DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

ity.

HICAGO -It was in a big hotel the whole China has been made a free trading field for the world." on the shores of Lake Michigan that I chatted last night with Senator Shelby M. Cullom about Uncle Sam as an international quantity, Senator Cullom has had much to do with the growth of this country. Born in a log cabin in Kentucky, he came in a canvas-covered wagon to illnois when its prairies were little more than a wilderness. He took part in the campaign which made Abraham Lincoln President, and had been elected to Congress when Lincoln was assassinated. Since 1865 he has been in public life, and much of the time in the house of representatives and the United States senate, where he has been preminent in international affairs. He is today the chairman of the foreign reutions committee of the senate, and as such is the head of the congressional bratch of our treaty making power.

UNCLE SAM AND THE WORLD.

"Uncle Sam is bigger as an international quantity than he has ever been," shill senator Cullon. "He has grown to be a glant within the past few years. The world powers now realize that he is their equal, and it may be said that he is at the head of the procession." "When did this come about, senator?" Lasked

Our blg growth began during our war with Spain," said Senator Cullom. "Refore that the great European na-tions rather looked down upon us as a tions rather how to be a notion of spolitics. They considered us a nation of smart tradere-fresh, green, and exceedingly boastful. They talked of us as wor-shipers of the dollar, and appeared to think we would not fight, and could not if we would. They disparaged our navy and laughed at our little army as compared with their gigantic military mabines. The war showed them that our gunners knew how to shoot, that we derstood how to handle our ships, and that our army was not restricted by the numers in the ranks. They leaved that every American citizen makes good soldier timber, and that the Amertean national spirit is not affected by the American pocketbook. Our easy success in that war astounded them, and they began to respect Uncle Sam. y increased that respect when, with John Hoy as secretary of state, we put curselves at the front in settling the Chinese trouble which followed, and they new regard us as one of the hig-gest factors in every world problem. Out or minion is asked before any settled policy is promulgated-I might even say before it is formed."

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA. "Did the United States really do

## OUR SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNCLE SAM ABROAD.

"You seem to give Secy. Hay all the credit for that work, senator?" "I do," replied Senator Cullom. "Oth-ers have helped carry out his ideas, but his is the master mind as far as our distances of the senator of the senator of the senator." diplomatic relations and successes are concerned. I consider Mr. Hay a very great man. He is the greatest secretary of state this country has ever had. He has statesmanlike ability of the high-est order allied to sterling courage. and the genius of common sense. He is experienced in dealing with foreign-ers and with nations. He is a man of letters, and speaks the foreign lan-gaages fluently. He is cool, conserva-tive, and at the same time bold and quick to act. No, I don't think we have ver had so great a secretary of state. The whole world acknowledges his abil-

## JOHN HAY'S EARLY LIFE.

"How long have you known Secy, Hay

"All his life," was the reply, "He All first life, was the reply. He comes from my state, having been born at Warsaw, in the western part, on the Mississippi river. His uncle, Milton Hay, was my law partner, and 1 knew his father very well. He was a doctor and a man of ability. I remember he ones introduced me when I sucked in once introduced me when I spoke in Warsaw. His introduction was longer than my speech, but it was good never theless.

'My first close association with John Hay was when he entered my office in Springfield to study law. He had been to school at the academy in Springfield and had then gone east to Brown uni-versity, where he graduated. Our firm was that of Hay & Cullom, and John came into the office largely on account of my partner, his Uncle Milton Hay. This was just before the war when John was 18 or 19 years old." "What kind of a law student was he,

senator?" I asked.

"He was very bright," said Senator ullom. "He had not been in the office Cullom. six weeks before we could tell him what we wanted in the way of papers, and he would go off and draw them up. He could draw up a bill in chancery, and, in fact, almost any kind of a paper. We had other students who could never learn

"It must have been then that Hay became acquainted with Lincoln?" said

"Yes, although I suppose Lincoln must have known Hay's father and may have known him as a boy. Lin-coln was a great friend of Milton Hay, and he was frequently in our office. When Lincoln was elected president he made John Hay one of his secretaries. and he then began that diplomatic training which is so valuable to him today.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

well as one man in the country

SENATOR CULLOM. Leader of Foreign Affairs in the United States Senate. The conversation here took a foreign urn and I asked the senator whether te was satisfied as to what had been lone as to Cuba. He replied: possessions." "How about Santo Domingo, sena-tor? Will we not have to take that is-land to keep the people in order?" "I hope not," replied the senator. "At least not until they have had enough wars to wipe out the turbulent elements among the islanders. I think we have our hands full as it is." "I think that island is being greatly benefited by its association with us, and that the United States should be

congratulated on its connection with it. We have through our treaties secured its independence and at the same time made it practically a dependency of the United States. By those treaties Cua cannot enter into any questionable e entangling alliances with foreign owers; she cannot go into debt beyond

her ability to easily pay, and her situa-tion is such that sconer or later she must become even more closely associ-ated with the United States than she is now. It may be that she will one day ask to be annexed to the Union." "How does Cuba get along governing

"Very well so far," replied Senator Cullom. "Estrada Palma, the presi-dent, is an able man and he can control the people. He is a strong friend of the United States, having lived for some time in this country. I can't say what will be the status of the island

there, and I believe that the island will eventually be one of our most desirable

"Are you satisfied with the conditions of the Philippines?"

'Yes; the Philippines are doing very well now, and they will become much more valuable as time goes on. The people are fast recovering from the war, and we may expect a continued

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

"Do you think Canada will ever be a part of the United States, Senator Cullom?" I asked,

"I used to hope so, and that the time would come soon. It may still come, but it seems to be that it is farther away now than it was 20 years ago. The British provinces north of us have united since then, and a greater love for the mother country and the king has sprung up. "How about the great northwest, where so many Americans are emi-grating? Will those American settlera Many not create a pro-annexation sentiment? "It may be so, and I should like it o. I should like to see the United States extend northward in one great block to the Arctic ocean. 'Yes, and southward to the Panama canal?" said I. "I don't know about that," replied the hairman of the foreign relations commattee, "although our destiny now seems to point that way. Americans by hundreds are investing in Mexico. They own mines, railroads and lands. They have property in Central America, and Senator Cullom' now we have acquired that 10-mile

know that I like it. I don't want to see our country grow so big that it will be our country grow so big that it will be unwieldly, nor to overload it with races different from ours. As to the Cana-dians, we could easily assimilate them, for they are Anglo-Saxons, as we are, but the races to the south are Latin, and the Latin races do not mix with ours so well. Indeed, I doubt if it would be wise to acquire those coun-tries with the idea of their eventually becoming states of this Union." "It was then that I began to scheme

"What do you think of the Panama anal, senator

"There is only one way to look at it, and that is as one of the most important undertakings of the century. It is now a fixed fact, and within eight years it may be completed. We shall have about 20,000 men at work there within a few weeks."

"Do you apprehend more trouble as to the Monroe doctrine?"

"I do not. The Germans and the Eng-lish both acknowledge it, and it will become more firmly established as time ROEN OIL

OUR TROUBLE WITH MOROCCO.

What do you think of the Perdicaris incident, senator? I mean the Ameri-can citizen that the Moroccan brigands ecently captured and held until he was ansomed

"I don't like it, and I do not approve of our method of yielding to such matters. The great powers ought not to be at the mercy of the 40 thleves who act as brigand chiefs in the Mohammedan regions of Africa and Asia. If their governments cannot restrain them, if they cannot protect their own citizens and their foreign residents, they ought to be wiped out. Such things are an outrage in these days of the twentleth century civilization. It may be that our action as to Miss Stone gave us the reputation of being easy to work, and that the stealing of Perdicaris was a repetition of it. I dont know. I am sure, however, that such actions should be prevented and that their perpetrators should be made examples for all the world to see.

THE ROBBERS OF NORTH AFRICA. "I should like to see Morocco cleaned

up," continued Senator Cullom. "That whole North African country was for years a den of pirates which preyed upon the commerce of Europe. We had a war with them as far back as 1801 because we would not pay the tribute they wanted, and in 1815 Commodore Decatur brought the Dey of Algiers to his knees by threatening to blow his city to ruin if he made any further de-mands on American vessels. Indeed, the United States was the first to bring the robbers in North Africa to time,"

LAW VS POLITICS.

I here referred to Senator Cullom's early law practise, when John Hay was one of his students, and asked him if he had ever regretted leaving the law for politics. He replied: "I can't say that I have. My political career has brought me in the swim of

public affairs and I have been a part, greater or less, of our history for the past 40 years. I have liked the life and



What We Are Doing in China and the West Indies-Our Future as to Canada and Mexico-The Late Trouble with Morocco and the Old Den of Thieves of Northern Africa-John Ilay as Secretary of State-His Early Life-Stories of Lincoln-The Law Versus Politics-Being an Interview with Shelby M. Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee-

speaker of the lilihois legislature, and he replied, emphasizing the formal mode of address: 'Mr. Speaker, I hope you well.''

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## GOV. LA FOLLETTE ARRAYED AGAINST HIS OWN PARTY.



R. M. Lotat Of Later L. I. E.

Robert M. LaFollette, the governor of Wisconsin, is the man who has arrayed himself against the Republican party, and so strong is he in Wisconsin that the Democrats hope to carry the state through his fight on Senator Spooner.

The Two Most Decisive Battles



SENATOR CULLOM SAYS HE LEADS THE NATIONS. »ի վալալալալալալալալալալալալալալալալակակականորալունալալակակակակալակալակակակալոր, իրանակակար չի

did everything," was the reply, Had it not been for our government

Calla would now be divided up among the great nations of Europe. Such a division was contemplated, and Ger-nany, England and Russia had each taken a foothold, when Secy, Hay said that the international policy should be the "open door" that is that China "open door;" that is, that China be independent and free to the trade of all mations. After that the her powers fell into line and advocatd the same policy. The comparatively may terms of peace which China se cured were largely due to the United States, and today the fact that that country is not the fighting ground of forth his peculiar fitness for the posi-tion, saying that he could handle the he war between Japan and Russia is lue to the masterly state papers of John Hay, We have also opened up China to trade as never before. By our new treaty the local taxes on goods from station to station throughout the empire have been abolished, new treaty empire have been abblished, new treaty ports have been thrown open, and on a gretted it."

'Did you have anything to do with when he passes away." the appointment of Col. Hay as minister to England?

"How is the country prospering?" "I have always had a high opinion of "It is growing very rapidly as far as Hay's diplomatic ability," replied Sen-ator Cullom, "and when McKinley was ew industries and the development of ts resources are elected I wrote a letter, without solici-tation on the part of Hay or any one mericans are investing in Cuban lands nd in other properties of all sorts. Sir else, advising the president to give Hay the mission to England. He got the appointment, but I cannot say that my William Van Horne, the head of the Canadian Pacific railroad, who got his railroad education in the United States letter was the cause of that. When now building a railroad from one end John Sherman had left the state departof the island to the other. This will open up much country which has herement and Secretary Day was about to be elevated to the supreme court I tofore been inacessible." again wrote McKinley, advising him to call John Hay home and make him secretary of state. In my letter I put

PORTO RICO AND SAN DOMINGO. "What is the condition of Porto Ri-

"I think it steadily grows better," re-lied Senator Cullom. "Porto Rico is a foreign powers better than any other man living, and could fill the place as plied Senator Cullom. valuable island, although by no means strip across the Isthmus of Panama Kinley was then considering both Hay and Whitelaw Reid, but Hay was chosso rich as Cuba. Cuba is one of the most fertile spots on the globe. The Porto Ricans are easily governed. We lars. All that indicates the Americanihave established schools everywhere I zation of this continent, and I don't

its struggles-the ability to do things and to be a part of things. I have been able to accomplish something for my friends, and a little, I hope, for my country. And still I have had to pay well for this, in that I am a poor man today! Had I stuck to the law I should probably be rich. The year before I came to Congress Milton Hay and I each made \$20,000 out of our practise and the money came so easily that never thought it would not always be so. When I gave up the law, however, I dropped my practise, and I have been engaged in politics from that time until

A STORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "How did you come to enter politics,

"It was largely through Abraham Lincoln. He was my ideal hero and the friend of my boyhood. When he was elected as president I had a desire to go into Congress, and the night before he left Springfield to be inaugurated I told 'Mr. President, I want to come t him:

Of The Nineteenth Century.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 15, 1815. Ttroops engaged-Allies, 72,000; French, 80,000,.....Total 152,000 BATTLE OF GETTESBURG, JULY 1-2, 1863. Losses-Union, 23,049; Confederate, 28,062......Total 51,111 THE BATTLE OF LIAO YANG. Troops engaged (estimated)-Russians, 200,000; Japa-Estimated losses to date, 10,000 on each side,

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