

# THE LATE SECRETARY HAY

## Began His Active Political Career Under Lincoln

### HIS WORK FOR THE JEWS

Negotiated Many Treaties—China, Through his Influence, Was Kept From Engaging in the Russian-Japanese War—Democratic in Official Habits.

John Hay was an American of a particularly good blend. His father, Charles Hay was a college bred country doctor from Kentucky. His mother Helen Leonard, was a remarkable woman, born at Assonet, Mass., classically educated by a learned father, and possessed of great character and wisdom. Dr. Charles Hay lived in the little town of Salem, in southern Indiana, and there John was born, October 8, 1838.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Warsaw, Ind., and the boy grew up in the common school there finishing his preparatory education at the academy at Springfield. He was sent to Brown University at Providence, R. I.

He was only twenty when he was graduated, and almost immediately began the study of law in the office of Abraham Lincoln who was his father's friend. Lincoln heartily liked and trusted him. The President-elect, took the young man to Washington in 1851 as his assistant secretary under John G. Nicolay. One of the last things that Lincoln ever did was to appoint young Hay secretary of legation at Paris, March 22, 1861. In 1870 he returned to this country and became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He remained with the Tribune until 1875, for a time acting as chief editor.

Mr Hay settled in Cleveland in 1875. There was talk of running Hay for Congress there, but he had no mind for this kind of politics. From 1879 to 1881, however, he had a chance to give the country the benefit of his diplomatic experience as Assistant Secretary of State under Hayes. He built in Washington in 1884 one of the finest residences at the capital. It was designed by Richardson.

After that literature, and particularly the "Life of Lincoln" which was published in book form in 1890, until in 1887 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to England. It is here that his later and crowning career begins.

Mr Hay was in London but little more than a year being recalled by President McKinley to succeed Judge William H. Day as Secretary of State.

He toiled to no one, and bore himself with absolute democratic directness, yet treated every one with perfect courtesy. He knitted closer the bonds of a real and practical understanding between America and Britain. His policy resulted in Great Britain's firm and most valuable adhesion to American interest throughout the Spanish war.

When he came home to take the Secretaryship of State on September 20, 1898, the war was over, but its fruits remained to be reaped, and Hay's part in these final negotiations was commanding. It fell to his lot to lead the Republic across the threshold of a new career.

Mr Hay occupied the chair of the State Department longer than any Secretary of State since Seward. His tact and skill are attested in the fact that he had negotiated more treaties than any other Secretary of State. His hold upon the chancellorship of the world was due to his consummate honesty, joined with a firmness which was as inflexible as his courtesy was unflinching. This honesty and its flexibility have led European newspapers to speak of American "shirt sleeves diplomacy."

Mr Hay was a good fighter. The Russians and Germans found that out. He beat them both in China. Yet neither has the smallest grievance against him, and no man could do with their governments more than he could do in negotiation.

He maintained the open door in China, and saved that ancient empire from dismemberment. He gave the United States a foothold far south in the Pacific through the Samoan treaty. He settled the Alaskan boundary dispute with Great Britain. He put the Hague tribunal on its feet by giving it its first case to decide.

He made the Panama Canal possible by bringing about the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty through consummate statecraft; and when the Colombian Republic threatened to spoil that great work, he took prompt and legitimate advantage of the secession of the American isthmus to recognize the independence of Panama. By that means the isthmus was detached forever from Colombia, and the negotiation of a more favorable canal treaty was well made possible. That treaty, and the great international waterway which will grow out of it, will remain a worthy monument of his service.

Secretary Hay endeared the Administration of President Roosevelt to the Jews of this country by his action in respect to the Kishineff massacres and the outrages against the barbarities of Kishineff and his protest against the conduct of the Roumanian authorities toward the Jews of that nation won plaudits from humanitarians the world over.—New York Mail.

# CHINA'S CRAFTY EMPRESS

## Force and Purpose Characterize Her Actions

### HER REIGN OVER CHINA

Born the Daughter of a Poor Military Officer—Foil the Plans of the Board of Regency to Kill the Entire Royal Family—Negotiated Peace Plans in War of 1860.

Her Majesty was born in 1836, being the second of four daughters. Since the beginning of the Manchu dynasty it has been the custom at stated periods for the proper court officials to select all Manchu maidens between the ages of 12 and 18 who are of sufficient rank to be eligible for the Imperial seraglio.

By such a process of elimination and Imperial selection the Hsi at the age of 16 became a concubine of Emperor Hsin-feng.

The Empress of Hsin-feng was childless and when on April 26, 1875 the concubine Tse Hsi gave birth to a son great were the Imperial rejoicings.

The Hsi thus became an Empress, although second in rank to the Empress Tse An.

In the war of 1860 the Anglo-French forces captured Peking and destroyed the Summer Palace Yuan Ming Yuan. The Emperor Hsin-feng, contrary to the prayers of the Hsi, fled from Peking with his court to the Imperial city of Jehol 150 miles northeast of Peking among the mountains of Mongolia. Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, remained in Peking, and with him the Hsi and conjointly these two arranged the terms of peace with England and France. Prince Kung the visible agent, the Hsi the invisible one, but the no less powerful.

On August 17, 1861, Hsin-feng died from the effects of disipation or suicide, and the son of the Hsi, 6 years old, was Emperor. By order of the late Empress the Council of Eight became a Board of Regency to rule during the minority of the young Emperor. They at once laid plans to kill the two Empresses and the three brothers of the late Emperor. Then with the young Emperor in their hands, they would completely control the Government.

Without giving the Council of Eight time to formulate definite plans of action the two Empresses claimed their Imperial prerogative to join the first Prince left Jehol and with the young child fled to Peking. Once within the sacred walls of the Forbidden City they disclosed to Prince Kung the details of the plot against the royal family. This was rank treason and before this vicious but dastardly Council of Eight realized any longer they were arrested and brought to Peking in December, 1861.

The two Dowager Empresses, with Prince Kung, formed a regency to exist during the minority of the Emperor Tung Chi.

This was established in power the most wonderful of women Tse Hsi, at the age of 26. Prince Kung, her faithful conductor, being only 30.

Tung Chi became Emperor in fact in 1873 and reigned ingloriously nineteen months. He was a wild and dissipated youth and never realized the dignity and grandeur of his position. One of his favorite diversions was to leave the palace in disguise and revel in the dives of Peking. As a result of these revels and excesses he contracted a disease, from which he died.

His death occurred late at night. He left no heir and no successor had been appointed. Tse Hsi lost no time and took no chances by consultation with her co-regents. The son of Prince Kung was the natural successor, but as soon as Tung Chi was dead away rushed imperial couriers in the night to the palace of Prince Ch'un the seventh Prince of the line of Hsin-feng. He had a son 4 years old who was snatched from his home and carried to the Empress Dowager, who adopted him at once as her son and at daylight summoned the Ministers of State and proclaimed him Emperor, the successor of Hsin-feng.

A change was being forced on China. Her shell of exclusiveness was being opened or broken through.

China was now covered with troubles as with a blanket, and a very wet blanket at that. In 1897 and 1898 the Germans occupied Kiaochow and claimed exclusive rights as to mines and railways over the whole province of Shantung.

Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians and Wei-Hai-Wel by the British.

The so-called Boxer movement started in Shantung. It was pre-eminently an antimynastic society, and its primary object was to capture Peking and put a Chinese Emperor on the throne.

Then, as a last resort to save herself and the dynasty, the Empress Dowager placed an Imperial Prince at the head of the Boxers and turned this movement at once from an antidynastic to an antifeign movement. The whole force of the movement was expended on the luckless foreigners and thus once more the dynasty was saved. The result is modern history.

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# THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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### JAPANESE FINE ARMY SURGERY.

Effective Discipline Better Maintained When Surgeon is an Officer.

Major Seaman said that the Surgeon General of the army should be at least a major general. Without rank and prestige he said the medical officers of the army would be unable to enforce the respect and discipline necessary for effective service. A lack of such rank and prestige was the cause of the British medical service, which in his opinion, is as far behind the Japanese as is the American.

Major Seaman relates his observations of the medical service of the Japanese army during the Manchurian campaign. He said:— "We are not to be compared with the Japanese in medical and sanitary organization. They have a medical director of their army who ranks as a lieutenant general. They have six officers who rank as major generals. They have one who ranks as a brigadier general with every 20,000 men in the line, and they have the power to enforce their orders. I was at Hiroshima last summer when 9,800 men were brought from the front. Of that number only 34 died. The vast majority of them got well and were returned to the front.

There were 1,106 brought to Tokio—a great many stretcher cases—and of that number not a single man died, although they were shot in almost every possible way. Six of them had bullets through the brain in different directions. Nine had bullets through their chests. Six had bullets through their abdomens, the point of exit and entrance being discernible in all cases. And they all got well. That was because they were fed on a ration that is a rational ration, and they did not have their systems loaded with uric acid and other elements that excite inflammation after injury and cause death.

"It is much too early to submit statistical proof, but from careful observation I venture to predict the records of the Japanese hospitals will show a large reduction in the percentage of mortality from casualties, especially in penetrating wounds of the skull, chest and abdomen, and injuries to osseous structures; indeed, of every variety of wounds except perhaps those of the spinal cord, when compared with the statistics of former wars.—New York Herald.

Origin of the Deadly Yellow Peril. The discovery of yellow fever, according to a student of the disease in this city, dates back to the first years of the discovery of America, when the disease broke out among the sailors of Columbus in San Domingo. But the first authentic account is of an epidemic which occurred in the Barbados in 1647. Since then innumerable epidemics have ravaged the cities of North and South America, Central America, and even Europe.

During the Napoleonic wars the most extensive epidemics occurred. In 1800 Cadiz was visited by this scourge, which attacked 48,000 out of 57,000 inhabitants in a few months. One of the worst epidemics which has ever ravaged the United States occurred in 1817 and extended along the Atlantic coast through all the Southern States and as far north as Rhode Island. One hundred and twenty-five thousand persons were stricken, more than 20,000 dying of the disease.

A peculiarity of the germ of yellow fever is that it may be carried long distances and preserve its vitality for months. During the epidemic of 1800 in Cadiz there was an instance of this. A native fleeing from the infected city went to his villa in Medina Sidonia, and there died of the disease on his arrival. The house was immediately closed and the following year the articles of clothing and furniture were sold to a dealer in junk. He died of yellow fever in a few days and the epidemic which followed was directly traced to this case.

The infected trunk of a man who had died in the Barbados of the disease was the beginning of the outbreak in Philadelphia in 1741. The effects of this man, a Mr. Bingham, were sent out from the place where he died and the germs had enough vitality in them when the trunk was unpacked to lead to a disastrous outbreak. Individuals of all ages and races are attacked. It was at one time thought that the creole was immune, but this is found to be a mistake. The negro is not as susceptible as the white man, but he is by no means exempt. One attack, as a rule seems to render the victim immune for life, though the immunity may be lost by a prolonged stay in a northern climate. Yellow fever is a hot weather disease, being most prevalent in June, July and August. One or two frosts may arrest an epidemic, though it may reappear on the return of warm weather.

### Immigrants to Hawaii.

The local Japanese press says that the Tokio government has issued a new order, which went into effect recently increasing the number of immigrants per steamer to Hawaii from 100 to 400. Half of this number may be laborers, the other half women and children.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Time's Revenge.

Russia, during the war in 1877-78 against Turkey, was foremost in introducing torpedo boats in naval warfare. Now it is mainly to those very torpedo boats that she owes the destruction of her navy.—Tribuna, Rome.

### A Composer's Fee.

Dr. Richard Strauss gets \$5.00 as an honorarium for conducting a performance. It is supposed to be the largest fee paid to a composer for conducting the reproduction of his own works.

### A Clever Ruse.

During the examinations at Belgrade University a professor saw the boys buying cakes in the campus. He bought one and found that like the others, it contained the solution of one of the problems.

### Awarding Medals in England.

Medals are cheap in England. The nurse who attended the Duke of Connaught, when he had some skin scraped off in an automobile accident recently, has received the Victorian medal from King Edward.

### The American Woman's Home.

Hundreds of thousands of American women are born, live their lives and die in boarding houses or hotels without ever finding time to create a home for themselves, or without even feeling a desire to do so.—House Beautiful.

### Germany's Textile Center.

The Ruess district is one of the principal textile centers of Germany. Since the introduction of the woollen dress goods industry great wealth has been amassed, and the city of Gera has grown to number 40,000 inhabitants, against 15,000 in 1864.

### India's Foreign Trade.

India has three and one-third times as much foreign trade as Japan; three times as much as China, easily beating Italy and Austria, also Belgium, and surpassing the Russian empire by 15 per cent.

### Treatment of Oretinism.

All idiots or cretins in the Alps are to be treated at government expense, with tablets of extracts of the thyroid of sheep and other domestic animals, says the British Medical Journal.

### Weight of a Whale.

A Greenland whale weighs as much as eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears.

### Visible Proof.

Smith They say Enpeck's wife rules him with a rod of iron. Jones I guess that's right. I saw her chasing him with a poker the other day.—Chicago News.

### The First Time.

The confusion of tongues had just fallen on the Tower of Babel when a voice rose high and clear. Diddums want a pity tiss, bess bis heart? With a groan of anguish they turned and fled from the edifice.—Harper's Bazar.

### Good Sign.

"There's only one good thing about that young puppy that came to see you last night," said the irascible father, "and that is he's healthy." "I'm surprised to hear you admit that much," replied the dutiful daughter.

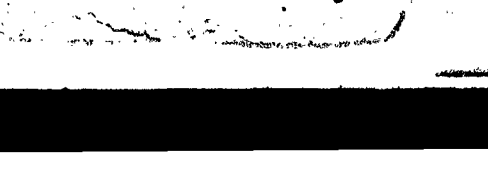
### His Chief Interest.

"Yes, he was pretty well fixed at one time, but he got silver crazy in 1896 and he lost all he had." "I suppose he's still interested in 'free silver at 16 to 1.'" "No, he's more interested in Free Lunch, 12 to 1."—Philadelphia Press.

### No New Ones.

Friend of the Family—You are very lucky, my boy, to be the seventh son. It will bring you everlasting fortune. Son No. 7—It hasn't so far. All it's brought yet is the old clothes of my six brothers.—Detroit Free Press.

### Knew His Strength.



Johnny—Huh! You're afraid to fight. Tommy—No, I ain't; but dad will lick me when I get home if I do. Johnny—How will he find it out? Tommy—He'll see the doctor going to your house.