

CARNEGIE'S GREATEST GIFT. TURNS PITTSBURGH INSTITUTIONS OVER TO THE PEOPLE.

Makes Notable Address, Defining Best Use of Wealth and Bequeathing His Own Part in Great Undertaking—Gives Especial Praise to the Germans and the Kaiser.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—Andrew Carnegie formally turned over to Pittsburgh to-day the institute which bears his name and for which he has already provided \$23,000,000 in money.

In the presence of a gathering of men whose fame stretches over the earth the man who made his millions in Pittsburgh modestly declared that to himself very little credit was due and insisted upon bringing into the foreground the men who really worked for the success of the undertaking.

With 25,000 people lining the quarter mile boulevard between the Hotel Schenley and the headquarters of the visitors, and the Carnegie Institute, Mr. Carnegie and his guests marched to the dedication this afternoon.

The line was led by Director Arthur Hamersholch of the Carnegie Tech Schools, followed by the members of the faculty. Then came Mr. Carnegie on the arm of W. N. Frew, chairman of the board of trustees, and behind them the guests, with Lieut.-Gen. Alfred J. F. von Lowenfeld, General Adjutant to the German Emperor, and Lieut. Diekhuth of the German Army in the lead.

Fourteen hundred male students of the Tech schools formed a solid line from the hotel to the institute and Mr. Carnegie appeared that the students began spelling out the word Carnegie, which forms a part of their college yell. Until the institute was reached the yell was continuous.

A small boy with a yellow dog cried out: "Hello, Andy," and hundreds of other small boys took it up. Mr. Carnegie seemed as much pleased with this familiar salutation as he was with the students' yell. His face was wreathed in smiles.

At the institute the guests and the prominent people of Pittsburgh were admitted and then the doors were closed, for there was no room for others.

Mr. Carnegie never appeared to better advantage than to-day. He departed from his set speech and had a regular heart to heart talk with the people, calling many of their first names and indulging in many friendly expressions. In declaring that the part he had taken in the great undertaking was only a minor one he said:

"My banker tells me that I have so many bonds; I never even saw them. Did I earn them? Well, I started the machinery going and they came to me. When the institute project was first mentioned I wrote my name to a little slip of paper. That completed my task. I do not even know how many bonds they took, because I don't know how many I have. And still I get the credit. It does not belong to me. I told my wife that night, after I had viewed this wonderful place, that I felt that Aladdin's lamp had been working and she replied: 'Yes, and you did not even have to rub the lamp.' That sizes up my position exactly."

In his speech Mr. Carnegie paid a tribute to the Emperor of Germany. He had been speaking of President Roosevelt and concluded:

"And I want to acknowledge the worth of another great man, a man much like him, the German Emperor. He is the greatest man in the world to-day. The Emperor is a man of destiny. We bow our heads to him as we do to no other man. He has visited our entire country, has visited no bloodshed on his country. He has it in his power to dictate peace to the whole world. He has it in his power to force every other nation to submit to peace. The world will know of wars no more if the German Emperor says the word, and I believe that by the interest he is taking in the Hague peace conference that he intends to say the word."

After the addresses Mr. Carnegie and his guests visited the art gallery, where the prize pictures were shown. First, "The Bath," by Gaston La Touche, Paris, medal of first class, with prize of \$1,500; second, "Portrait of Prof. Leslie, Miller," by Thomas Sackin, Philadelphia, medal of the second class, with prize of \$1,000; third, "Portrait of a Woman," by Olga de Bonnauska, Paris, medal of the third class, with prize of \$500.

In his set speech Mr. Carnegie, after reviewing the history of the institutions that bear his name, said:

In after days when the founder becomes merely a name, as Harvard and Yale and Cornell and many founders are to-day, the future Pittsburgh millionaire, loyal to the city where he has prospered, will see that his bequests be best bestowed upon needed extensions or new departments to destination of lateral to this one, now unthought of. It will become more and more the fashion, may I not say the duty, of Pittsburghers to consider what return they can make to the city which has done so much for them.

Wealth will be less prized for itself in future generations, and the chief aim will be to bestow it wisely, and I might add, justly, for surely the city which wealth is made has, after the family first claim, a right to it. There is room for many things of the spirit in our city. Things material are abundant. Our mills and factories are numerous, large and prosperous, and things material, including money itself, should only be the foundation upon which is reared things spiritual. Our mines of coal and iron have not completed their mission when transmuted into dollars. Not till the dollars are transmuted into service for the masses has wealth completely justified its existence. Dollars are only dress upon spiritualized, a means to an end, and miserable in the man, mean and squallid his life, who knows no better than to deaden his soul by mere possession, counting over the hoard which holds him down or using his faculties in old age in augmenting the useless stuff which ministers not to any taste worthy of man.

Little does and little can the spectator on the exchange or the mere dollar grabber in any line of activity know of the higher pleasures of human existence. Only when a man labors for the general good and for other men's miserable straits that end with self can he know and enjoy the high spiritual rewards of life.

Many are the men and women in Pittsburgh who are laboring in the wards of humanity, that which does most to make our earthly home a heaven. The highest worship of God is service to man.

We wish to express our thanks to the eminent men from many countries who honor us to-day by their presence. Pittsburgh has never seen a gathering comprising so many from the Old World, and it has welcomed them all with unusual pleasure.

It will not be considered invidious if special mention be made of the interest displayed in our institute by that remarkable man the German Emperor. We owe him much for sending Gen. von Lowenfeld as his representative, Secretary of State Moller and other eminent men. We ask them to convey to the Emperor the profound acknowledgments of all interested in the institute.

Let us also remember that our technical schools have Charlotenberg to follow as models. We cannot forget what we owe to Germany as teacher of the nations in industrial education.

The following letter from President Roosevelt was read:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1907. My Dear Sir: I am not able to be present myself with you, therefore let me thru you express my appreciation of the great work done by the founding of the Carnegie Institute. Wealth is put to a noble use when applied to purposes such as those the Carnegie Institute is so well designed to serve. Every such institute, every foundation designed to serve the educational uplifting of our people, represents just so much gain for American life, just so much credit for us collectively as a nation. The success of the republic is predicated upon the high individual efficiency of the average

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AFTER GAMBLERS IN ALBANY.

CIVIC LEAGUE FOLLOWS GOV. HUGHES' ADVICE.

Two Men Visit Four Gambling Places and Get Evidence, Which They Present to the Police Magistrate—The Chief of Police Surprised to Learn the Facts.

ALBANY, April 11.—Ever since William Barnes, Jr., made his reply to Gov. Hughes, defending conditions in Albany, it has been decidedly unpleasant for the people who have been conducting the gambling resorts for which this town is celebrated. To-day for the first time in many years the police authorities made a move that may mean the closing of the places as well as the arrest of the proprietors of the resorts. On their own initiative before Police Magistrate Brady and started John Donnelly, Mr. Mollineux, the Rev. A. S. Gregg, the field secretary of the International Reform Bureau, were subpoenaed to appear in court and tell all they knew.

CONGRESSMAN FAVROT FREE.

Grand Jury Refuses to Indict for Killing Wife's Alleged Slenderer.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The grand jury of East Baton Rouge Parish, after hearing all the witnesses in the case, to-day returned not a true bill against George K. Favrot, member of Congress for the Sixth district of Louisiana, charged with the murder of Dr. R. H. Aldrich.

Mr. Favrot, who has been in jail since the killing of Aldrich on November 7, the day after his election to Congress, was at once released.

Favrot and Aldrich had been close friends for many years. They had attended school together and had graduated from Tulane University at New Orleans the same year. Favrot became a lawyer and had great success. He was elected District Judge, and while still holding the office was elected to Congress.

Aldrich became a physician and was successful. He was the family physician of the Favrots. Both were married and had children.

The day after his election Favrot met Aldrich and shot him twice, killing him instantly. It was found that Aldrich was armed and had been warned of Favrot's intention to kill him.

At first Favrot refused to talk beyond saying that he had killed his friend for good and sufficient reasons. Later it was published that he had killed Aldrich for slanderous statements about Favrot's wife.

It developed that Aldrich had tried to get a friend to intercede in the matter but met Favrot before an explanation could be made.

Favrot was the District Judge, and the case had to go over to his successor could be elected. The District Attorney, a close friend of Favrot, refused to prosecute the case alone and Attorney-General Gulon was asked by the Governor to assist. Judge Brunot was selected to succeed Favrot and a Grand Jury was chosen which indicted Favrot for murder. The Grand Jury was challenged and several jurymen were disqualified. A new Grand Jury was impaneled, which to-day refused to indict Favrot.

This is the first time that bona fide complaints have been made against gambling in this city, other complaints having been "shake downs," and as soon as the proprietors of the places settled the cases were forgotten. The business of the gamblers is so good that banks have shown considerable rivalry in trying to get their accounts.

SENT TO A RAIDED HOUSE.

Woman Detective Gets Two Employment Agencies Into Trouble.

The Commissioner of Licenses of the city has been looking for some time for employment agencies whose proprietors send girls as either inmates or servants to disorderly houses. His investigations caused a raid yesterday by agents of the Parkhurst society to a house which it is declared is supplied by licensed employment bureaus.

The commissioner had obtained the services of a woman detective employed by the Parkhurst society, Marie Rosenblum. Miss Rosenblum went to the bureau of the woman, Hattie Winterfield, at 284 Columbus avenue. This is near Seventy-sixth street. Miss Rosenblum told Mrs. Winterfield that she wanted to get a place where she could make lots of money. She said the employment agency woman \$2 and in return got the address of a Mrs. Gillis in West Sixty-fourth street. Miss Rosenblum went there and after a short time she was taken away and tried Mrs. Louis Sulliff's employment agency at 212 West Seventeenth street.

Miss Rosenblum told Mrs. Sulliff that she had only 55 cents left. For that sum cash and on an agreement to pay the rest of the \$2 when in funds Mrs. Sulliff sent her to the Gillis house as a financial inducement to go to work as a nurse for defendant's infant son was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The plaintiff alleged that in ejecting her from the house in West Seventy-fifth street Mr. Bergh dragged her down three flights of stairs and used such violence as permanently to disable her.

The defendant alleged that no unnecessary force was used to eject the plaintiff. The verdict was in his favor.

VERDICT FOR HENRY BERGH.

Nurse Employed by Him Sues for Damages for an Assault in 1904.

The suit of Susan Rooney against Henry Bergh, nephew of the former president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for \$2,000 damages for an alleged assault while she was employed in 1904 as a nurse for defendant's infant son was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The plaintiff alleged that in ejecting her from the house in West Seventy-fifth street Mr. Bergh dragged her down three flights of stairs and used such violence as permanently to disable her.

The defendant alleged that no unnecessary force was used to eject the plaintiff. The verdict was in his favor.

STRIKE RIOT AT ELIZABETH.

One Non-Union Man Shot and Another Sentenced—Fifty Warrants Out.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 11.—More than fifty warrants have been issued for strikers who caused a riot here this morning. The strikers are mainly heddarcopers, who went out a few days ago for 35 cents an hour, an increase of three cents, and also for the abolition of the wheelbarrow. They asserted that they knew the character of the place to which they sent Miss Rosenblum. He will revoke their licenses and put the evidence in the hands of the District Attorney.

Summonses were served on Mrs. Winterfield and Mrs. Sulliff to appear before Commissioner Bogart on Saturday morning for a hearing. If the Commissioner is satisfied that they know the character of the place to which they sent Miss Rosenblum he will revoke their licenses and put the evidence in the hands of the District Attorney.

The strikers gathered at the plant of the Elizabeth Gas Company, where a building is going up, and tried to prevent workmen from coming from beginning work. They used clubs, stones and revolvers and many shots were fired. Joseph Bennett, a non-union man from Brooklyn, was shot in the back and lies in a serious condition in the Alick Hospital. Another non-union man, Edward S. Cott, was wounded on the arm by a stone.



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DEFENCE OF MAJOR FREMONT.

He Would Have Paid His Notes if Bank Had Not Forced a Bankruptcy.

An expensive divorce suit and a court order to pay alimony to his wife are reasons given by Major Francis P. Fremont of the Fifth Infantry why he did not take up the several notes he had in banks in this city and in Plattsburg. Also he declares that he could have paid the notes and would have paid them had not the Plattsburg bank brought suit against him. In other words he was forced into bankruptcy, with the result that he is now on trial before a court-martial.

This defence was outlined yesterday in a statement made by Major Fremont and read at the trial. The statement was made to Major Parker W. West of the Fourteenth Cavalry, who was detailed to investigate the case and was part of Major West's testimony. The statement was made in Havana last December.

In the statement Major Fremont declares that he obtained the loans in good faith and not on the strength of his rank in the army. With regard to the property in San Francisco on which it is alleged he borrowed money from the banks, he said that he did not assert that the property was wholly his, but had always explained that he had an interest in it. The property had been left by his father, and as his mother was still living the estate had been kept intact.

In the matter of the transaction with one Donnelly in which he gave Donnelly an order for \$1,500 on Finley in Cuba, Major Fremont said that at the time he believed that \$5,000 was in the Cuban National Bank and that actually there was \$2,500 there. The statement that there was no money to meet the order he characterized as false and malicious.

C. S. Johnson, cashier of the First National Bank, testified that during 1904-05-06 Major Fremont had an account with the bank. The bank had lent him \$500 in July, 1904, and in November, 1905, he had made application for a renewal of the note. It was granted for a period of four months, but the note had never been paid. When applying for the loan Major Fremont had said that he owned valuable property in San Francisco, as well as tobacco lands in Cuba. It was upon these representations that the bank had made the loan. The bank had believed that it was amply protected. There were other loans made by the bank, he said, and the amount now due was \$1,183.34.

"How much money do you suppose that an army officer could get from the First National Bank of Plattsburg on his simple promise to pay?" asked the Judge Advocate. "Not much now," replied Johnson.

It was stated that officers had in the past been able at most times to get \$500 from the Plattsburg bank on their simple promise to pay.

TENNIS AT ST. NICHOLAS RINK.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach's Third Tournament Begun With Women's Matches.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach's third tennis tournament was begun yesterday afternoon in the St. Nicholas Rink. Mrs. Barger-Wallach is intensely interested in the game, which she played well enough last season to be the runner-up in the national championship, and she devised the plan three years ago to sustain the interest of society folk in the game. The rink was fixed over appropriately for the playing of the game and there was a large crowd of spectators.

The matches yesterday were exclusively for women players. There was an intercity competition in women's doubles in which a Newport team and a Philadelphia team vied in the first round, to meet to-day in the singles. There also were two matches in singles.

In the first match in doubles the Misses Marjorie and Phyllis Greene of Philadelphia met Miss Emily Scott and Miss Martha Coe of New York. The Philadelphians won in straight sets, the scores being 6-2, 6-5. In the other match Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Sarah Jenin of Newport played against Miss Elizabeth Sears and Miss Marian Fenn of Boston. This match was not over quite so easily as the first, although again it was a matter of straight sets. The Newport pair eventually pulled out the first set at 8-6, and then had so much the better of it that the second set was recorded at 6-1.

Miss Emily Scott of New York defeated Miss Marjorie Greene of Philadelphia in the first match in singles, running out in 6-2, 6-4. Mrs. Barger-Wallach had to play one duce set to dispose of Miss Phyllis Greene of Philadelphia. The score in this competition was 6-3, 7-5.

Peculiar interest attached to the play in the women's matches because of the statement made previously that this tournament would be a sort of try-out for an American women's team to go abroad to try conclusions with the British experts.

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