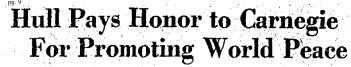
Hull Pays Honor to Carnegie For Promoting World Peace: Carnegie and . The Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file) Nov 25, 1935;



WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)-The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by

cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Speaking as chairman of the gov-erning board of the Pan American Union, Secretary Hull told a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegle on the 100th an-niversary of his birth: "Among the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion, was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American conti-nent. nent.

nent. "The establishment of the Carne-gie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause." Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first Pan-American Conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in South and Central America in later years when not only this but European governments became in-volved in incidents with those na-tions. tions.

Connegle gave the Pan American Union its present magnificent building at the corner of Seven-teenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

Carnegie and Rich Men Who Pass On Wealth Are Praised by Editor Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Are Praised by Editor Special to The Christian Science Monitor PTTSBURGH, Nov. 25 — Un-measured praise of the wealth that gives to meet human needs featured an address by Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader and biographer of Robert E. Lee, here today at the celebration of the 100th anniver-sary of the birth of Andrew Car-negle, The observances were held in Carnegie Music Hall, which. Mr. Freeman recalled, was raised by the steel master's beneficence. Mr. Freeman saw today separated from the Nov. 25, 1835, when An-drew Carnegie was born in Dun-fermline, Scot., by "something be-sides 100 years," declaring that the "revolution" expressed in the new United States tax laws "gives a special significance to the cente-nary."

special significance to the cente-nary." "For these reasons it seems fitting that, instead of rehearsing the fa-miliar details of the life of Andrew Garnegie, this address should re-view the stewardship of American wealth," he said. "Is our tax legislation wise?" he asked. "Should the greater part of large estates be confiscated by gov-ernment? In answering that ques-tion let us admit at the very outset

"Is our tax legislation wise?" he asked, "Should the greater part of large estates be confiscated by gov-ernment? In answering that ques-tion, let us admit at the very outset that if the American people will that there shall be no more great fortunes like those of Andrew Car-negie or John D. Rockefeller, they can have it so. ..." Mr. Freeman recalled that fortunes have been kept in America in few instances for three generations, but great industrial power has not been, and he posed the question that if the new tax law had been made operative in the time of President Grant, "which was in obvious ways analogous to our own," would the average man have been richer and his sons better educated and more cultured because there had been no Carnegies and no Rockefellers? Fity-four Americans made gifts in excess of \$2,000,000 each between 1903 and 1928, exclusive of gifts to church activities, he said, adding that they amounted in the aggregate to about \$1,525,000,000. "That is to say." he continued, "less than threescore persons com-bined to give to the American peo-ple considerably more money than was expended by the government of the United States in any year of peace prior to the World War ... "I think, too, the broad record will show that the aim of the American philanthropists has not been to pro-tect their fortunes, but to equalize opportunity through education, to

add to their nation's heritage of beauty, to alleviate human wee, to take the horror from illness and the financial burden from convales-cence..."

cence. . ." ' Mr. Freeman named a long list of men who had given large sums toward advancing the cultural life of men

"But most of all today, on the cen-tenary of his birth, I think of Mr. Carnegie," he said.

Carnegie Is Honored At Scot's Birthplace

By Trustces of Funds NFERMLINE, Scot., Nov. 25

DUNFERMLINE, Scot., No P)—Men who are devoting (Æ)their lives to the spending of the fortune left by Andrew Carnegie met here today to do honor to the famous benefactor on the centenary of his birth.

In a palatial \$60,000 music hall, built by Carnegie money, they will review, at a banquet tonight, the use to which they have placed the millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here.

millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here. . Members of the four British Car-negie trusts will explain how, over a period of 30 odd years, a total of nearly \$500,000,000 has been ex-pended in philanthropic enterprise throughout the world. Personal tribute to Mr. Carnegie is to be paid by Principal Sir George Adam Smith of Aberdeen University, who enjoyed a personal friendship with hin, and by John Finley, asso-clate editor of the New York Times. American appreciation of the life and work of the "prince of givers" is to be expressed by Mr. Finley. To Dunfermline, situated on a steep slope, surrounded on three sides by Fife coal fields and on the fourth by the waters of the Firth of Forth, observance of the centenary is an event of greatest importance. Dunfermline has benefited by the generosity of America's world-known "captain of industry" through a large public park, swimming pools, gymnasiums and recreation grounds, all provided by the wealth of a man who spent his boyhcod in Dun-fermline.