

Andrew Carnegie, the "Biggest Man of the Times."

Written for the "News."

The name of Andrew Carnegie has become known to nearly every man, woman and child in the United States, chiefly because of his desire to give all his money to the poor, and spend millions of dollars to that end.

Mr. Carnegie was first known in the business world as the chief of the great steel industry in the world. He is now known as a philanthropist, whose benefactions reach into the millions and whose hobby is public libraries. The interest that the people of Utah had in him was nothing more than that shown to any man who has awakened public interest, until it was announced that he would give \$25,000 to the city of Ogden with which to establish a library. Then he became more than a benefactor, and the people of the State were interested in him as a man who had given to the world a great example of what a man can do.

The gift that he has been so generous to give to the city of Ogden is a library building, and the people of the State are interested in him as a man who has given to the world a great example of what a man can do.

Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy has reached out over all of the States, and his benefactions are everywhere. He has given to the city of Ogden a library building, and the people of the State are interested in him as a man who has given to the world a great example of what a man can do.

the proposed building. The architect went to work with the result that the designs of a beautiful edifice were perfected. The structure was to be of the finest material and appointed with as great nicety as any library building in the land, and would cost about \$100,000. The trustees of the library were elated, they could see visions of just such a building as they had wished for for a long time, but

List of the Benefactions of the Great Steel King—Has Given Away Over \$53,000,000 in Twenty-five Years—Thinks it a Disgrace to Die Rich.

elicited the assurance from them that they appreciated the generous gift, and thought that the city should by all means accept it.

LARGEST MAN OF THE TIMES.

Mayor Van Wyck was greatly impressed with Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and promptly sent his acceptance of the offer in behalf of the city, together with an expression of his personal thanks.

Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie Institute	300,000
Allegheny, Pa., observatory	20,000
Allegheny, Pa., library	25,000
Ashland, Ohio, library	15,000
Atlanta, Ga., library	14,000
Ayr, Scotland, library	5,000
Beaver Falls, Pa., library	5,000
Beaumont, Pa., State College	50,000
Birmingham, Eng., university	250,000
Birmingham, Pa., library	15,000
Bradford, Pa., library	5,000
Bradford, Pa., library	5,000
Bucyrus, Ohio, library	5,000
Canton, Ohio, library	5,000
Carnegie, Pa., library	210,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., library	50,000
Cheyenne, Wyo., library	50,000
Charlton, Pa., library	50,000
Cohoes, N. Y., library	25,000
Connellsville, Pa., library	15,000
Cornellville, Pa., library	50,000
Credok, Scotland, library	7,500
Dallas, Texas, library	5,000
Dennison, Texas, XXI Club	17,000
Davenport, Iowa, library	75,000
Deerfield, Ill., library	60,000
Dubuque, Iowa, library	50,000
Dunfermline, Scotland, library	50,000
Dunfermline, Scotland, technical school	150,000
Dunfermline, Scotland, library	50,000
Durham, Pa., library	200,000
Durham, Pa., Carnegie Institute	200,000
East Liverpool, Ohio, library	50,000
Eastport, Me., library	600
Edinburgh, Scotland, library	250,000
Edinburgh, Scotland, technical school	50,000
Emporia, Kan., library	50,000
Fairfield, Iowa, library	40,000
Fayette, Iowa, upper university	225,000
Faye Worth, Texas, library	50,000
Galesburg, Ill., library	50,000
Gloversville, N. Y., library	25,000
Grangemouth, Scotland, library	5,500
Greenville, Ohio, library	15,000
Greenburg, Pa., library	60,000
Guthrie, Okla., library	25,000
Hazlet, Pa., library	4,000
Hempstead, L. I., library	25,000
Hoboken, N. J., Stevens Institute	50,000
Homedale, Pa., library	200,000
Homedale, Pa., Carnegie Institute	300,000
Houston, Texas, library	50,000
Inverness, Scotland, library	5,500
Jedburgh, Scotland, library	10,000
Johnstown, Pa., library	200,000
Keighley, Scotland, library	20,000
Lewiston, Me., library	50,000
Lincoln, Ill., library	25,000
Lincoln, Neb., library	75,000
Louisville, Ky., Polytechnic Institute	125,000
Matanzas, Cuba, library	2,000
McKeesport, Pa., library	50,000
Montclair, N. J., library	30,000
Montgomery, Ala., library	50,000
Newcastle, Pa., library	25,000
Newport, Ky., library	20,000
New Rochelle, N. Y., library	20,000
New York City, Bellevue Medical college	75,000
New York City, Carnegie Laboratory	50,000
New York City, Caledonian club	2,750
New York City, Cooper union	200,000
New York City, Montefiore home	1,000
New York City, Zoological society	5,000
Norwalk, Conn., library	50,000
Oakland, Cal., library	175,000
Oakmont, Pa., library	25,000
Ogden, Utah, library	\$25,000
Oil City, Pa., library	50,000
Oklahoma City, Okla., library	25,000
Ottawa, Ont., library	100,000
Pennsylvania State college, library	100,000
Port Amherst, N. J., library	20,000
Peterhead, Scotland, library	5,000
Philadelphia, Pa., University of Pennsylvania	100,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Institute	2,000,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Institute	1,000,000
Pittsburg, Pa., observatory	20,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Institute	1,750,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Institute	200,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Institute	1,500,000
Pittsburg, Pa., pension fund	4,000,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Institute of Technology	55,000,000
Port Jervis, N. Y., library	20,000
Portmahomach, Scotland, library	3,000
Prescott, Ariz., library	4,000
Richmond, Va., library	20,000
San Diego, Cal., library	50,000
Seaside, Cal., library	50,000
Seaboard Air Line railroad, library	1,000
Sedalia, Mo., library	50,000
Shenoygan, Mich., library	25,000
Springfield, Ill., library	25,000
South St. Joseph, Mo., library	25,000
Springville, Ohio, library	50,000
Sterling, library	30,000
St. Louis, Mo., library	1,000,000
Sydney, Nova Scotia, library	20,000
Syracuse, N. Y., library	200,000
Tacoma, Wash., library	50,000
Tucson, Ariz., library	25,000
Tyrene, Pa., library	25,000
Unionport, Pa., library	50,000
Virginia Mechanics Institute	1,000
Washington, D. C., library	350,000
Wick, Scotland, library	15,000
Yonkers, N. Y., library	50,000
Endowment fund, Padlock, Pa., Dugan's library	1,000,000
Miscellaneous gifts, United States	4,250,000
Miscellaneous, Great Britain	250,000
Total	\$50,276,552
New York City, libraries (offered)	5,200,000
Grand total	\$55,476,552

"A DISGRACE TO DIE RICH."

Some time ago Mr. Carnegie made this declaration, which has since become famous: "It is a disgrace for a man to die rich," and he is endeavoring to show to the world that he was sincere in what he said, by giving with great liberality to the poor, and by the aid of the past appear almost miserably in comparison. But, of course, he has more to give than they, and as it is whether his money is doing more good than theirs is largely a matter of personal opinion, and necessarily beyond the province of one man to determine. Now, Mr. Carnegie does not care to die a rich man, and to escape what he calls a disgrace, how much of his fortune must he part with every year? He is now sixty-five years of age. His expectation of life, if the calculations of the life insurance companies are to be trusted, is about forty years. In order, therefore, to avoid the "disgrace" of dying with what he would probably consider wealth, he must give away at least \$20,000,000 a year for the next ten years, which would reduce his fortune to about \$5,000,000. The following figures from the basis on which this conclusion rests:

HIS GREAT WEALTH.

Steel company stocks	\$150,000,000
Steel company bonds	100,000,000
British war loan	10,000,000
Other investments	10,000,000
Total fortune	300,000,000
Income from steel securities	15,000,000
Disbursement of \$100,000 a month in gifts	12,000,000
Personal expense yearly	2,000,000

While it has been within the last year that Mr. Carnegie has become known as the foremost philanthropist of his day, his gifts date back for twenty years, since which time he has given nearly \$50,000,000 for public libraries, schools and colleges and other philanthropic objects. A few weeks ago he made a startling offer of \$25,000 to the city of Pittsburgh for the construction of a school of technology. In the offer to the mayor of that city in which he makes the magnificent offer, he gives as his reason for doing so, that his heart was with the great city of Pittsburgh, where he spent most of his life, and from whose generous bosom he had drawn nearly all of his fortune.

WILL NOT HELP DENVER.

The first instance that has come to light in which Mr. Carnegie has refused a request of a city to establish a library, was in the case of Denver. The reason he gives for not doing so is that unusual manner in that Denver has many millionaires, that should help the city; that his wealth was to assist the weaker cities that have so many resources. Denver is not one of the cities that need a library building, but a city of 100,000 volumes housed, was built only to serve the needs of the city, and it is not necessary until a building could be provided. Realizing that at any time he might annihilate the splendid collection of volumes, one of the trustees of the library wrote to Mr. Carnegie explaining to him the situation, and asking him to give Denver a library building.

Mr. Carnegie was absent in Europe when the letter reached his office. His secretary acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and stated that Mr. Carnegie would readily respond to similar appeals from other cities. The gentleman who wrote the letter felt so confident that the great philanthropist would "look after" Denver that he conferred with other interested persons and the scheme was discussed. A site was selected and things were so far that a well known architect was asked to draw up plans for

York Public library, than whom no man did more to work a radical change in the millionaire's feeling toward the metropolis.

Mr. Carnegie and Dr. Billings have been friends for fifteen years; they have spoken from the same platform; they have passed many an hour talking about libraries, as a source of untold benefit to the masses, and where they were most needed by these masses.

In one of these conversations Dr. Billings spoke of the need of New York City for more libraries—such institutions as the poor man might enter and know he was not regarded as out of his proper place. Dr. Billings did not so much as hint that Mr. Carnegie should make the metropolis the recipient of his generosity, but the millionaire seemed to regard his words in that light.

"What," he exclaimed, "give a dollar to New York City for free libraries? Never; New York is a rich city, has wealthy residents, and the city itself should provide for the educational needs of its people. My money is given to those cities which are poor, where the people have no resources, and where

there is no wealth to found libraries. I will never give a dollar to New York."

GARNEGIE'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

This was about a year ago soon after which Mr. Carnegie found himself engaged in a war with the National Tube company. It is said that he feared that his long cherished idea of retiring from business might be delayed. Always an untiring fighter, he decided to make battle until he was victorious, no matter how long the warfare might last. Taking the aggressive, he threatened to open rival tube works at Conneaut harbor, Ohio, and also planned for a sheet steel plant at Duquesne, Pa.

But he gauged the caliber of the men with whom he was at odds. He knew they were powerful, influential, and had no limit to their capital. He was aware that any day, if he would not support his position, he would be checked, he must be enabled to place his hand, without delay, upon millions of dollars.

He had it at his command; he proposed to keep it there so as not to be caught napping. And keep it he did.

With such vigor did he prosecute the campaign that as every one knows now, the other side capitulated, the Steel Trust was formed, and—maybe just as he wished it to be—his interests were purchased a few weeks ago.

THROUGH WITH BUSINESS.

"I am done with business," was his cry of victory. The millions needed as war funds were on his hands; he would engage in no future conflict in which they might be needed. So, in accordance with his idea that "A man who died rich, died disgraced," he deemed it time to begin the work of keeping his name from that tarnish.

It was then that Dr. Billings called on him, and in the course of several interviews told him how far behind New York was, of the other great cities in the matter of public libraries. The last conference was two days before Mr. Carnegie sailed for Europe.

"How many libraries, in your estimation does New York need, and what will be the cost of the buildings?" he asked.

"Sixty-five buildings will be enough,

and their average cost will be \$80,000," was the reply of Dr. Billings.

"Let's see, sixty-five times \$80,000 is \$5,200,000, isn't it? Well, that is a pretty good sum, but I guess New York City needs those libraries and ought to have them."

Two days later Mr. Carnegie sailed for Europe, with the result already mentioned. A canvass of the municipal authorities and the trustees of the public library and the governor himself "No matter what obstacles arise," said Mayor Van Wyck, "my will is that the great offer shall be accepted. Where there is a will there is a way. This is a grand offer from a grand man. He speaks in his letter of these being large times, but he is the largest man of the times. He is the greatest human product of the nineteenth century."

The following is a list of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions covering a period of twenty years, and amounting to \$55,476,552:

Town or City	Amount
Aberdeen, Scotland, library	\$2,000
Alameda, Cal., library	10,000

Oil Consumption California's Big Problem

The enormous development of California petroleum fields now under way projected in the near future creates considerable speculation and some anxiety as to the uses to which it will be put. California is peculiarly situated in regard to a market for a fuel commodity of this sort. To the north, Oregon and Washington and British Columbia have their own coal beds, and it seems probable that both of the States possess petroleum fields of their own. Arizona is regarded as an oil producer, and

the fine anthracite and bituminous coal mines of Colorado and Utah offer formidable competition on the east. Certain uncompromising figures confront the producer of oil. San Francisco, his chief market, last year absorbed a total of 1,839,128 tons of coal, 158,507 being produced in this State, which it would be undesirable to supplant. Last year's production of fuel oil in this State, it is estimated by conservative authorities, will foot up a total of 4,200,000 barrels. If every pound of foreign coal

now grought into the local market were to be replaced by oil this would make a market for but \$260,736 barrels, estimating upon the conceded basis that 3.33 barrels of petroleum equal in heat energy a ton of the best steam coal. It may be assumed that the oil already produced commands its market, outside of the coal consumption, but as its production is advancing not by arithmetic but by geometrical progression, it is evident that were it to be placed under every steam boiler in this city, little relief would be afforded to offset the congestion of product which must take place if the expectations of the oil men are realized. To master the situation, to protect one of the best industries ever organized in the State from temporary discouragement or disaster, it is urgent that these figures should receive the gravest consideration and a general and concerted movement be initiated toward enlarging the market for petroleum before the limit of consumption be approached. Other industries might be conveniently handled with a glutted market. Ore can be stacked or housed; but a flowing petroleum well is often with difficulty capped, and its product, overflowing its tanks, must stream over the country, resulting in an unsightly waste and doing injury to the soil it covers. The expensive drilling and punning plants must be kept perpetually at work if they are to be preserved. The industry is one which must know active life and progress, or it must fall into swift decay. Happily California has close at hand and within herself resources

which should create a profitable market for every barrel of oil that the State is likely ever to produce.

This State is one of vast undeveloped resources. The mineral wealth of California is by no means confined to her high-grade gold and silver ores. She has, first and foremost, immeasurable bodies of low-grade ore, which science has taught the manner of working profitably. The one great drawback to thickly sowing the State with stamp mills and reduction works for the working of thousands of mines has been the lack of economic fuel. Here we have the remedy, and a grand stimulus to new development and production of California mines and ores. Iron, lead, zinc, copper and a dozen other important economic minerals exist in abundance, needing only cheap power for their working. The magnificent granite and marble and travertine and onyx and sandstone and limestone quarries of the State, capable of supplying magnificent building and ornamental stone

in great variety, lie unworked for lack of cheap fuel. Some of them are neglected for lack of cheap transportation, which the fuel supply will again solve. A hundred manufacturing industries have now their justification for springing into being, when it has become apparent that the energy needed to turn their wheels is native to the State. Every industry already founded should receive new impetus and expand its scope for an all-round development and progress is going to bring a population which will increase the measure of consumption of every article.

An important field of consumption for fuel oil which should be commanded at an early date is upon the battleships and army transports, already regularly leaving this port in large number for transpacific trips. The fuel oil of California averages about the same weight to the bulk as the best steam coal, but its heat power is 50 per cent greater than steam coal of the same weight. Battleships and trans-

ports, by its use, would increase their fuel capacity one-half, a most important consideration. No material change in steamship power equipments is necessary for its application. As a steam fuel it is more easily handled than coal, better adapted to rapid steam raising and long continued operation at the maximum capacity, and it creates less refuse. It would economize government fuel bills probably 100 per cent.

For the rest, while prohibitive rail rates forbid the exportation of petroleum by land, California has the world for her market by sea. A vessel carrying a cargo of crude petroleum from Los Angeles to London, drawing upon her cargo for fuel, and arriving in the British port with that cargo virtually intact. The day will come when this State will send out her petroleum to the world's harbors, propelling the steamships that carry it by energy drawn from the same source.—San Francisco Chronicle.