

# CARNEGIE DIES AFTER ILLNESS OF FEW DAYS

## Great Ironmaster and Philanthropist Succumbs to Bronchial Pneumonia at Summer Home.

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his life, but he did not revive sufficiently to permit of any sign of recognition.

### Daughter Too Late.

Their daughter, Margaret, who last April married Ensign Roswell Miller of New York, was notified that it was apparent that the illness would be fatal and she hurried from her home at Millbrook, N. Y., arriving a few minutes after her father had died.

The widow of the Laird of Skibo, although overcome with grief at the comparatively sudden death of her husband, bore the shock bravely. Her physician said tonight that she had recovered sufficiently to make it possible for her to go through the ordeal of the private funeral services.

### Born in 1837.

Andrew Carnegie, business man, inventor, author, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in the historic old town of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, November 25, 1837, the elder son of William and Margaret Carnegie. His father was an intelligent man of strong character and had considerable reputation in his native town as a writer and speaker on political and economic questions. He was a master weaver by trade and, before the day of steam factories, was in comfortable circumstances.

In 1848, finding his occupation gone, he decided to sell his looms and emigrate to the United States.

He settled with his family in Allegheny City, opposite Pittsburgh, where they had relatives. William Carnegie found employment in a cotton factory and in the following year his son, Andrew, followed him. "Andy," as the boy was called, became a bobbin-boy and had to work from daylight to dark to earn a weekly wage of a little more than \$1. Andrew was ambitious and supplemented the meager education he had received at the Dunfermline school by reading the books which through the kindness of Colonel Anderson of Allegheny, were at his disposal. Colonel Anderson made it a practice to lend books from his library to working men and boys eager to improve their minds.

The seed unconsciously sown by Colonel Anderson was to result in an abundant harvest, for among the dreams of Andrew Carnegie in his boyhood was one of wealth sufficient to imitate his benefactor on a larger scale. Before Andrew was 13 years old he found employment in a factory for making bobbins. He was placed in charge of the steam engine that drove the machinery, a great responsibility for a boy, and a great strain. His employer, finding that Andrew could write a fair hand and could cipher, took him into his office. But his duties there were not less arduous and Andrew determined to take a step higher.

### Learned Telegraphy When 14.

At the age of 14 he applied for a position in the office of the Ohio Telegraph company at Pittsburgh, and obtained it, becoming a messenger boy, at \$2.50 a week. The superintendent of the office, who took a great interest in the bright and faithful boy, encouraged him to learn telegraphy. Young Carnegie followed his advice and, in a short time, was able to send and receive messages by sound, a rather rare feat in those days. As a result he was advanced to the position of operator with a salary of \$300 a year.

This was the modest sum Andrew Carnegie had fixed, when a factory hand, as the fortune he wished to possess, because the family could be almost independent upon it. His father had died in the meantime and Andrew was the main support of the family. Not long after this

the Pennsylvania railroad was completed to Pittsburgh, and its superintendent, Thomas A. Scott, frequently visited the telegraph office, where he became acquainted with young Carnegie. When the great railroad system under him put up its own line, he invited young Carnegie to become his clerk and operator, offering him a salary of \$35 a month, which was gladly accepted. Carnegie remained with the Pennsylvania company for 13 years and during that time originated the system of running trains by telegraphic signals between the "blocks" or stations, so as to insure the greatest degree of safety with the maximum speed. When Mr. Scott was elected vice president of the road, Mr. Carnegie succeeded him as superintendent of the Western or Pittsburgh division.

While still a boy, Mr. Carnegie made his first business venture, buying, at Mr. Scott's suggestion, 10 shares of Adams Express company stock. The money was raised by mortgaging the family home to nearly its full value, the bold step being taken by the advice of Mr. Carnegie's mother, who succeeded in obtaining the loan by her personal solicitation.

### Started Sleeping Car Company.

During a railway journey Mr. Carnegie accidentally met Thomas T. Woodruff, an inventor, who showed him a model of a sleeping car, which greatly interested young Carnegie. He at once perceived the value of the invention and introduced Woodruff to Mr. Scott. He was instrumental in organizing the Woodruff Sleeping Car company, and to secure an interest in it, Carnegie borrowed money from a local bank and signed his first note. His good fortune in this enterprise was the real foundation of his success in several directions.

In 1860 Mr. Carnegie induced President Scott and Superintendent Thomson to join him in buying the Storey farm on Oil Creek, Pa., where petroleum had been found the year before. They paid \$40,000 for the property. Eventually the shares of the company had an aggregate market value of \$5,000,000 and in one year the cash dividends amounted to more than \$1,000,000. The profits

from these investments placed Mr. Carnegie upon a solid financial basis and enabled him later on, to undertake enterprises of a larger scale.

On the outbreak of the civil war, Colonel Scott, who had been appointed assistant secretary of war, summoned Mr. Carnegie to Washington, and put him in charge of the military railroads and government telegraphs, one of his first duties being to reopen communication between Annapolis and the capital. At the battle of Bull Run Carnegie had charge of the railway communication, and he was the last official to leave for Alexandria.

### Introduced Bessemer Steel Process.

Soon after this the Pennsylvania Railroad company made experiments with a bridge of cast iron, and Mr. Carnegie was convinced that the use of that material would become general. He organized the Keystone Bridge company, borrowing money to raise his share of the capital, and began the Keystone Bridge works. The first great bridge over the Ohio, at Steubenville, was built by this company. A few years later the Union iron mills were erected. In 1868 Mr. Carnegie visited England, and finding that in that country steel was supplanting iron for rails, he returned to introduce the Bessemer process in his mills. Later he became the owner of the Homestead Steel works at Pittsburgh, and by 1888 he had control of seven great plants, all within a radius of five miles of Pittsburgh. The various enterprises were combined into one corporation, the Carnegie Steel company, with an aggregate capital of \$90,000,000. The company also owned more than two-thirds of the Connellsville coal field and several of the greatest ore mines of Lake Superior.

About 1890 Mr. Carnegie introduced the system of paying for labor on a sliding scale, based upon the prices obtained for the product manufactured, thus making the workmen partners in the business of the company to a limited extent. Men who rendered exceptional services were promoted and given personal interest in the business. Only one serious strike, that at the Homestead works, occurred in the

first 30 years of the firm's existence. Mr. Carnegie became a citizen of the United States in 1883, while he was a minor, through the naturalization of his father. He showed great love for his adopted country and was honored by being appointed to important official positions. He was a delegate to the Pan-American congress in 1889, by appointment of President Harrison. He was always identified with the republican party, but strongly opposed to the annexation policy of 1898, which he strongly condemned in letters to the press.

Mr. Carnegie also took great interest in English politics. He was a warm friend of Gladstone, and, in connection with Samuel Storey, M. P. for Sunderland, formed a syndicate which, at one time, owned and published 17 radical newspapers in different parts of Great Britain. The undertaking was not profitable, however, and Mr. Carnegie soon disposed of his interest in it.

### Was Well Known Writer.

His first books, "Round the World" (1879), and "Our Coaching Trip" (1880), were at first printed for private circulation only, but excited so much interest that they were republished and placed upon the market. His most important work was "Triumph of Democracy," published in 1886, which achieved several editions in this country and in England and was translated into French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Japanese. In 1891 Mr. Carnegie contributed an article to the New York Tribune, entitled "How to Get Rich," contending that native ability and industry were sufficient to secure prosperity without the aid of a college education.

In 1886 he published his "Wealth," reprinted in England under the title of "The Gospel of Wealth." The book contended that surplus wealth was a sacred trust to be administered by its owner in his lifetime for the benefit of his community from which it was derived. Mr. Carnegie, acting in harmony with his conviction, has distributed his surplus wealth liberally. Up to July 1, 1909, the total amount of his donations was estimated at \$157,700,000, distributed as follows: Libraries in the United States and Canada \$30,000,000; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, \$16,000,000; college professorships, \$15,000,000; Carnegie Institute, Washington, \$10,000,000; here fund \$10,000,000; Carnegie steel employees, \$5,000,000; Polytechnic school, Pittsburgh, \$2,000,000; allied engineers, \$1,500,000; Bureau of American republics, \$750,000; miscellaneous gifts in the United States, \$200,000,000; small colleges, \$18,000,000; industrial school, New York, \$200,000; foreign libraries, \$10,000,000; Scotch universities, \$10,000,000; Dunfermline endowment, \$5,000,000; Peace Palace at The Hague, \$1,750,000; other gifts in Europe, \$2,500,000.

### Immense Sums Given Away.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Andrew Carnegie had given away \$350,695,653 up to June 1, 1918, a compilation of his benefactions prepared by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace shows.

Mr. Carnegie was the holder of numerous honors and decorations bestowed upon him by rulers and peoples over all the world. He received, as a result of his benefactions abroad, the freedom of 54 cities in Great Britain and Ireland. Altogether he endowed 3,000 municipal libraries in the United States in addition to his other numerous philanthropic enterprises.

He was lord rector of St. Andrew's University from 1903 to 1907, of Aberdeen University from 1907 to 1914 and held the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, McGill, Brown, Pennsylvania, Cornell and other American colleges.

Mr. Carnegie was a member of numerous philosophical, civic and scientific bodies, among them the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the National Civic Federation, the American Philosophic Society and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

He was a commander of the Legion of Honor of France and had also received the Grand Crosses, Order of Orange, Nassau, and the Order of Danebrog. He was a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, Authors, Lotus, St. Andrews Riding and the Indian Harbor Yacht clubs.

### 1,000 Attend Concert of 168th Infantry Band

About 1,000 people attended the concert of the 168th infantry band of the Rainbow division at Rourke park last night. The band consists of 38 Iowa boys, including the famous "Blue Devil" quartet. This is the original band which was overseas for 18 months. L. F. Morgans of Waterloo, Ia., is the leader.

### From Omaha, the organization will go to Red Oak, Ia., following which they will make a short tour of northern Missouri.

### Will Hold Hearing on Omaha Grain Rates September 8

Lincoln, Aug. 11.—The State Railway commission has received a circular from the Interstate Commerce commission stating that on September 8 at the office of the commission in Washington there will be a conference covering the recommendation of the director general of railroads as to revision of grain rates in different sections of the country in which the rates existing in Omaha and South Omaha will be taken up.

### Ford Libel Suit Nears End As Fourteenth Week Begins

Mount Clemens, Mich., Aug. 11.—The fourteenth and last week of the hearing of Henry Ford's \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune, began today with Oscar C. Langerhausen, one of the battery of Ford lawyers, addressing the jury. Wednesday morning Judge Tucker will instruct the jury and send it to its deliberations.

### London Police Seize Seditious Documents

London, Aug. 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—Seditious documents were seized by the police Monday in a raid on London's western suburb of Acton. The papers captured dealt with a suggested seizure of arms and ammunition from the military stores by revolutionaries and the establishment of a soviet government in London.

### PRINCE OF WALES FINALLY REACHES CANADIAN SHORE

#### Lands at Newfoundland Fishing Village From Warship That Brought Him Across Atlantic.

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made to feel at home last December in Buckingham Palace.

### Long String of Titles.

The Prince's royal title, briefly, is His Royal Highness, etc. K. G. G. M. G. G. M. B. E. M. C. Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of Isles and Great Steward of Scotland. Upon the death of his grandfather, King Edward VII and the ascension of his father to the throne, "David" became Prince of Wales, which by the way, carries no big revenues or prerogatives for the holder, who sits in the House of Lords.

As Duke of Cornwall, the prince's income is said to approximate \$500,000 a year, derived from rent and royalties in Cornwall and mines. He owns 12,000 acres of land in the county of Cornwall, 50,000 in Devonshire and large areas in Somerset and London. He was proclaimed Prince of Wales on June 23, 1910, and invested at Carnarvon Castle, Wales, on July 13, 1911. He maintains three residences, York cottage, Sandringham, Windsor castle, Berkshire, and Buckingham palace, London. In addition to many wealthy clubs, the prince so far has contented himself with membership in the Bachelor's and the Royal Automobile.

### Fought in Great War.

The prince was a little more than 20 years old when the war broke out and with his younger brother, Prince Albert, entered the military service. He joined the Grenadier guards at the beginning of hostilities and on November 16, 1914, was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of field Marshal Sir John French. On several occasions he showed courage by going into the trenches in Upper Alsace and on his 21st birthday, which he celebrated at the front, narrowly escaped death by shell fire at Loos. On October 12, 1915, a shell wrecked the motor car in which he was riding and killed his chauffeur. He escaped injury. Shortly after President Poincare bestowed upon him the Croix de Guerre.

In March 1916 the prince went to Egypt as a staff captain to the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean forces. Meanwhile the prince had helped to raise \$200,000 in London for the relief of wounded soldiers and sailors, had visited King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the Italian front and flown over the Austrian lines with a British pilot. After the armistice was signed the prince went to Coblenz where he was the guest of the American commander-in-chief and made a "hit" with the Yankee doughboys. During the war the prince gained the reputation of being cool under fire and this renown was emphasized last April 7 when he "looped the loop" seven times over London with an army aviator.

### Much Engaged Man.

The possibility of the prince of Wales being a "catch" for some clever, beautiful or wealthy American girl has been discussed in social circles on this side of the water ever since it was announced the prince was coming here. In this connection it is recalled that his royal highness at different periods in his career, has been variously reported as engaged to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, Grand Duchess Tatiana, Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, Princess Yolanda of Italy, Princess Helena of Greece and, before the war, to Victoria Luise, daughter of the former emperor of Germany. Details of all these engagements were quickly forthcoming. In fact, it is said, until he reached his majority the prince cared little for girls and his tutors encouraged him to forget them in application to his books. The prince, it has been said, although never a "brilliant" student has always been a hard worker.

The prince's only sister and three brothers are respectively, Princess Mary, 21; Prince Albert, 23 who has been previously referred to; Prince Henry, 19, and Prince George, 17. The youngest brother, Prince John, died January 18, 1919.

### Cudaby Estate, \$1,900,000.

Cudaby, Wis., Aug. 11.—The estate of the late Patrick Cudaby is being appraised at \$1,900,000 according to a petition filed in county court today for proof of will.

### AN EXCELLENT APPETIZER

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for diminished vitality or depression. A wholesome tonic and very refreshing.

# LABOR LEADERS SITTING ON LID, GARRETSON SAYS

## Former Head of Order of Railway Conductors Urges Congress to Speed Up in Railroad Problem.

Washington, Aug. 11.—(By The Associated Press.)—Nine-tenths of the energies of labor leaders are given to the job of "sitting on the lid," Austin B. Garretson, former head of the Order of Railway Conductors, testified before the house Interstate Commerce committee, which is seeking to solve the problem of how best to handle the railroads after the wartime period of federal control.

Sporadic strikes throughout the country, Garretson said with great earnestness, merely are a re straw which show how the wind is blowing under a sea of industrial unrest. Rumblings heard in many quarters do not mean, he said, that laboring people want to overthrow the government, but indicate a demand that the government function.

"But it cannot be done by inaction," he shouted. "Somehow the American people are not prone always to do today what may be done tomorrow unless an emergency forces us to act, and then we break all records."

Mr. Garretson said he did not regard the Plumb plan as more than one factor in stilling the spirit of present-day unrest, nor did he think it would "change human nature or other things that can be eliminated."

Mr. Garretson said this might be his final appearance before congress and for that reason he wanted the record to carry a denial from him of reports, long current, "that the brotherhoods with a gun in one hand and a stop-watch in the other," had held up congress and forced through the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law.

# Lansing in Dark as to Shantung

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count Ishii replied that he agreed, but thought the agreement should recognize the special interest of Japan in China.

"I replied that I was willing to state that Japan had a 'special' interest in China, but not a 'political' interest, and I objected to making an agreement without defining and limiting the term 'special interest.' I said that if it meant 'paramount' interest I could not discuss it further, but if it meant merely 'special' interest I would consider it.

### Monroe Doctrine.

"Viscount Ishii brought up the Monroe doctrine and suggested there should be a Monroe doctrine in the far east. I told him there was much misconception about the Monroe doctrine; that it was not an assertion by the United States of a primary or a paramount interest in the country of the western hemisphere, but a declaration to prevent interference of foreign nations with their affairs or territory, and that the United States claimed no special privileges over other nations.

"I told Viscount Ishii that I felt that the same principle (of the Monroe doctrine) which applied to American countries should be applied to China—that no special privilege, and certainly no paramount interest, should be claimed by any foreign power in China."

"Did he (Ishii) apparently consider your view or simply maintain silence?" asked Senator Brandegee, republican, Connecticut.

"Simply maintained silence," said Mr. Lansing.

### China Ends State of War Against German Nation

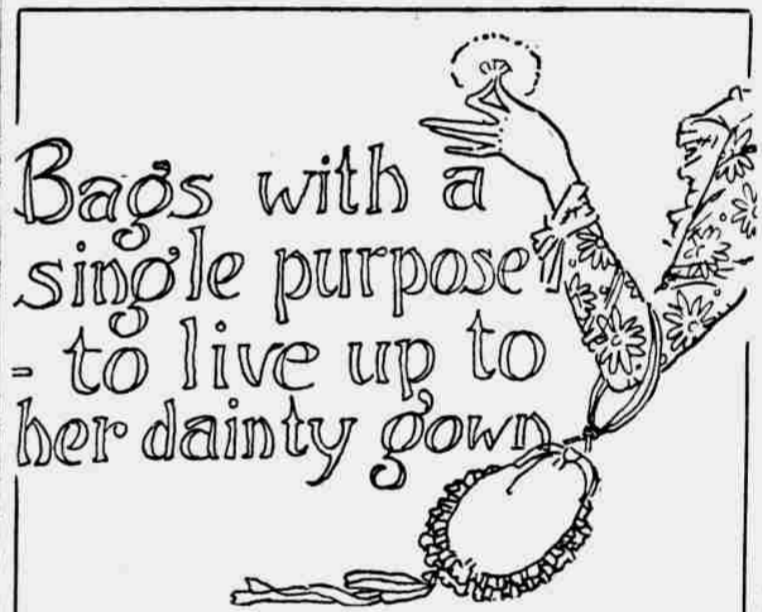
Peking, Aug. 11.—Parliament Friday passed a resolution authorizing the president to issue a mandate declaring that a state of war does not exist between China and Germany.

It is considered doubtful whether the mandate will be published until delegates have discussed terms with German representatives.

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Boot hose in white, black, African brown and navy, with lisle garter tops and soles. Special, \$1.75 a pair.

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