We should never forget, however, that which makes it a holy duty to defend one's home and country also makes it a holy duty not to invade the country and home of others;* a truth which has not hitherto been kept in mind. The more's the pity, for in our time it is one incumbent upon the thoughtful, peace-loving man to remember.

—A League of Peace—Lord Rector's Address at the University of St. Andrews, October 17, 1905.

### DECEMBER 4.

Many have expressed surprise at "Carlyle's Reminiscences," at the gnarled, twisted oak they show, prejudiced here, ill-tempered there. What did such people expect, I wonder? A poor, reserved, proud Scotch lad, who had to fight his way against the grim devils of poverty and neglect, of course he is twisted and "thrawn"; but a grand, tough oak for all that.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 246.

## DECEMBER 5.

1906. Presentation of Lake to Princeton University.

Athletics should be shared by all. Sport restricted to the few can be of but small service to any institution. It should be general and participated in from love of it. When the sole object is vanquishing your friends, it ceases to be genuine sport and becomes a struggle.

—Address at the Presentation of Princeton Lake.

## DECEMBER 6.

There is always peace at the end if we do our appointed work and leave the result with the Unknown.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 194.

## DECEMBER 7.

After making full allowance for differences in men, it still remains true that contrasts in their wealth are infinitely greater than those existing between them in their different qualities, abilities, education, and, except the supreme few, their contributions to the world's work.

—Problems of To-day, page 17.

## DECEMBER 8.

The price which society pays for the law of competition, like the price it pays for cheap comforts and luxuries, is also great; but the advantages of this law are also greater still than its cost—for it is to this law that we owe our wonderful material development, which brings improved conditions in its train.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 4.

## DECEMBER 9.

1907. Dedication of the United Engineering Societies Building, New York.

If there is anything calculated to make man thankful for the blessings which he enjoys in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, it is the study of the conditions of life under which our ancestors lived.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 404.

## DECEMBER 10.

1907. Addition to the endowment of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The "survival of the fittest" means that the exceptional plants, animals, or men which have the needed "variations" from the common standard, are the fructifying forces which leaven the whole. Among these are the great teachers and law-givers, the poets and statesmen, physicians and historians, the inventors and discoverers, who lead the mass of more uniform pattern onward and upward.

—Problems of To-day, page 145.

## DECEMBER 11.

It is not the aim of thrift, nor the duty of men to acquire millions. It is in no respect a virtue to set this before us as an end. Duty to save ends when just money enough has been put aside to provide comfortably for those dependent upon us. Hoarding millions is avarice, not thrift.

—The Empire of Business, page 98.

## DECEMBER 12.

1901. Gift to the City and Suburban Homes Company, New York.

The magic of ownership works wonders, not only upon the soil, but upon the happy working owner thereof. The type of men developed in America upon farms they own, taken all in all, is not to be equalled, as far as the writer has known large classes of men.

—Problems of To-day, page 106.

## DECEMBER 13.

1906. Address at the meeting of the National Civic Federation.

How the world has travelled onward since those days! and yet our day is likely to be in as great contrast a hundred and fifty years hence. Protective tariffs between nations, and probably wars, may then seem as strangely absurd as the hammermen's rules.

—James Watt, page 35.



At the presentation of Princeton Lake to the University.



Photograph by Brown Bros., New York.

## DECEMBER 14.

1910. Foundation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named or war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation, and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in the upward march to higher and higher stages of developments unceasingly, for now we know that as a law of his being man was created with the desire and capacity for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

Let my trustees, therefore, ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

—Letter to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, December 14, 1910.

## DECEMBER 15.

1904. Gift to Franklin Union of Boston.

It is really astonishing how many of the world's foremost men have begun as manual laborers. The greatest of all, Shakespeare, was a woolcarder; Burns, a plowman; Columbus, a sailor; Hannibal, a blacksmith; Lincoln, a rail-splitter; Grant, a tanner. I know of no better foundation from which to ascend than manual labor in youth.

—Letter to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, November 15, 1900.  
Reprinted in the General Catalogue of the Carnegie Technical Schools for 1910-1911.

## DECEMBER 16.

Following the pernicious example of nations hitherto, these Republics [Argentina and Chile] struggled with each other until the better way was revealed. They then met and both conquered—by making peace, by offering the olive branch, not the sword. On the highest peak of the Andes upon the new boundary line agreed upon, these once warring powers have erected a statue of Christ, the Prince of Peace, cast out of molten bronze cannon, its pedestal bearing this inscription:

“Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain.”

—Address at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Pan American Building, Washington.

## DECEMBER 17.

He made Watt feel “that the obligation was entirely upon the side of the giver.” Truly we must canonise Boulton. He was not only the first “Captain of Industry,” but also a model for all others to follow.

—James Watt, page 105.

## DECEMBER 18.

1902. First of the annual dinners to former partners at Mr. Carnegie's Fifth Avenue home.

The universal genius who can manage all himself has yet to appear. Only one with the genius to recognize others of different genius and harness them to his own car can approach the “universal.” It is a case of different but cooperating abilities, each part of the complicated machine fitting into its right place, and there performing its duty without jarring.

—James Watt, page 98.

## DECEMBER 19.

We note in these emergencies intuitive apprehension of the vital points: fertility of resource, adaptation of means to ends, and, over all, sublime confidence in himself and certainty of success—all qualities that pertain



to genius. It may be doubted if ever a man displayed genius of a higher order in affairs of similar character.

—Edwin M. Stanton—An Address.

### DECEMBER 20.

While public sentiment has rightly and unmistakably condemned violence, even in the form for which there is the most excuse, I would have the public give due consideration to the terrible temptation to which the working-man on a strike is sometimes subjected. To expect that one dependent upon his daily wage for the necessaries of life will stand by peaceably and see a new man employed in his stead is to expect much. This poor man may have a wife and children dependent upon his labor. Whether medicine for a sick child, or even nourishing food for a delicate wife, is procurable, depends upon his steady employment. In all but a very few departments of labor it is unnecessary, and, I think, improper, to subject men to such an ordeal.

—Problems of To-day, page 62.

### DECEMBER 21.

Therefore, men who place justice or righteousness above peace practically proclaim, as it appears to me, that they will commit injustice and discard righteousness by constituting themselves sole judges of their own cause in violation of law, justice and right.

—Four Alleged Objections to International Peace..

### DECEMBER 22.

1899. Announcement of a Christmas Gift to Dunfermline for New Baths and Gymnasium.

The best minds will thus have reached a stage in the development of the race in which it is clearly seen that there is no mode of disposing of surplus wealth creditable to thoughtful and earnest men into whose hands it flows, save by using it year by year for the general good. This day already dawns.

—The Gospel of Wealth, page 18.

### DECEMBER 23.

The Sphinx—the mysterious Sphinx—which has baffled all inquisitive inquirers for centuries without number, stands in the sand only a short distance from Cheops. . . . There this mystery stands, gazing only upon what is rich and fertile and instinct with life, the life-giving Nile rolling before it, and the fields of golden grain in view. Its back turned resolutely to the dreary, sandy waste of death behind; and so it said to me as plainly as if it could speak, This is your lesson: let the dead past bury its dead; look forward only upon that which has life and grows steadily towards perfection. It is upon the bright things of life we must fix our gaze if we would be of use in our day and generation.

—Round the World, page 312.

### DECEMBER 24.

The Western Hemisphere has already achieved these unequalled triumphs of peace. First, the simple agreement made between Britain and the United States that upon the inland seas in the north only two tiny vessels, each with one eighteen pounder gun, should patrol these waters, which they have done for nearly a century, the one craft flying the Union Jack, and the other the Stars and Stripes. The only shots ever fired have been salutes expressive of amity and friendship. These have proved the most powerful vessels of war, the true *Dreadnoughts* since they have kept the peace discharging “salvos of good will.”

—Address at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Pan American Building, Washington.

### DECEMBER 25.

The happiness of giving happiness is far sweeter than the pleasure direct.

—An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, page 36



Framed picture sent from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Charles M. Schwab, to be photographed for this reproduction.

Former partners of Mr. Carnegie. Each of the "Carnegie Veterans" has a copy of this collection of signed photographs. Mr. Carnegie's own copy is shown in several photographs of him taken in his study in New York.



Photograph lent by Mr. J. Massey Rhind.

Bronze Statue by J. Massey Rhind.  
Erected by Mr. Carnegie's partners, 1911,  
at the entrance to the Carnegie Institute  
of Pittsburgh.

## DECEMBER 26.

I have known few college graduates that knew Shakespeare or Milton. They might be able to tell you all about Ulysses or Agamemnon or Hector, but what are these compared to the characters that we find in our own classics? . . . They have been crammed with the details of petty and insignificant skirmishes between savages, and taught to exalt a band of ruffians into heroes; and we have called them "educated." They have been "educated" as if they were destined for life upon some other planet than this. . . . On the contrary, what they have obtained has served to imbue them with false ideas and to give them a distaste for practical life. I do not wonder that a prejudice has arisen and still exists against such education.

—The Empire of Business, page 80.

## DECEMBER 27

There is no class so intensely patriotic, so wildly devoted to the Republic as the naturalized citizen and his child, for little does the native-born citizen know of the value of rights which have never been denied.

—Triumphant Democracy, page 22.

## DECEMBER 28.

The right of the working-man to combine and to form trades unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded.

—Problems of To-day, page 55.

## DECEMBER 29.

If all is not well, yet all is coming well. In this faith we find peace.

—Round the World, page 204.

DECEMBER 30.

1911. Address at the Citizens' Peace Dinner, New York.

So far from the idea being visionary that there can be a reign of peace thus secured, I place upon record the opinion that this century will not pass without seeing it accomplished.

—Peace by Arbitration.

DECEMBER 31.

1902. Gift for New Orleans Libraries.  
1910. Establishment of German Hero Fund.

This is man's work on earth, one of development toward the more perfect day; nothing yet finished, but all growing better through his strenuous exertions. "Rest and be thankful" is for another existence.

—Problems of To-day, page 133.

*All is well since all  
from letter  
Andrew Carnegie  
July 12<sup>th</sup> 1913.*

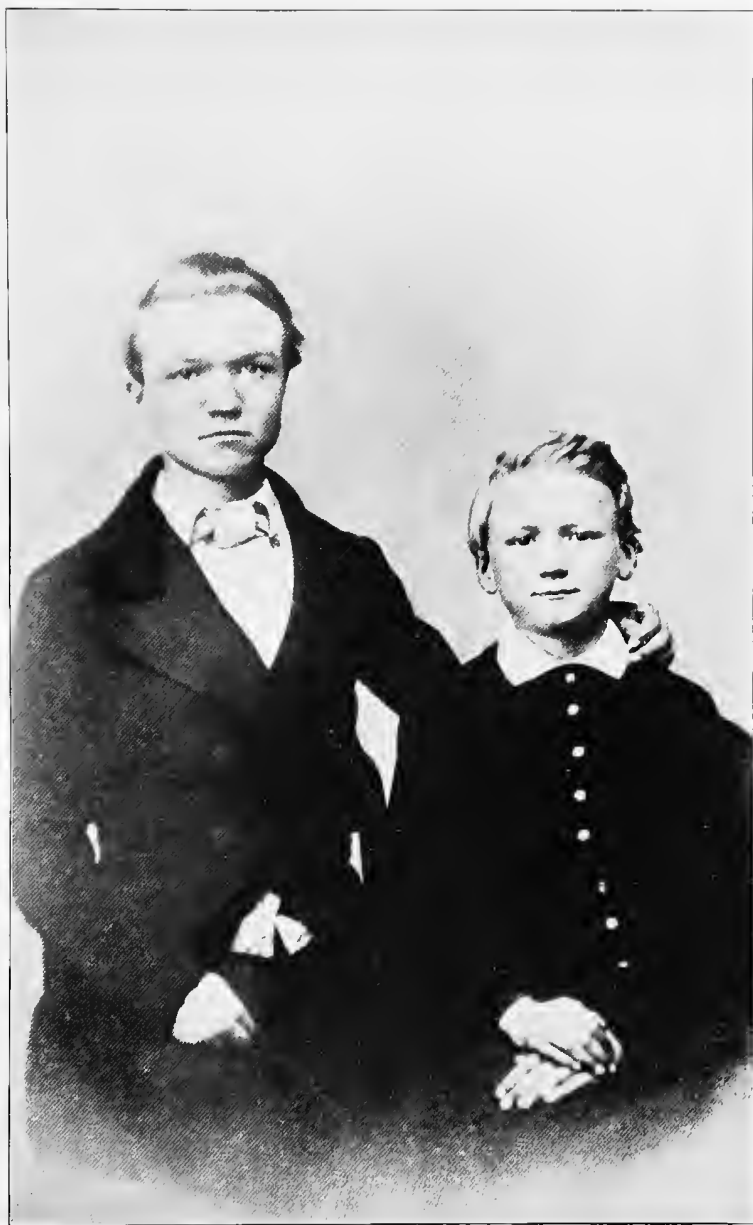
Mr. Carnegie's Motto.

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A COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS  
OF  
MR. CARNEGIE

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Photograph by Cargo, Allegheny.

Andrew Carnegie in 1851, at the age of  
sixteen, with his brother, aged ten.





Photograph by J. E. McClees, Philadelphia. Lent by Mr. David Homer Bates.

In 1861.



From a photograph taken in Glasgow.

In 1862.



Photograph by Cargo, Allegheny. Lent by Mr. Robert A. Franks.



From a Photograph by Cargo, Allegheny.

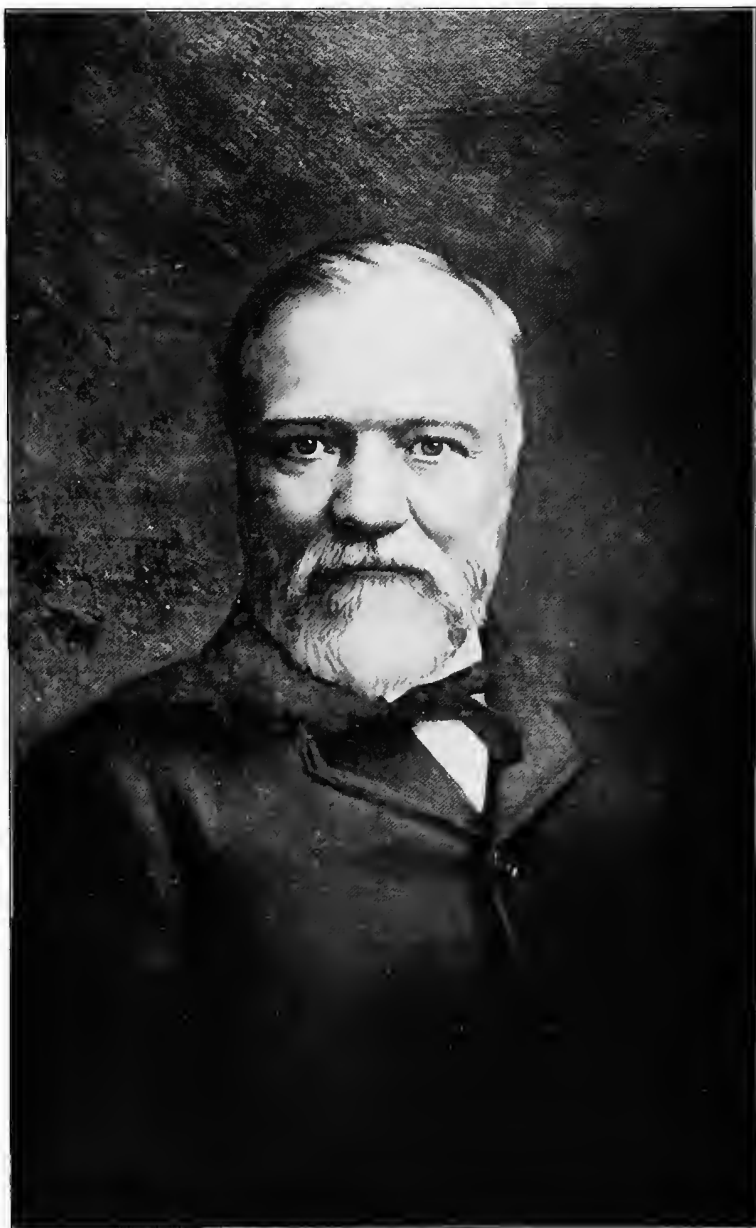
In 1870.



Photograph by Bara, Ayr.



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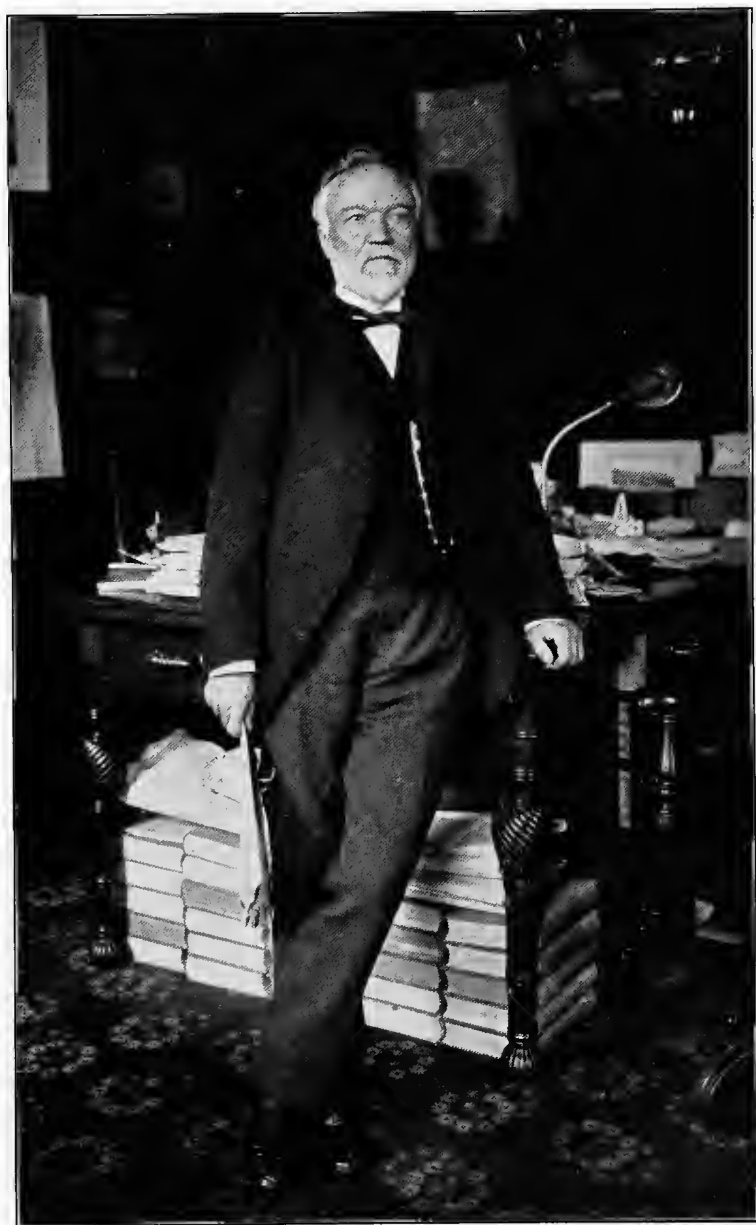
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Portrait by Bryan Wall. In the Carnegie  
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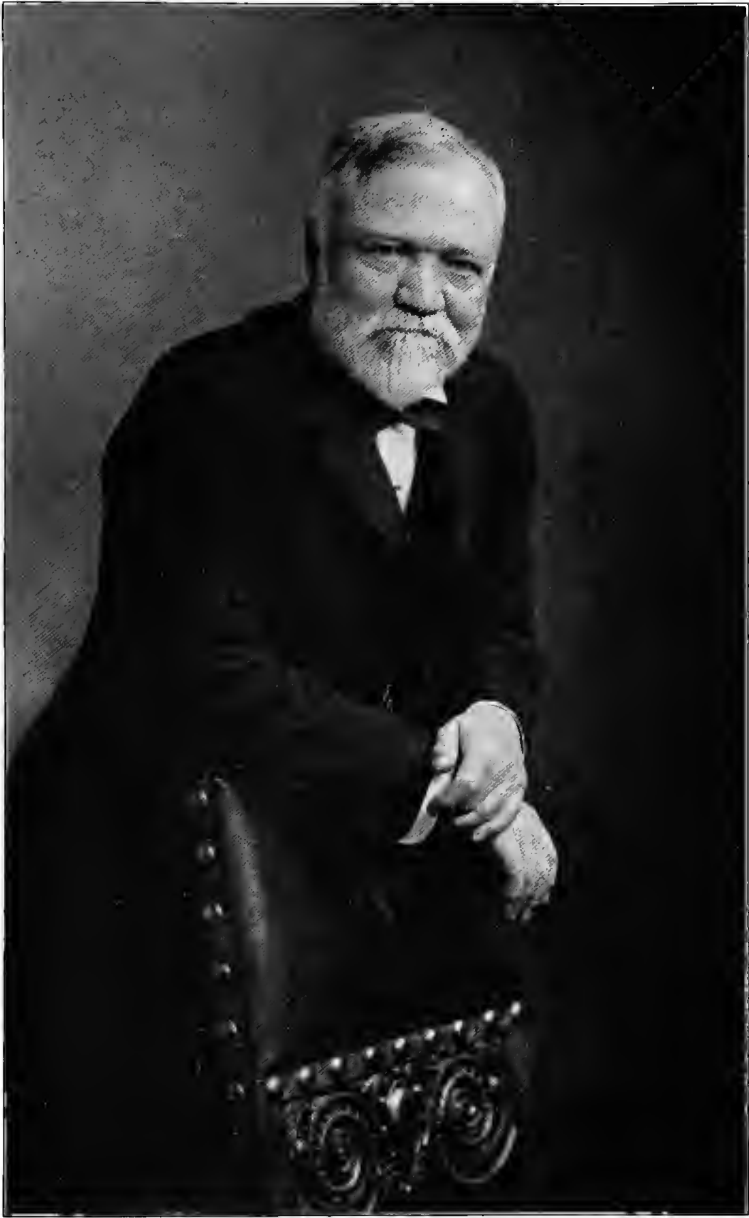
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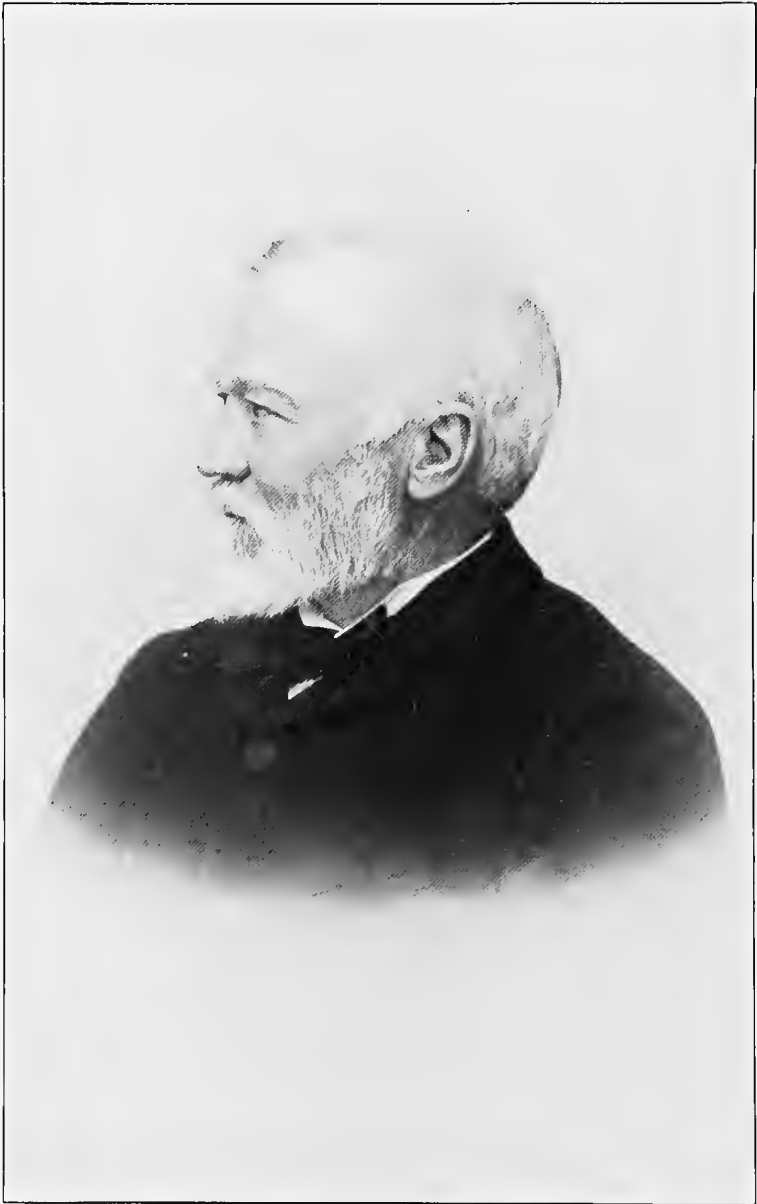


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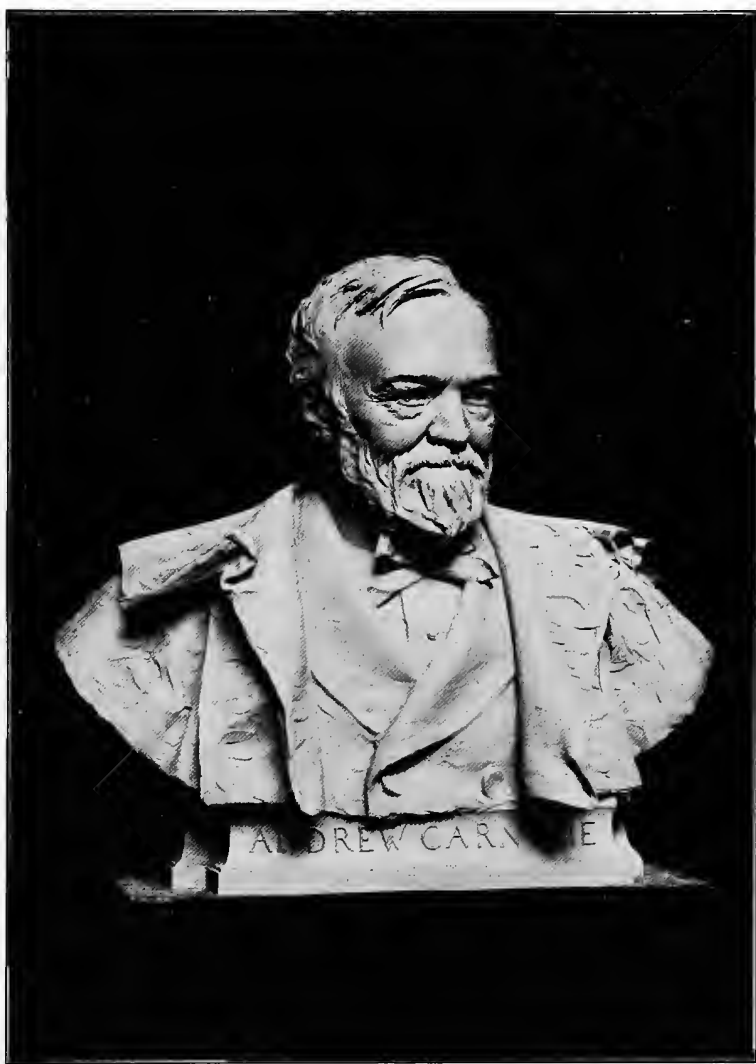


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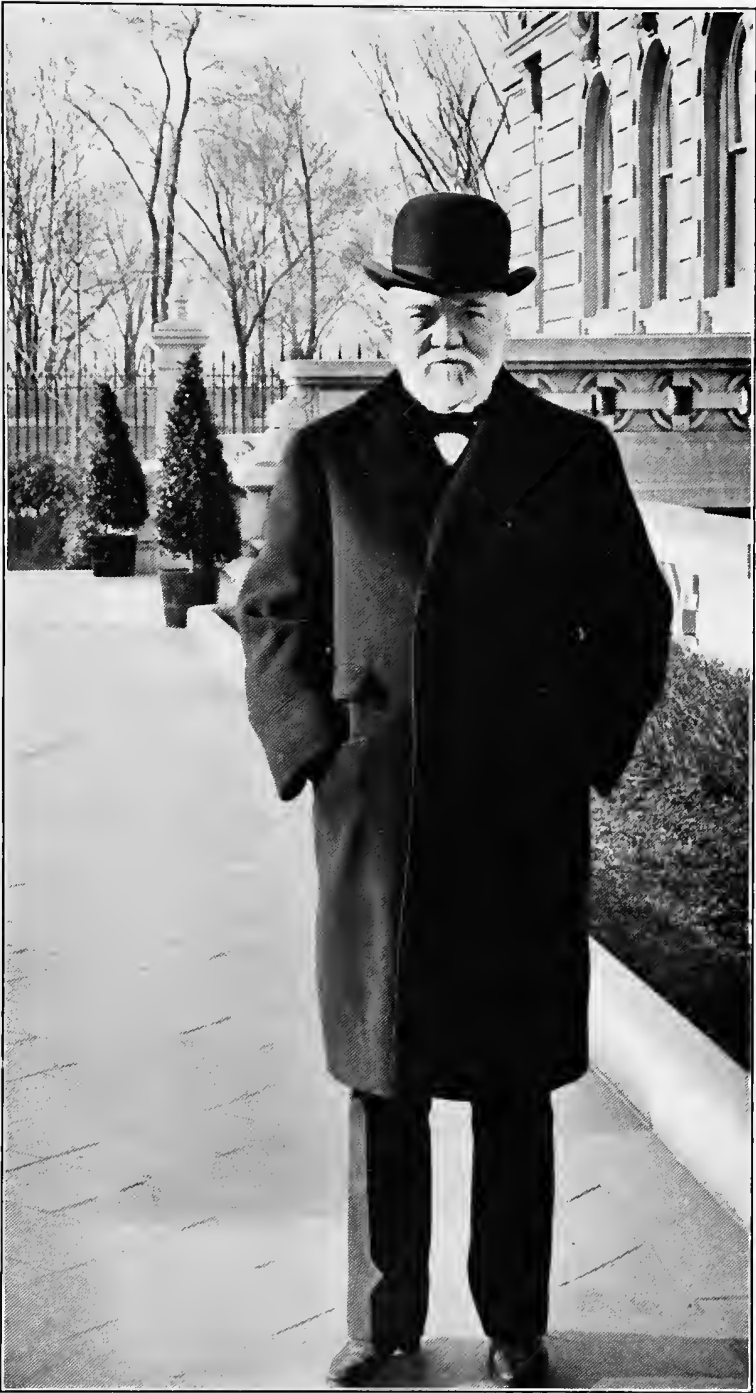
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Portrait by John W. Alexander.



Photograph presented by Messrs. Underwood & Underwood.  
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In his New York Garden,







In Paris, April 29, 1904.



Photograph from Brown Bros., New York.

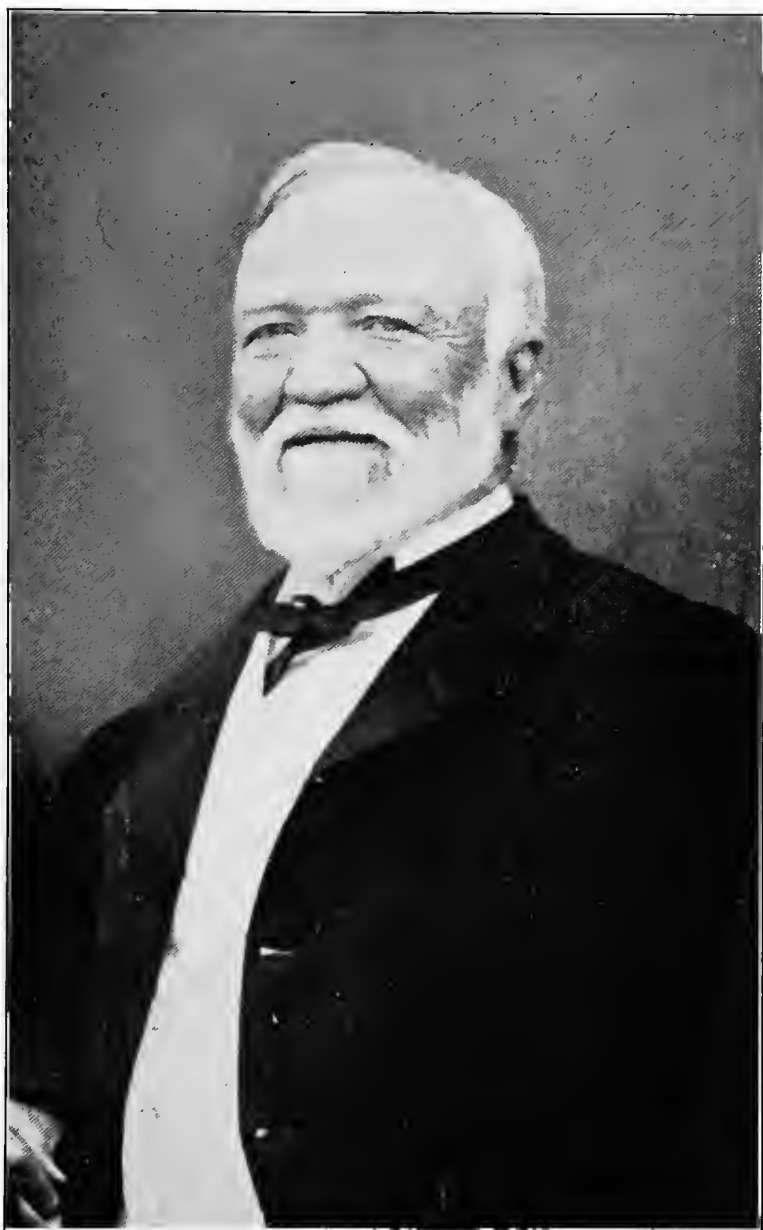


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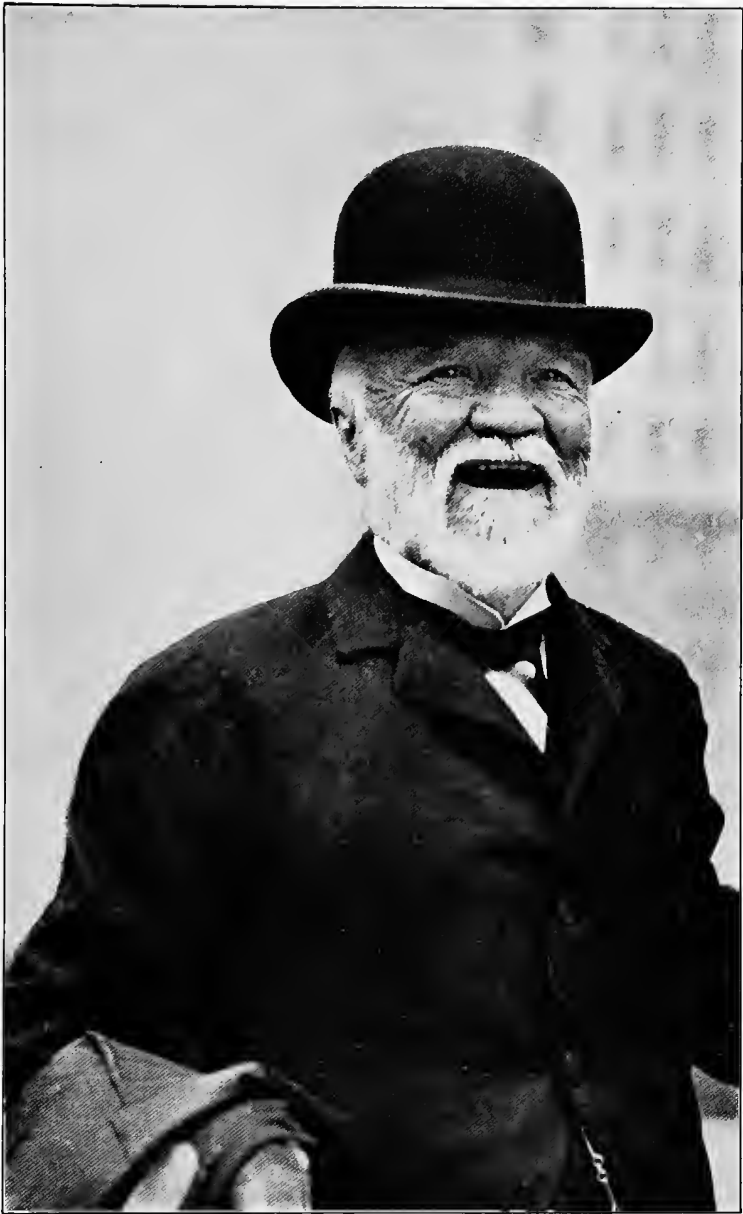


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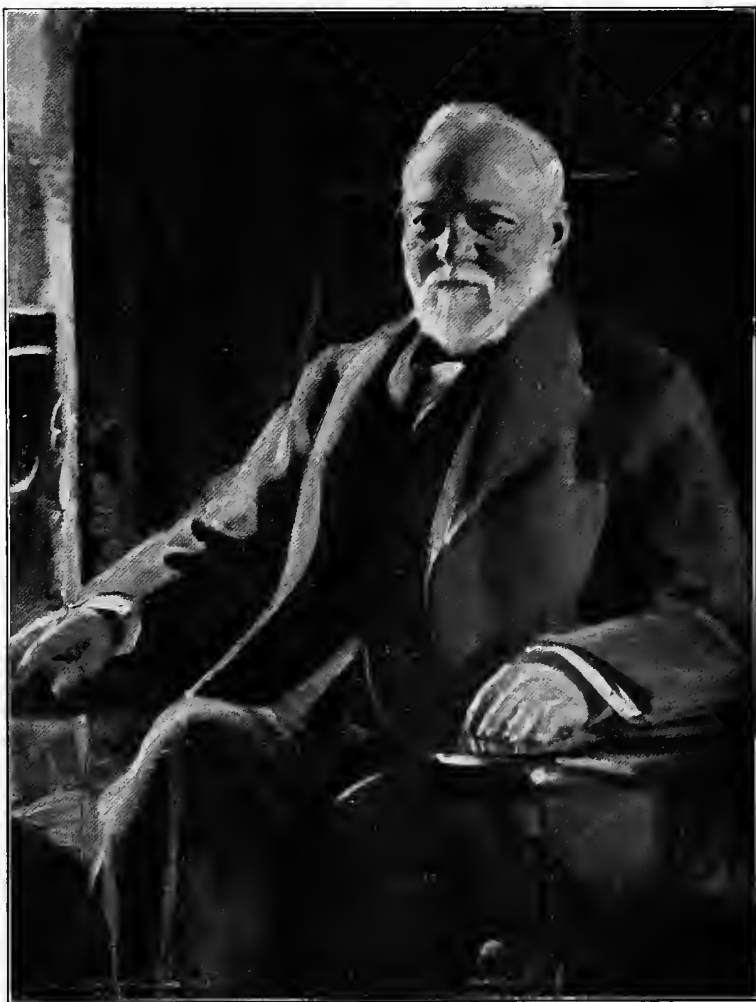


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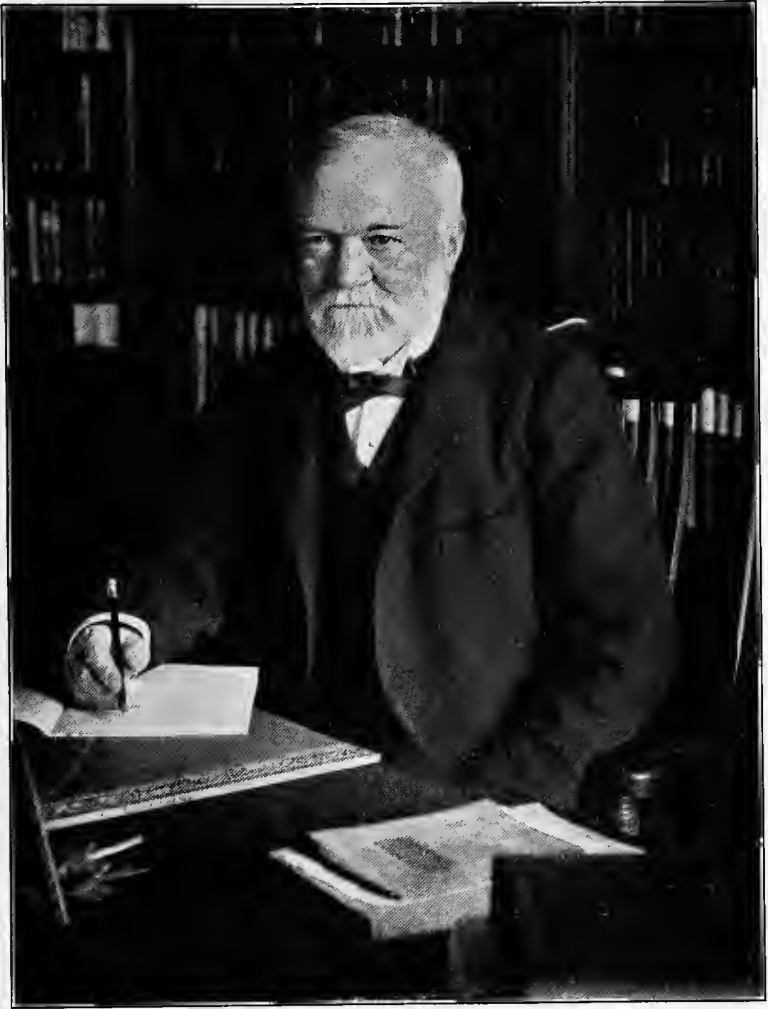
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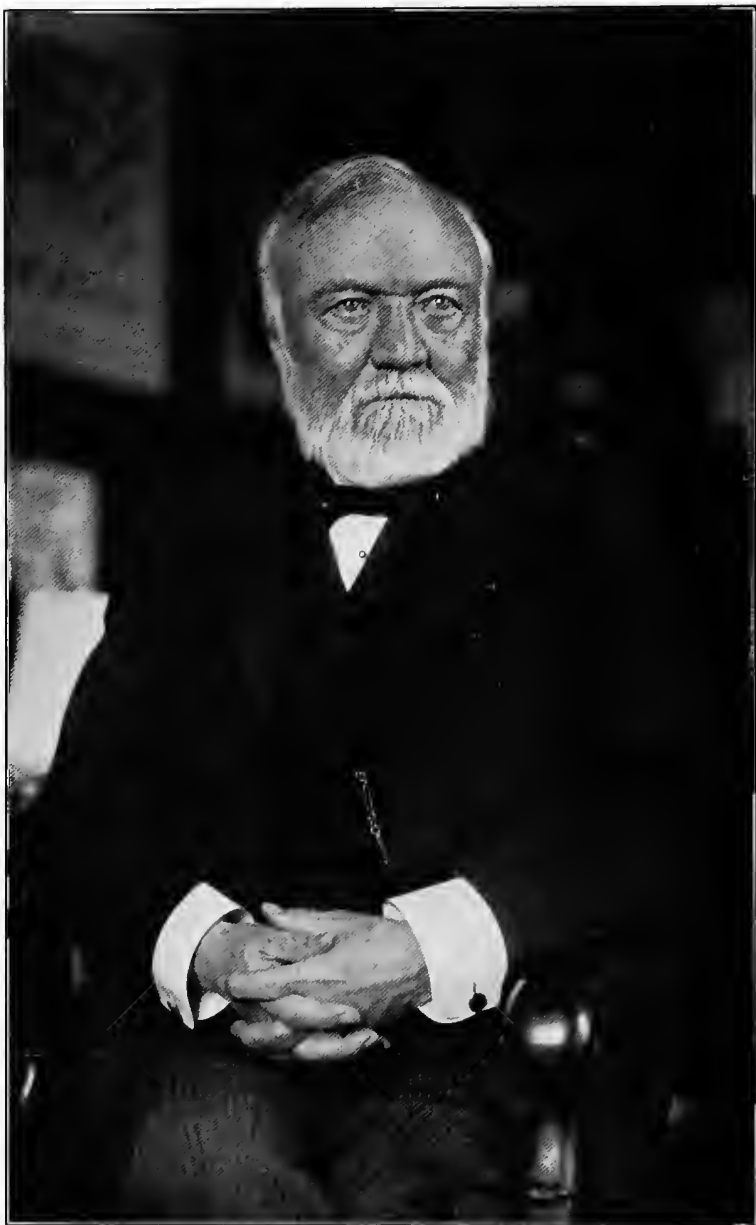


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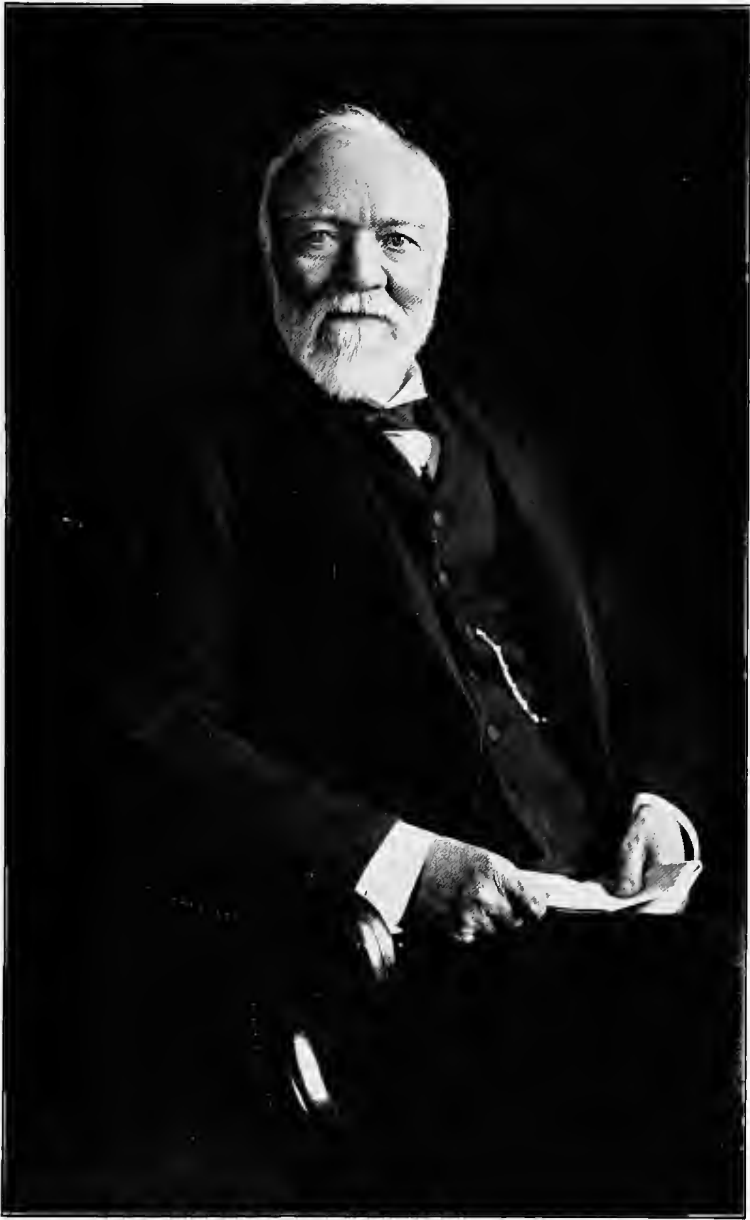
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In 1913.

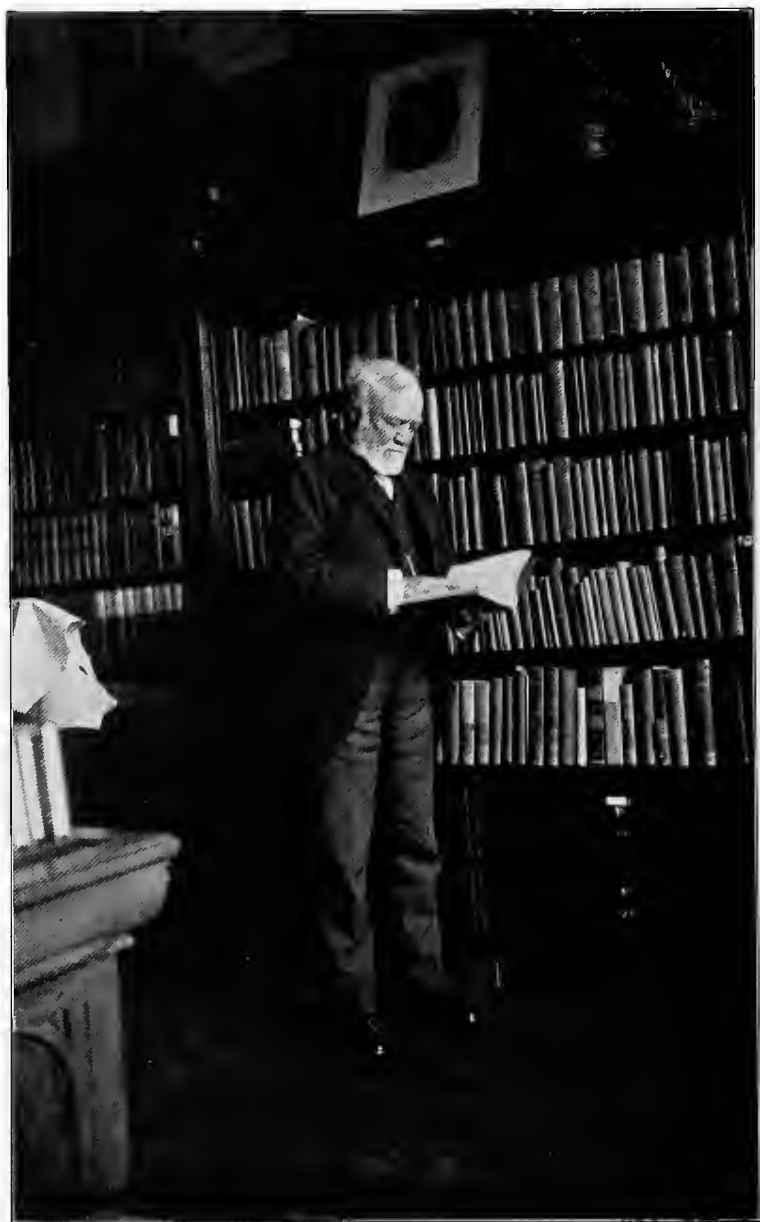


At Euston Station, London.



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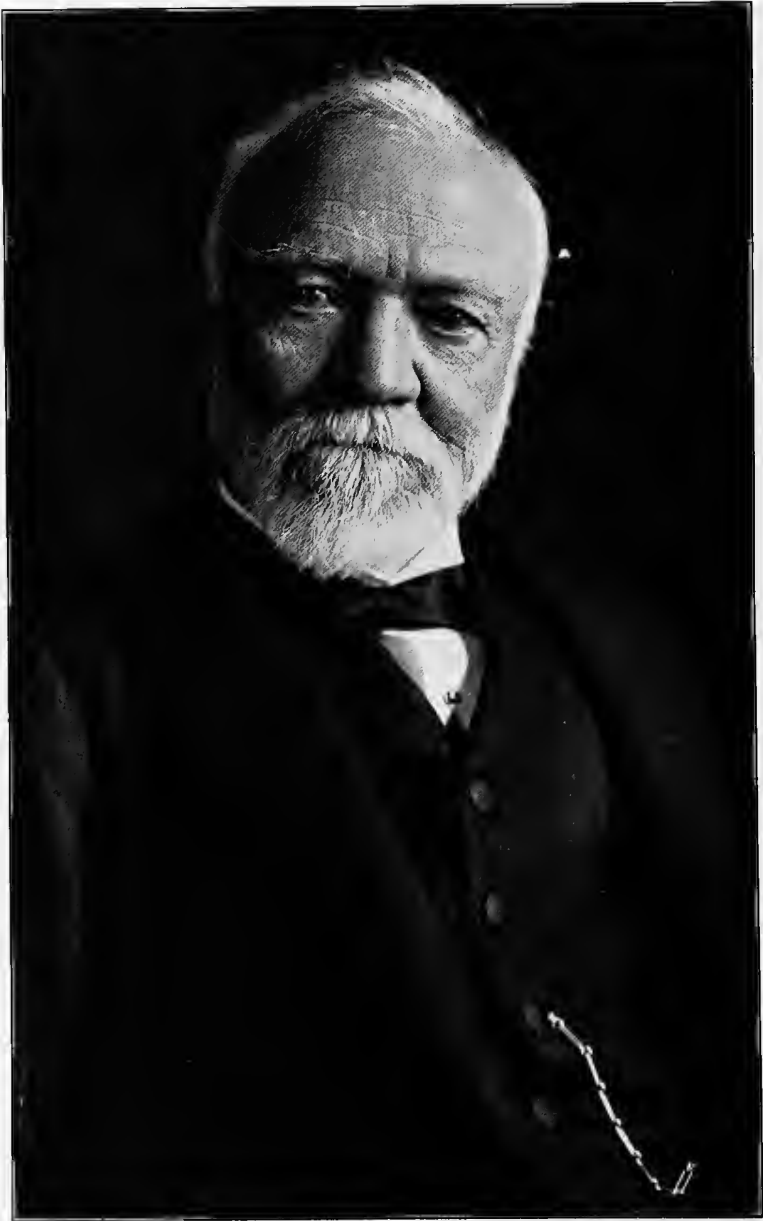


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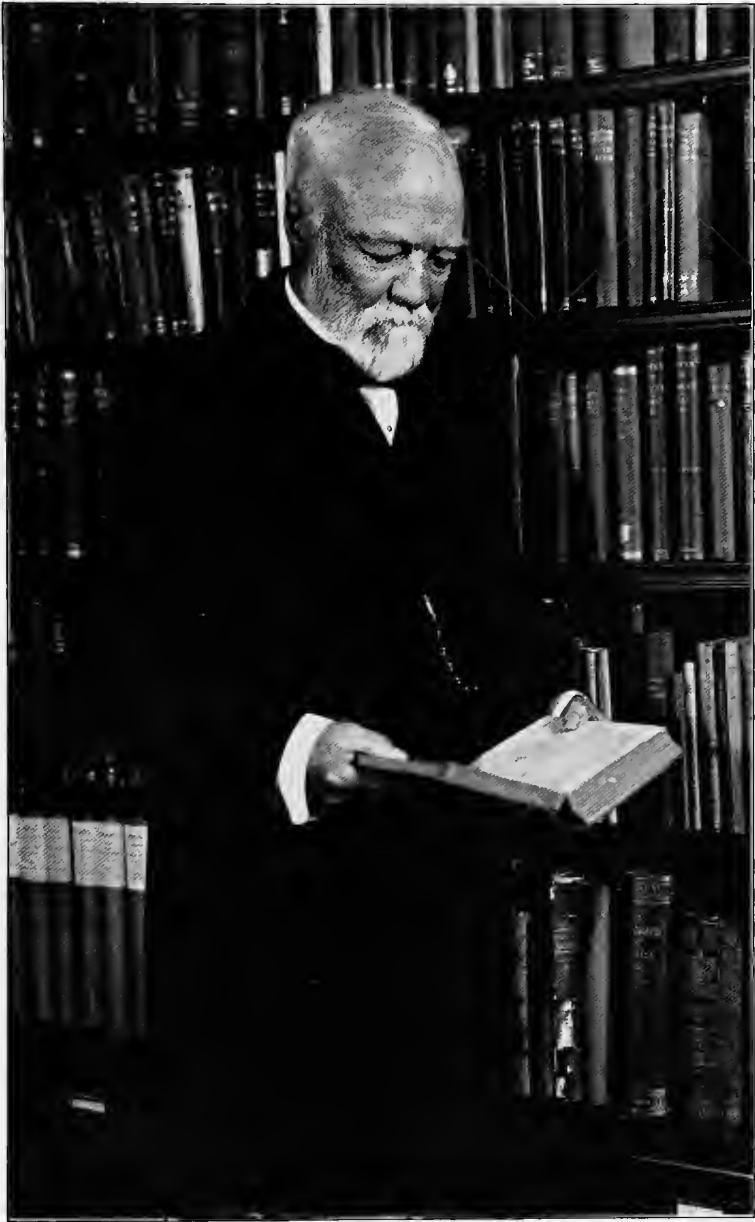


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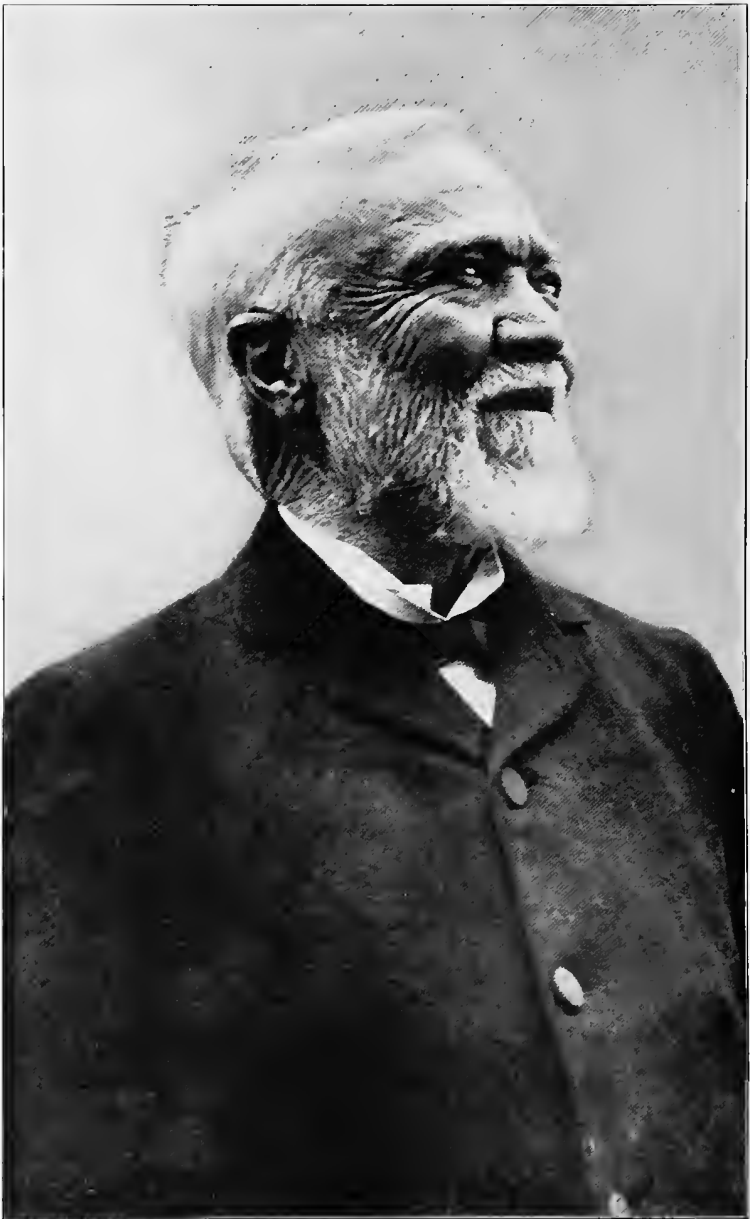
Taken for the Holland Society, New York; Mr. Carnegie is wearing  
the Grand Cross of Orange-Nassau.



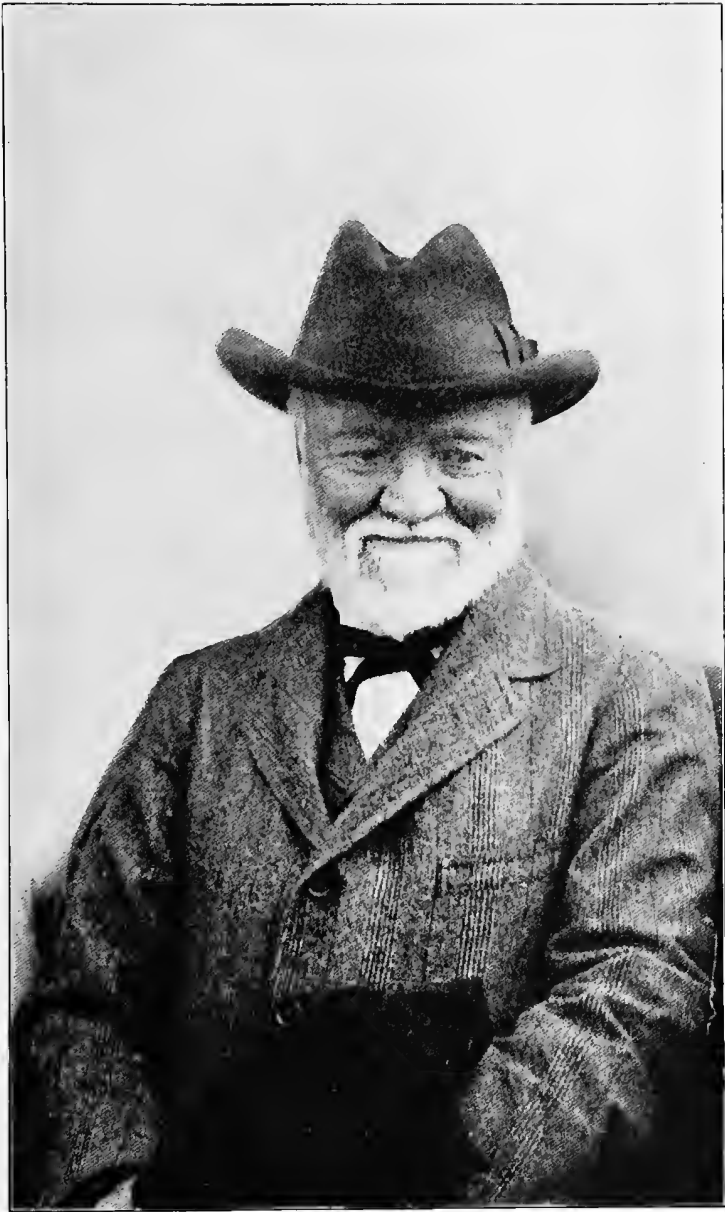
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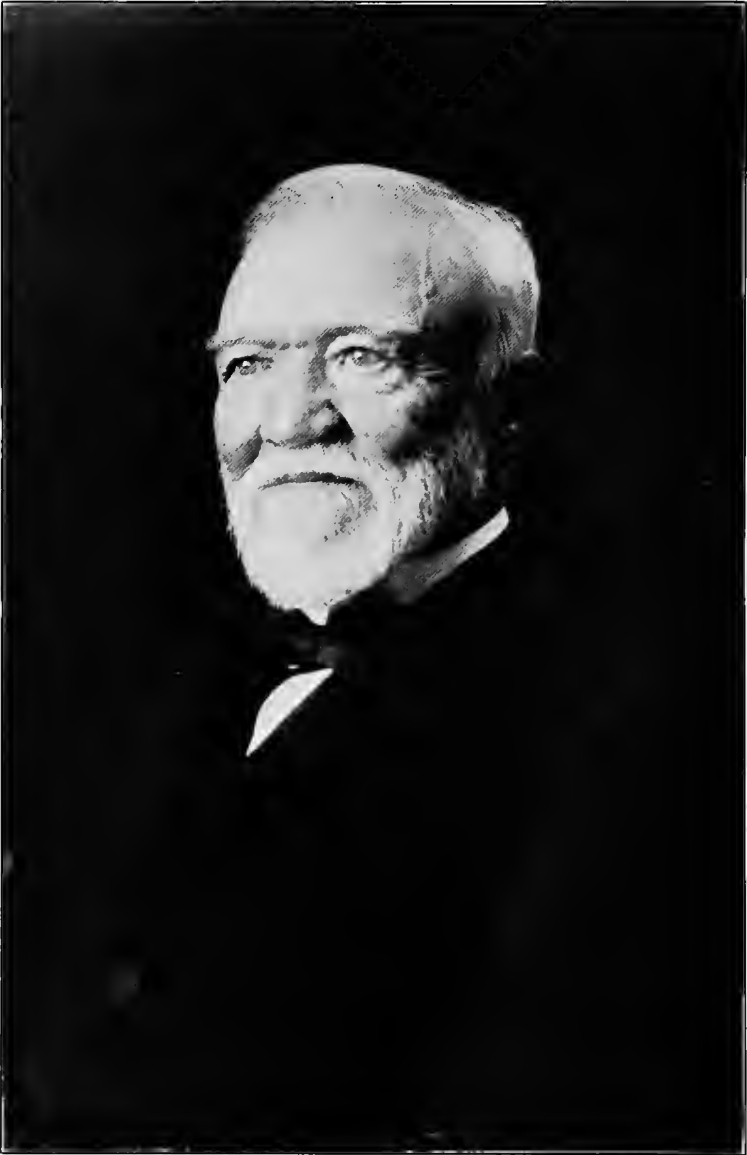
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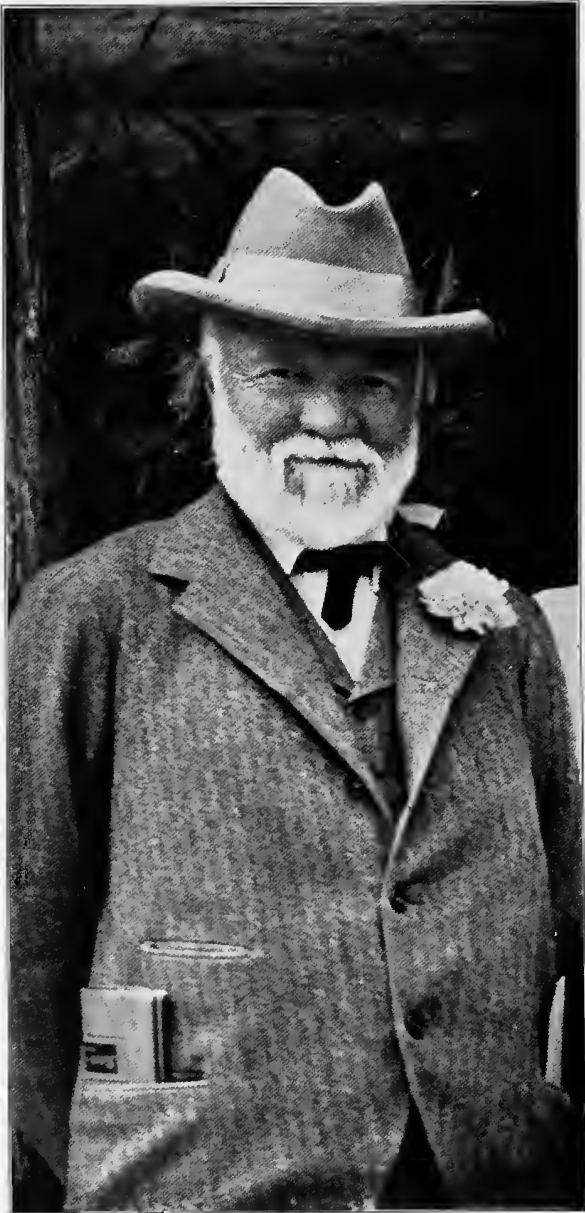
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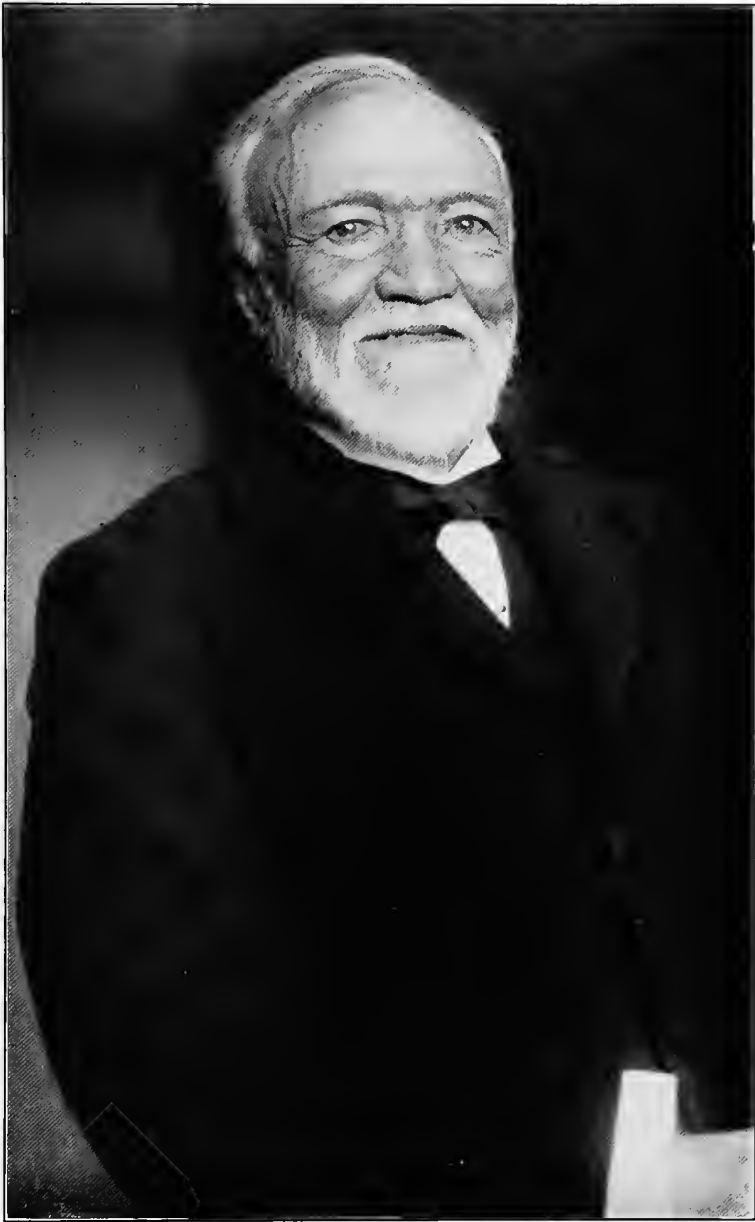
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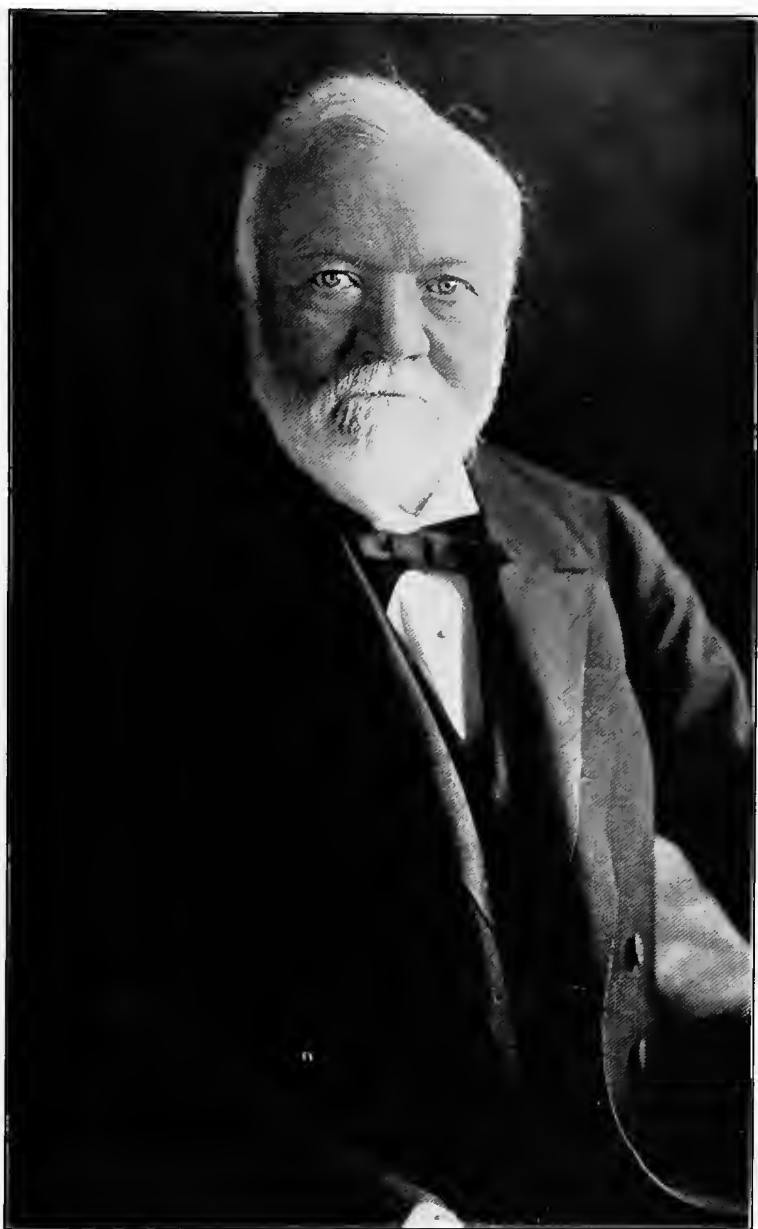
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Marble Bust by Sir William Goscombe John, R. A., in the office of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington. This is a replica of a bust which is to be placed by British friends of Mr. Carnegie in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.



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