

	<p>[Front Cover]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Diary September 30th 1912 to June 8th, 1913. James Wickersham <u>Private!</u> <u>April 7th 1913.</u> <u>Alaska Railroad Bill</u> <u>page 150-154.</u></p>
	<p>[inside front cover]</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE RESULT IN ALASKA</p> <p>THE ELECTION in Alaska was very significant about the state of public opinion in that region. The candidate of the Progressive party was overwhelmingly elected; the Republican candidate was correspondingly buried, in spite of the prominence of the Taft boss of Alaska at the steam-roller convention in Chicago; the Socialist ran neck and neck with the Republican, although he had no money; and the Democrat, who ran on a violent anti-Pinchot platform, and was reported to have GUGGENHEIM'S support, was a very bad fourth. The reports about Alaska public opinion which are sent about the United States by those interested in exploiting Alaska are scarcely borne by this election.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">{Colliers – Sep. 7-}</p>
Diary 22, 1912 September 30	<p>[first page]</p> <p>J.F. Joynt. 501 East 88th St. Chicago, Ill</p> <p>Chas. Beach 6226 Lexington Cottage Grove Ave. to 63rd Street <u>Chicago, Ill</u></p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 1	<p style="text-align: center;">October 1st, 1912.</p> <p>Mrs. Henry Ray's death yesterday was a particularly sad one, and Henry is without a home</p>

	<p>or a rudder. She was a good brave woman and the strength of the family. They have been our intimate friends, and he has been my agent and in charge of my business affairs here in Fairbanks for a year. She will be buried on the 3rd.</p> <p>The three political organizations - the Democrats, Progressives & Republicans have each appointed a committee of 9 & this combination is trying to agree on</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 1-3	<p style="text-align: center;">-1-</p> <p>two senators & four representatives to the First Alaska Legislature to run in opposition to the Socialist ticket already nominated. <u>Octo 3rd.</u></p> <p>Mrs. Ray's funeral today was largely attended - the Masons attended in a body out of respect. Rev. Condit repeated a brief but beautiful sermon - her body was not buried but embalmed & remains in the undertaking establishment until Henry can take it outside to bury with her relatives in Idaho. It was a sad day for Henry.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 3	<p style="text-align: center;">-3-</p> <p>These editorials show the spleen & spirit of Thompson who renounced his American citizenship at Dawson & became a Canadian - out of pure want of patriotism - for the Dollar! They show, too, the opposition which one must encounter who works patriotically and unselfishly for the country.</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TANANA PUBLISHING CO. W.F. THOMPSON, Manager. "NON-PARTISAN."</p> <p>Last night the personally-conducted "non-partisan" meeting was held at the city hall, and a ticket selected for the legislature election. Of the six offices to be filled, four of them were given to the Wickersham leaders of this district, and the other two were split among the Democrats and Republicans, to further split the anti-Wickersham opposition and render it of less weight.</p>

	<p>For senators, Henry Roden, of the firm of Wickersham & Roden, Iditarod, and the Wickersham manager in Iditarod, and Dan Sutherland, Wickersham’s campaign manager, were selected. Dan Driscoll, the Wickersham manager in Fairbanks (who “expects to keep on voting for Wickersham until he dies”), and J.J. Mullally, the creek manager for Wickersham, were selected as the Wickersham candidates for representatives, and to make the ticket seem non-partisan they gave the other two places to Billy Burns of Chatham, and E.B. Collins of Dome. That ticket does not appeal to us. We have no personal criticism of the candidates as decent men as could be found in this district who would take the offices if they were given to them, but it is the principle of the thing which does not appeal to us. Delegate Wickersham seemingly has a machine in Alaska, which, through the disorganization of the opposition</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>enables him to, year after year, drag down the delegate plum. To further build up that machine until it places the entire control of Alaska in the hands of one man, no matter what that man’s name may be, seems poor business to us. To elect to the legislature a great majority of Wickersham followers (and what is being done in this district to that end is being done in every district in the territory) would be to turn this territory and its destinies over to Delegate Wickersham, and we have not the slightest belief that such a course would be other than for the worst interests of Alaska. While we may not be able to do much to defeat the Wickersham ends, we will promise to do all we can. The majority of the voters of this district and the majority of the voters of Alaska do not believe in our delegate, and were they united there would be no danger, but they are not united.</p> <p>Apparently, there will be no other ticket in the field, except the Socialist ticket. Therefore, the only thing we can see to do at present is to support the Socialist ticket. No Socialist is a menace to</p>

	<p>Alaska, nor need the people have any fear of the Socialists. They are untried as yet in office, and their doctrines of an even break for everyone are worth favorable mention as compared with the Wickersham doctrine, which is “everything for Wickersham.” They can be depended upon to work for anything that means the advancement of the territory, in roads, trains or railroads, and Delegate Wickersham cannot. The friends of Alaska had best consider the Socialists, in the effort to save the territory from one man rule and exploitation.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE LEGISLATURE.</p> <p>In entering upon the legislative campaign, we do so mostly with feelings of regret. If we had a personal enemy on either ticket, and desired to go the limit to revenge ourselves upon that man, we would do everything in our power to accomplish his election to the first legislature of Alaska, fully assured that before his legislative career was ended he would get all that was coming to him.</p> <p>Those who heard Delegate Wickersham speak at the Auditorium will remember that, in every way in his power, he protected himself against the Alaska legislature. “I have obtained the legislature for you, and it is yours to make it what you will. Now, I wash my hands of it and it is yours, without interference or suggestion from me, to make the best or worst of. Do as you will, but don’t blame me for the consequences,” was the sum and substance of his remarks regarding the legislature. He has said that he will take absolutely no hand in the coming delegate election-not mix in it in any way-and we are free to confess that we believe he means what he says in that respect. Nobody knows better than Delegate Wickersham what a measly little doormat of a legislature it will be, and no man more than he has reason to wash his hands of the whole affair.</p> <p>The first legislature of Alaska will meet at Juneau in March next, and before they have been there 48 hours they will wonder how they ever struggled to</p>

	get into that trap. To inaugurate any reform in the territory; to enact any legislation, it is
Diary 22, 1912 October 3	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>[clipping continued] necessary to have money to put such reform or legislation to work-and, the first legislature of Alaska will not have a dollar to spend. They cannot even provide for the establishment of a quarantine, for that costs money, and they will have none. There are only two ways in which they can obtain money with which to carry on the work of legislation, and those ways are to get it from an unwilling congress, or tax the people of Alaska by increasing the license tax, putting 1 per cent more tax on town lots and the stocks of merchants, or taxing the output of our mines. In any event, they cannot obtain a dollar from congress during the first session-they CAN tax us more heavily, and they must do that, or do nothing during their first term. The government will pay their mileage and salaries, but the total amount will not be sufficient to enable the members from this district to come out whole on the deal.</p> <p>The members from the Fourth division who go to Juneau and increase the burden of taxes upon the people of the Fourth district had best never return to this district. The members from this district will come back financial losers from their trip to Juneau, and will have nothing done to their credit while there. It is not a job that would appeal to a practical man. There is only honor in it, and unless they play their cards right they will be accorded only dishonor by the people of the Fourth Division. It is to laugh.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 5-6	<p style="text-align: center;">-5th -</p> <p>Henry T. Ray and I went out to Ester Creek today to inspect my placer claim - the Daly Bench. Examined it the best I could from the Surface - not working - & we had a beautiful day & good exercise.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-6th -</p> <p>A son was this day born to Mr. & Mrs. C.D. McCauley - and I am informed he is to be named after me - the first of that name since "Indian</p>

	Henry's son was named "Wickersham" - about 1888 - on upper Nisqually, Pierce Co. Wash. Ter. Beautiful clear warm weather.
Diary 22, 1912 October 8	<p style="text-align: center;">-8th -</p> <p>Busy with my private business - mining etc. Went out to Ester Creek yesterday & looked over my "Daly Bench" & today I settled up with Henry T. Ray - paid him \$1000 in gold dust, etc. My share of the output of Ester - Daly Bench was about \$20,000. - out of that Henry paid my election expense and other bills & I have over \$16,000 remaining.</p> <p>Am busy today answering correspondence & will go out to Cleary Creek & the quartz mines tomorrow.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 8	<p style="text-align: center;">8th continued</p> <p>The News Miner in his editorials this evening discloses its <u>real</u> purpose in supporting the Socialists - it is to make them carry Tom McGowan - the Guggenheim & N.C. attorney into the legislature: the editorials are:</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR OUR COUNTRY'S GOOD.</p> <p>A number of well-known Republicans and Democrats held a meeting last evening to consider the question of naming another legislative ticket in the effort to prevent Alaska from the fate of one-man rule. They carefully considered all phases of the matter, including candidates, and at the finish they unanimously decided to work for the Socialist ticket after substituting the names of Thomas A. McGowan for that of John Conna for the senate, and William E. Burns for that of Dan McCabe for representative. But that they felt that it would be easier to elect Mr. McGowan, they would have declared for Mr. Conna. In the matter of Mr. Burns, they declared that they believed him to be as good a Socialist as any of them.</p> <p>There is widespread belief that the territorial and district Wickersham leaders have overplayed themselves in attempting to grab every-</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 8	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p>

	<p>thing in sight that is not claimed by the Big Chief. Neither the majority of the Rep., or Dem., believe that the Wickershamites played fair with the regular parties in the matter of the “non-partisan” convention, for the manner in which they grabbed four out of six places on the ticket, giving the other two places to vote-getters from the creeks who would lend strength to the ticket, is viewed with suspicion-or worse. The deal was carried through with such coarseness that men who went into the convention in good faith, prepared to go through to the end, have since bolted the ticket until the Wickershamites are having a hard time of it to get a campaign ticket of representative men to acts as sponsors for the ticket and work for its success. Every day increases the dissatisfaction with the Wickersham ticket, and today it is everybody else against the Wickershamites - anything or anybody to beat them.</p> <p>Nobody understands better than does Delegate Wickersham that a Socialist victory in the legislative election tends to the end of Wickersham rule in Alaska. Statisticians have figured out that, during the 10 years Delegate Wickersham has been on the government payroll he has drawn from the public funds an amount very near \$100,000, and, naturally, he will fight with every means at his command to maintain his hold on the pap bottle. He realizes that, if the Socialists elect any number of members of the legislature from this district, after they have put in 60 days at Juneau attempting to make serious work of the gaudy little plaything he has handed them under the name of “home rule,” they will</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>[clipping continued] return to this district and “bawl” that pitiful caricature of a home rule bill out for just what it really is. The Socialists are working miners, and they have the confidence of their fellow miners, and if they come back and tell the pitiful story of what Delegate Wickersham has done to them and us in the name of “Home Rule,” their story will find belief among the workingmen of Tanana and the</p>

	<p>rule of Wickersham will be endangered. Therefore, the Socialists have a hard fight on their hands, but they will find a multitude of true Alaskans with them-men who know nothing of Socialism and care less about it, but who realize that the only way to defeat the Wickersham ticket is through the Socialist Party.</p> <p>Alaska stands sorely in need of development along all lines. We need railroads and trails, the opening up of our natural resources and the advancement of our people through the development of this territory. Owing to the falling-out of Mr. Wickersham and the Guggenheims before his first election, and the enmity aroused in him by the manner in which they later “bawled him out”, he has seemingly devoted all his efforts to retarding development in Alaska, lest development should in some way help the Guggenheims. Never very eager to help railway building in Alaska, congress found a willing ally in Delegate Wickersham, who since his election has worked to tax and embarrass Alaska railroads in every way, rather than to assist them and procure better transportation facilities. He has opposed the betterment of the Fairbanks-Chitina trail, on the grounds that it might help the N.C. Co. And, lastly, he is traveling with the conservation crowd, is prominent in con-</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>[clipping continued] servation circles, and has worked and is working to keep the resources of Alaska tied up so that Alaskans cannot touch them-in fear that the Guggenheims might obtain those resources in the end. He gave us a detention hospital, neglecting to provide for a place to put it - consequently we have no detention hospital. He gave us a lien law which is no lien law - he posted a notice on his own claim that he would not be responsible for wages earned while working that claim, and here is the responsibility in such a case but upon the poor devil of a pick-and-shovel stiff? And, lastly, he has given us a legislature which can do nothing because it has no money to put any reform to work or enforce any law the legislature may make. His</p>

	<p>bill provides a poorly-paid lot of legislative members, with the government paying them starvation wages - evidently, he believes that the chief and aim of man is to draw a salary from the government, and the manner in which the Wickersham bosses scramble for those positions evidences that they are of the same opinion. To Alaskans who wish the territory to advance, the government payroll does not appeal. The Socialists if elected will work for the common good, and the advancement of the country. They, unlike the Wickershamites, will have no derelictions of any leader to cover up, and when they find just what our legislature is - how powerless for good it is – they will come out bravely and inform congress in no uncertain terms, and suggest the needed improvements to make our legislature one in fact, rather than an aggregation of salary-drawing politicians.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>[clipping continued] They are the producers, and the burden falls upon them in the long run. Send the Socialists to the legislature this year, and one-man rule in Alaska will be defeated forever. Hasten the day.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE BUDWEISER CANDIDATE. The Budweiser Saloon of Iditarod City has sent to almost every voter in Fairbanks a postal card containing the information that the Budweiser Saloon is making every effort to elect Henry Roden to the territorial senate, and asking the people of Fairbanks to help the Budweiser Saloon elect its candidate. Truly, Henry has plenty of assistance in his campaign. He is the attorney for the Guggenheims, the candidate of the saloon men who are willing to spend their money to elect him; he is on the government payroll, and on the eve of election the District Attorney orders him to proceed to Ruby, at government expense, where he can reach the Rubyites in a house-to-house campaign and work with Territorial Boss Southerland for their</p>

	<p>mutual success. The phases of politics are peculiar, to say the least. I shall wait until the McGowan - Socialist Siamese twins are firmly joined - & then I shall challenge McGowan to joint debate.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">-10th -</p> <p>Beautiful weather - warm - no snow. The Railroad Commission will be here tomorrow - on upper Tanana River - below Delta - now. Tom McGowan's "boom" for Senator to the Legislature has exploded.</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR MEMBERS Alaska Legislature FOURTH DIVISION</p> <p>For Senators---</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dan Sutherland Henry Roden</p> <p>For Representatives---</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Wm. T. Burns Dan Driscoll J.J. Mullaley E.B. Collins</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 11</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">-11th -</p> <p>Telegraphic dispatches today report that Bullock and Houston, who conspired with Jarvis & the Guggenheims, to rob the Government in the coal contract at Valdes and Nome & on account of which Jarvis committed suicide, <u>were found guilty by the jury in Tacoma yesterday!</u> This was the matter over which I had my controversy with the Atty. Genl. G. W. Wickersham & it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to be sustained by the first decision on the facts. <u>Poor Jarvis would have been found guilty, too.</u></p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">-12th -</p> <p>The Railway Commission will be in town today - it is on the last run & really ought to have got in last night. Ry. Com. appointed by the President</p>

	<p><u>Major Morrow</u>, U.S.A. Chairman <u>Alfred H. Brooks</u>, U. S. Geological Survey <u>Lt. Com. Cox</u>, U.S.N. & a <u>Mr. Ingersoll</u>, of N.Y. with their clerk & Deys, surveyor, reached town at noon. Joslin & Richmond, representing the Tanana Valley Ry & the Northern Navigation Co - & the Guggy-transportation interests generally, are very busy - trying to get hold of the Com's.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>The business men - miners & others gave the Ry. Com. a big banquet at the Auditorium Theatre tonight - tickets at \$5.00 each.</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p>"I want to assure you that the Alaska railroad commission is going to have a report in Washington between the Christmas holidays and the fourth of next March, on which, if Alaska does not get some action, everybody here may know that the blame may be placed on congress and not on the railroad commission."</p> <p>Thus spoke Major Jay J. Morrow, the chairman of the railroad commission last night at the Native Products banquet, and such was the theme dwelt upon by every member of the commission, each of whom delivered himself or his impressions of the journey so far undertaken through the territory.</p> <p>Friendship, and a desire to help, was evidently the thought uppermost in the mind of each and every one of the visitors, and it is safe to say that there was not a man present who did not feel convinced that the destinies of interior Alaska, in so far as they may be helped by the coming of a railroad, can be safely intrusted to the care of the gentlemen selected by the president of the United States to investigate the needs of the territory in the matter of transportation.</p> <p>The banquet lasted for three full hours, and for the greater part of that time the floor was occupied by residents of the camp who had one or more reasons to urge on the commissioners why the road from the coast should be built to Fairbanks. Many of these reasons were, naturally, reiterated</p>

	<p>sometimes several</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>times, but to the end, without the slightest evidence of being tired, in spite of their arduous experiences of the past few days on the trail, the gentlemen of the commission listened as intently as could only serious minded men on a serious mission. That they were impressed with what they found in the heart of the territory was plainly evident. That the impressions gained at the banquet will be lasting is confidently to be expected.</p> <p>The gathering was first addressed by President Nordale, of the Commercial club. After a brief welcoming of the visitors and the drinking of a toast to the coming of the railroad to the Golden Heart of undertaken and many expressions were heard in regard to the excellent gathering of native products that had been made under the superintendence of Caterer Williams.</p> <p>With the cigars the conduct of the proceedings was turned over to Toastmaster Tom McGowan, who, with little preamble, introduced Delegate James Wickersham.</p> <p>Judge Wickersham, limiting his talk to a shorter period than was appreciated by his audience, said that it gave him great pleasure to welcome the commissioners who had been sent by the congress to investigate the needs of a railroad into the territory, and who had been appointed by the president of the United States because he had confidence in their ability, integrity and good judgment to aid in the development of the country. "For my part," said the judge, "I have such faith in this commission that I pledge myself to support its report. The delegate then quoted statistics in regard to the country, showing that while the United States government had spent, all told, including the purchase price of \$7,200,000, about \$35,000,000, the territory had paid back directly into the treasury of the United States already almost half that amount. "No equal number of white men in the world ever produced in 45 years so much wealth as have the</p>

Diary 22, 1912 October 12	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued] people of Alaska during that period," he said. While the placer mines might be played out in spots, he asserted, we are now going to the mother lode with its limitless possibilities.</p> <p>Judge Wickersham was succeeded by Falcon Joslin, referred to by the toastmaster as the Harriman of the North. Mr. Joslin said that he considered the coming of the railroad commissioners as not only an epoch in the history of the territory, but as one in the history of the nation. He believed the commissioners were pioneers to as great an extent as any of those in the territory for they were the trail blazers of a departure in government methods that was of the greatest moment. He referred, he said, to the proposition of the government construction and ownership of railroads.</p> <p>Mr. Joslin declared himself as willing to see the government build and own the railroads, but he was not yet accustomed to the idea of the government operating the roads. He referred to the tremendous problem that is facing the railroad commission and stated that its physical features were not those of greatest importance. There was also the standpoint of political economy on the part of the government owning the roads to be considered. Referring to the short time at the disposal of the commission, he declared that while it might not be possible for the commission to report as to any particular route, he believed their report would ultimately lead to the development of the territory by railroads, not one line of railroad, but thousands of miles of railroads.</p> <p>Referring to the operation of the roads by the government, Mr. Joslin declared that he was in favor of the plan adopted by some of the larger Eastern cities in regard to their subways, that of building and owning and subsequent leasing of the roads to operating companies for a portion of the revenues. Some</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 12	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p>

	<p>such system, he believed, would work well in Alaska. He asserted that if the government should build railroads in Alaska, the territory would be able to support them, and that if the government should attach the cost of the railroads to the railroads money would be returned to the government in 30 or 40 years at the most.</p> <p>referring to the resources of the territory, Mr. Joslin spoke of the visit of the commission during the afternoon to the experimental farm, where they had been shown oat crops that went 115 bushels to the acre and wheat that went 67 bushels to the acre. Potatoes had been raised there, fifteen tons to the acre. Asked by some of the members of the commission how great was the yield on some of the land, Superintendent Neal had replied that it "was too big to be true."</p> <p>Speaking of Dr. Brooks, one of the members of the commission, Mr. Joslin said he was one of the real pioneers of the Tanana valley, having been here fourteen years ago at a time when he saw only two white men in the district. He could not, he said, forecast what Dr. Brooks' feeling must be at this time to see before him such development as has taken place in the valley since his first visit.</p> <p>Mayor Driscoll was then called upon and he extended to the visiting commissioners the hospitality of the city and told them that if there was anything they wanted that they could not see that they should ask for it as it undoubtedly could be produced.</p> <p>Roden Davis, an Alaska product, was then called on for a song, and he made a big hit with "Bottled up Alaska."</p> <p>A.R. Heilig told of having lived on the Atlantic seaboard, the prairie states and the Pacific coast and of how he preferred Alaska to any of them as a place of abode. He believed the territory could produce finer celery than Kalamazoo and that</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 12	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued] there was here a million acres for the finest agricultural land. So far as coal was concerned, he believed we had enough to last a million years at</p>

	<p>the present rate of consumption. Referring to Dr. Brooks, he said that he believed that the popular member of the commission was the only man in the world that Delegate Wickersham had to fear when it came to a matter of re-election. He had heard men all over the country swear by Dr. Brooks but none of them at him. In contradistinction to Mr. Joslin, he believed in a government built, owned and operated railroad and he believed that, with Mr. Joslin's exception, the country was unanimous in that regard.</p> <p>Major Jay J. Morrow, the chairman of the railroad commission, opened his talk with several felicitous remarks with reference to his selection by the rest of the commission as the spokesman of the trip. Referring to the appointment of the commission he regretted that there had been delay in the final arrangements in regard to its getting to work. Had it not been for the long session of congress, the commission would have been able to get to work much sooner, and "there is absolutely no question that Alaska would have been redeemed in six months if we could have gotten up here in time."</p> <p>"This commission is going to get in a report between Christmas holidays and the fourth of next March, when congress will adjourn, which, if Alaska does not get some action on, everybody here may know that the blame may be placed upon congress and not upon the commission."</p> <p>The major then detailed the route that the commission intends to follow, stating that from Fairbanks the members will go to the coast by way of Cordova and from that place to Skagway, where the White Pass road will be examined and then the proposed terminus at Haines. After that it is the intention to go to</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued] Prince Rupert to inspect the terminus of the Canadian road and the journey east will be made over the Canadian Pacific railroad for the purpose of observing methods in vogue on that system.</p> <p>Major Morrow then stated that it was not so much the mineral as the agricultural possibilities of the</p>

	<p>territory that had to be considered, as these best demonstrated the permanency of a population. He stated that in the course of their trip they had found a difference of opinion as to the coast point from which the railroad should start, but none as regards the proposition that its interior terminus should be in the Tanana valley.</p> <p>As to the settlement of the territory the chairman of the commission stated that the members of his party had appreciated the difficulties that had been encountered and overcome by the pioneers. Had the oldtimers who first inhabited Virginia and some of the older states met up with half of them he believed the population of the United States would at this day be about as big as that of Fairbanks. He had seen enough in his travels through Alaska to hope that each and every member of the commission would be one of the party officiating at the ceremony of driving the golden spike of Alaska's first railroad, built from the coast to an interior point, which would start the opening up of the wealth of the territory.</p> <p>Dr. Brooks was then called upon and he opened his remarks with the statement that he was sure the commission would pull together. He had in the course of the past two days, seen them pushing together. (This with reference to the automobile incident or accident at Richardson, when the commissioners assisted the Samuelson car back to town after an unsuccessful start with the Ross auto for Munson's).</p> <p>Continuing Dr. Brooks laid stress on the necessity of the agricultural development of the territory and re-</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued] ferred shortly to his early experiences in the valley.</p> <p>Commissioner Leonard B. Cox, told of the expansion of a story he had told of an early experience of his in one of the tropical islands. He had essayed the propagation of some green peas, encouraged thereto by the fertility of the soil, but, while the peas were a failure, the sticks he had planted alongside of them for support made a</p>

	<p>marvelous growth. He had detailed this experience to an uncle, who in repeating the story to a friend, so colored it that the nephew's experience was somewhat enlarged. It was made to appear that while sowing the peas, he had come into the house for dinner and inadvertently left the hoe sticking in the ground. When he went back after the evening meal, he was somewhat surprised to find a new crop of hickory nuts growing on the hoe handle. When he goes back home, said the commissioner, he will be quite prepared to tell quite as big a yarn in regard to what he has seen in Alaska.</p> <p>"My prayer to the Great Jehovah is that I shall be allowed to play some part in the pioneering of this great territory," he concluded.</p> <p>Mr. Ingersoll, the civil engineer of the commission, who is connected with the engineering department of the City of New York, said he was already beginning to feel like a sourdough. At any rate, what with hot cakes for breakfast and at night he was getting the sourdough into his system. He was feeling the thrill of the North, and already felt as though he wanted to get back even though he had not yet left. He expressed surprise at what he had seen on the trip and felicitated those present on the fine town he had found Fairbanks to be.</p> <p>Bill McPhee was then called on and told of some of his old-time experiences and then Tom Marquam spoke for the "roughnecks," urging that ninety per cent of the development of the country was entirely due to their efforts.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>Jack Ronan then spoke briefly and Albert Bell was called on for a song. He responded with "Mary," and was vociferously encored. He then sang "Annie Laurie."</p> <p>R.F. Roth took for his theme the Native Sons and Daughters and then spoke of the inestimable benefits to be derived from a government built, owned and operated railroad.</p> <p>Frank Gordon referred to the 1917 exposition and convulsed the audience with a Scotch story.</p>

	<p>E.G. Rowden, of the Alaska Exploration company, spoke in regard to the benefits to be derived from a railroad, in so far as the reduction of the cost of mining operations were concerned and then W.F. Whitely gave one of his inimitable whistling solos.</p> <p>Martin Harrais told a story and made some pertinent remarks concerning the subject most at heart and Judge Adams invited the commission to visit the school.</p> <p>Jack Sale told something of development of quartz in the district and then the banquet was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Major Morrow and Roden Davis leading the chorus.</p> <p>This morning the commissioners will be taken out to the creeks by the board of the Commercial club. In the party will also be Judge Wickersham, Falcon Joslin, J.L. Sale and R.A. Jackson the surveyor. The party will go out on the electric car, starting at 8 o'clock, and will be met by stages at Gilmore. The stop over night will be made at Cleary, and the party will return to town on Monday morning. Yesterday afternoon the commissioners were the guests of Falcon Joslin at luncheon at the Arcade. An object lesson was afforded them in regard to the products of the valley by some tomatoes provided for the repast by Mr. A.R. Heilig. None of these tomatoes weighed less than 1 ½ lbs, and they were objects of wonderment to the visitors. The auditorium was taxed to its capacity to hold the big crowd in</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 October 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>attendance at the banquet, the plates set totaling nearly two hundred. The decorations of the hall were patriotic in theme, the Stars and Stripes draping balconies and stage. On the latter was gathered the exhibit of native vegetables, grains and flowers, and these were much admired by the visitors. A four-piece orchestra furnished music throughout the evening.</p> <p>The members of the railroad commission arrived in Fairbanks yesterday shortly after noon, having</p>

	<p>made the last leg of the journey from the Munson's on the Parker automobile. Bronzed by sun and wind they appeared to have benefited rather than suffered from their rather strenuous trip from Valdez.</p> <p>The party was made up of Major J.J. Morrow, corps of engineers of the United States army, chairman of the board; Alfred H. Brooks, United States geological survey, vice-chairman; Lieutenant – Commander Leonard M. Cox, United States navy; Colin H. Ingersoll, civil engineer, of New York City; E. Williams, secretary to the board; and Henry Deyo, civil engineer, of Valdez.</p> <p>The details of the trip over the trail from the coast have been related in this paper up to the time that the commissioners reached Richardson and from there proceeded to Washburn on Friday morning. From that point they proceeded by stage at Salcha, where the Parker auto, sent out by the Commercial club, was waiting. The stop was made there for the night and an early start was made yesterday morning, the party coming through with the car without a hitch.</p> <p>It was good cheer & good feeling - a successful banquet</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 13	<p style="text-align: center;">-13th –</p> <p>half dozen of us accompanied the Railway Commissioners to the creeks today. We went to the Loop-Gilmore on Joslin's train & thence with two stages up Pedro and over the hill to Cleary - Examined Rhoads quartz mines & inspected that & other quartz mills - put up for the night at log hotel in Cleary.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-14th –</p> <p>Back over the Cleary hill - Tony Grossman, Alfred H. Brooks, Major Morrow & I went trough Grossman's tunnels etc. on the Tanana Quartz & Hy. Co. grounds between Chatham & Bedrock creeks.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 13-15	<p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <p>Back to the Loop and into Town by train. Tonight the Pioneers of Alaska admitted Brooks to membership & made Morrow, Cox & Ingersoll</p>

	<p>honorary members, -all were much pleased there at.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-15-</p> <p>The Alaska Ry. Commission left this morning on the stage bound outside - <u>Joslin & Volney Richmond</u> went out on the same stage!!</p> <p>Joslin has labored hard to convince the people here that he is entirely responsible for the creation of the Commission etc.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 15	<p style="text-align: center;">-15-</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p>Amid the farewells of a big crowd of Fairbanksans, the members of the Alaska railroad commission left the Nordale hotel yesterday morning at 8:15 o'clock headed for Chitina. The party, consisting of Major Jay J. Morrow, Alfred H. Brooks, Leonard M. Cox, Colin H. Ingersoll, C.E. Williams, Henry Deyo, <u>Falcon Joslin and Volney Richmond</u>, will make the trip in an Orr stage, drawn by six horses. Al Lipp, the veteran stage driver, held the reins when the rig pulled out yesterday morning with bells a-ringing.</p> <p>Because of the illness of Mr. Ingersoll, the stage did not plan to go farther than Munson's the first day. As the trail is in good shape, the traveling, it is expected, will not be at all difficult.</p> <p>Aside from the members of the commission, the party included Mr. Williams, their clerk, Henry Deyo, civil engineer of Valdez, Falcon Joslin, president of the Tanana Valley railway, and Volney Richmond, superintendent of Alaska stations of the Northern Commercial company.</p> <p>Notice that Joslin & Richmond went along as chaperones!</p>
Diary 22, 1912 October 18	<p style="text-align: center;">-18-</p> <p>Attended the Pioneers Ball with Mrs. W- for an hour, - after dinner with Mr. & Mrs. St George. Working at home building sidewalks, repairing house, etc. Nothing much doing - the camp is quiet - quartz talk and prospecting on the increase. It now -looks as if this would be a real quartz camp - with a permanent future. Am trying to get to the Chena Hot Springs, but the weather is soft - trails</p>

	ditto, and my time short. Busy setting up my private business so that I can go outside & leave nothing undone.
Diary 22, 1912 October 22-24	-22 nd – It has been snowing and colder - not to zero - laying the foundations for good roads. Debbie was sick last night - a headache etc. she is not as well this winter and seems to dread the trip out over the trail. -24 th – Received telegram from Acting Gov. Wm. L. Distin, saying: "To which address to you wish the certificate of your election mailed Fairbanks or Washington, D.C.?" I answered Washington and asked him to send me the total vote cast for each candidate.
Diary 22, 1912 October 25	-Octo. 25 th – Judge Fuller of Nome, but appointed District Judge for this Division reached Fairbanks last evening. [clipping] <p style="text-align: center;">NOTIFY DELEGATE OF HIS ELECTION Wickersham Receives Wire from Juneau Giving Election Totals.</p> Delegate James Wickersham was advised yesterday by Acting Governor William L. Distin that the certificate of election had been signed and would be forwarded to him at Washington. The official returns, as compiled by the office of the governor, give the candidates the following standing: Wickersham 3,335 Gilmore 1,726 Krauczunas 1,686 Jennings 1,174 Harris 281 Scattering <u>16</u> Total Vote 8,220 Wickersham's percentage of the total vote was 40; Gilmore's 21, Krauczunas' 20; Jennings' 14. Delegate and Mrs. Wickersham leave here November 7, as the short session of the present

	congress opens on December 5.
Diary 22, 1912 October 28	-28 th – Went out to the Creeks on Saturday (26th) & directed two men who were to do the assessment work on my quartz claim - the "Cadet" - on the divide between Fox & Dome Creeks. Things very quiet - no excitement over either the National or the Territorial elections - it seems to me that Wilson will be elected President. John J. Dillon took dinner with me tonight - I promised him my assistance in case he is a candidate for District Judge, which he will be if Wilson is elected.
Diary 22, 1912 October 31- November 5	-Oct 31 st – Vice Pres. James S. Sherman, died in Utica, N.Y. yesterday. Beautiful winter weather. <u>Nov. 1, 1912</u> <u>Sent \$12,750 to myself care W. H. Parsons, Seattle, Wash. today.</u> Busy getting ready to go Outside next Thursday - Debbie giving Whist Party this afternoon. Nov 5 th <u>Election Day.</u> Beautiful day - fine for election - change in the Home Rule bill a good one.
Diary 22, 1912 November 5	5 The Home Rule bill changes the date of elections from August to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in Nov, - <u>said it was a good thing to do.</u> Trails are good & the people can move better than in August. Much interest in Election here - the Legislature candidates are very numerous and very busy - McGowan, Guggenheim and N.C. attorney is fighting Henry Roden viciously. I delivered a half hours talk on the development of government in Alaska before the High school classes today - enjoyed it.
Diary 22, 1912 November 6	Nov. 6 th 1912. Meager telegraphic dispatches are that Wilson is elected President - <u>Taft, third.</u> Our Non-Partisan ticket is elected in this division - McGowan is beaten by Henry Roden by a good

	<p>big majority. Valentine was defeated - it is the one thing I am sorry about for Valentine deserved better of the people of that district. Baldwin & Boyle are both elected - and Milo Kelly. Altogether it is a good legislative ticket - the Big Int. gained little.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 6	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>[clipping] DAILY NEWS-MINER, WEDNESDAY, NOV 6, 1912 NON-PARTISANS WIN IN FOURTH DIVISION Returns Indicate that the Socialists and Independents Could Not Muster Enough Support to Land the Legislative Positions - Tom McGowan Gets a Big Vote in the Fairbanks Precinct.</p> <p>It was after 1 o'clock last night when the final ballot was counted and it was learned that with the exception of one place for senator the Non-Partisan ticket led for all the offices. Tom McGowan, who had been running independently, received the highest vote for senator, or a vote of 308, as against 300 for Dan Sutherland and 257 for Henry Roden. The remaining vote for senator was: Jack Brooks, 153; John Conna, 90; Mark Manson, 5; A. Brunning, 5; Burns, 1; Rhoads, 1; Robe, 3. In the city the Non-Partisan candidates for representatives led by a safe margin, the vote being: Burns, 430; Mullaly, 407; Collins, 368; Driscoll, 361; Estby, 236; McCabe, 166; Dittmer, 153; King, 137; Ledger, 2; McGowan, 1; Powers, 4; Roden, 1; and Jepson, 3.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 6	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>[clipping continued] A total of 655 ballots were cast, of which 30 were spoiled. The creeks showed a decided preference for the most part for the Socialist candidates as did Eagle, Hot Springs and Tanana. Chena picked the Non-Partisan ticket with McGowan as one of the</p>

<p>senators. Gilmore voted for the Socialist ticket except as to McGowan for senator and Billy Burns for representative. At Circle the voters picked McGowan and Roden for senators and divided the representative jobs between the two tickets. After the returns from Ruby came in with the strong vote for the Fusion ticket, it was evident that ticket had been elected all the way down the line. Following is the vote in the various precincts reported to date except as to scattering votes:</p>				
<p>PRECINCTS - Brooks Conna McGowan Sutherland</p>				
Chena	13	5	14	8
Circle	4	2	25	1
Eagle	35	30	13	15
Ester	48	30	26	34
Fairbanks	153	90	308	300
Fort Gibbon	50	28	23	43
Gilmore	12	3	35	7
Graehl	29	22	22	41
Hot Springs	64	34	11	52
Lower Cleary	22	17	23	44
Lower Dome	25	23	8	14
Lower Fairbanks		1...		5 4
Lower Goldstream	9	7	3	7
Pedro	9	7	4	6
Ruby, Glen, Long	105	56	45	397
Upper Cleary	49	41	10	38
Upper Dome	14	9	5	19
Upper Fairbanks	12	10	11	15
Vault	20	14	1	3
Washburn	3	2	9	6
<p>PRECINCTS - Roden Burns Driscoll Mullaly</p>				
Chena	15	24	13	17
Circle	8	9	12	5
Eagle	13	19	20	16
Ester	23	41	28	41
Fairbanks	257	430	361	407
Fort Gibbon	43	44	44	34
Gilmore	5	18	12	17
Graehl	42	48	50	53

Hot Springs	51	38	43	39	
Lower Cleary	28	33	38	47	
Lower Dome	11	21	14	22	
Lower Fairbanks		4	6	6	2
Lower Goldstream	6	5	5	8	
Pedro	4	7	7	7	
Ruby, Glen, Long	385	375	365	368	
Upper Cleary	33	39	33	37	
Upper Dome	11	19	16	19	
Upper Fairbanks	11	13	16	10	
Vault	3	5	3	3	
Washburn	3	8	7	10	
PRECINCTS Collins Estby McCabe					
Dittemer					
Chena	12	11	9	5	
Circle	4	6	7	11	
Eagle	18	15	11	12	
Ester	25	69	46	40	
Fairbanks	368	236	166	153	
Fort Gibbon	37	57	47	47	
Gilmore	5	14	16	12	
Graehl	47	34	32	26	
Hot Springs	38	79	61	46	
Lower Cleary	35	29	36	26	
Lower Dome	16	31	30	21	
Lower Fairbanks	2 ...		6	6	
Lower Goldstream	5	14	9	10	
Pedro	7	9	9	9	
Ruby, Glen, Long	371	102	79	103	
Upper Cleary	34	51	52	55	
Upper Dome	19	15	14	12	
Upper Fairbanks		1433	32	33	
Vault	2	14	20	16	
Washburn	5	5	3	3	
PRECINCTS King					
Chena		5			
Circle		4			
Eagle		16			
Ester		41			
Fairbanks		137			
Fort Gibbon		44			
Gilmore		16			

Graehl	29
Hot Springs	53
Lower Cleary	21
Lower Dome	22
Lower Fairbanks	1
Lower Goldstream	9
Pedro	9
Ruby, Glen, Long	95
Upper Cleary	45
Upper Dome	11
Upper Fairbanks	32
Vault	14
Washburn	3
Diary 22, 1912 November 6	6
The "News-Miner" of this afternoon has the following characteristic editorial:	
[clipping]	
THE ELECTION.	
The nation went Democratic and the Territory went Wickersham, that is the Story, in a nutshell. It seems as though the verdict is entirely a natural one. When things become unbearable in nation, state, or territory, the people, quite naturally, blame the government - the men who have the machinery of government in their hands. It seems that conditions in nation, state and territory are about as bad as they can be, and the people have taken the reins in their own hands and elected a new administration, in the hope of better things. While it will take many years to change the system under which things have been run by the Republicans uninterruptedly for the past 12 years, the Democrats are pledged to undertake the work, and the people will give them great praise if they make any material headway in the effort to better conditions.	
In the territory the result is also a natural one. Alaska has been mismanaged by the Republicans until almost all of the resources of the territory are tied up. As a protest Alaskans send a man to congress who works to embarrass the government in every way, just as the people of Alaska wish him	

	to do - the effort ends there, however, for he also works with the conservationists to keep our resources tied up, and all his efforts seem to be against Alaska getting better roads and trails, more
Diary 22, 1912 November 6	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>[clipping continued] freedom in any way or intelligent administration. Still he has quite a number of followers in Alaska who will not believe their own eyes or ears when the delegate goes wrong, and they are well organized. Being the only body of politicians in Alaska who are well organized, they can carry Alaska -it is no secret that they will always be able to carry Alaska and perpetuate Wickershamism here, so long as the other politicians are fighting among themselves, and for political gain. All parties help the Wickershamites-when the grafters of any party obtain control of that party in Alaska and seek to use it for their own profit, the other honest men of that party put in with the Wickershamites. The territory advances none, but to the contrary, but Wickershamism grows and thrives, as it can only do in time of trouble.</p> <p>The result in Tanana in the legislative election, aside from the success of the Wickersham ticket, contained several surprises. John Canna, the director of the Socialist campaign and the editor of the Socialist campaign sheet, is shown to have polled the smallest vote of any Socialist on the ticket, indicating that it is easier to control a referendum than an election. The Socialists polled their largest vote for Ben Estby, showing that the Socialist strength in this district does not exceed 394 at voting time. Dan Driscoll polled the vote of the Wickershamites in town, and his vote in the Tanana is 642, which may be safely called the Wickersham strength-it is certain that Dan lost no vote among the Wickershamites. In the senatorial fight, Thos. A. McGowan polled the largest vote of all candidates in Tanana, getting 526 votes. Considering the fact that his candidacy was only announced at the eleventh hour, and was not taken seriously even by Tom, it is evident that, had he made the campaign from the start and put his</p>

	<p>friends in Iditarod to work, he would today lead the poll for the senatorship. So far as Alaska or Tanana are concerned, the only appreciable result for the good of this territory lies in the election of Woodrow Wilson. He is a student and a scholar, and on the square. All his life he has been a student and a teacher, and the money feature of life does not appeal to him-he is too old to catch the disease now. For his honor and name, he will give the people a square deal, and the moneyed men will not run the administration of the United States through him. Every step he takes along the lines of progress and reform will be "knocked" by the money power. The reduction of the tariff to lower the high cost of living will be followed by lockouts, shutdowns and inactivity in the mills and factories; men will be thrown out of work and money withdrawn from circulation to embarrass any movement which means smaller profits for the millionaires, and the subsidized magazines and newspapers will lay the blame to the administration. However, the people of the United States are thoroughly aroused over conditions as they are, and will give the new administration every chance to make good, and there is hope for Alaska therein, for Woodrow Wilson is a conservationist who believes in the conversation of human life, and not in the conservation of our natural resources - the latter the belief of our Delegate.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 6	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>[clipping continued] As for the Wickersham legislature, all they can do is to cover up the defects of the bill which places the territory in their hands. They have the time, but they haven't the price or the opportunity to do anything more at Juneau.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fairbanksans Will Gather To- night to Honor Delegate Wickersham ON THE EVE OF DEPARTURE The Banquet Starts at 9 O'clock-E.B. Collins,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Toastmaster.</p> <p>With local and national elections safely laid away, politicians of the city will feel in a mood for a big feed, hence, there will be a gathering of all complexions at the Auditorium tonight when the loyal Wickershamites give a farewell banquet in honor of Delegate Wickersham.</p> <p>This afternoon there had been 100 tickets sold and they were then going fast at Hall's Book store and Rose Cigar store, for many, not supporters of the delegate, will join in the love feast.</p> <p>The banquet will start at 9 o'clock, E.B. Collins will act as toastmaster.</p> <p>Delegate Wickersham will make the principal address of the evening, but there will be talks by several others.</p> <p>Jeff Gear and Pete Bucholz have charge of the banquet in their capacity as chefs.</p> <p>The beverages to be served will consist of cocktails, Budweiser, claret and soft drinks.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 November 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nov. 7th</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FAREWELL FEAST TO WICKERBHAM IS BIG SUCCESS Hundreds Gathered Around Banquet Board and Bid Farewell to Delegate, Who Starts Today for States. STORIES AND TALKS WERE INTERESTING Gathering Was Harmonious One, and Those Who At- tended Did Not Regret It. Collins Was Toastmaster.</p> <p>In honor of Delegate James Wickersham, who leaves this morning on the Orr stage for the Outside, over a hundred of his Fairbanks friends and supporters Gathered at the Auditorium last evening in a farewell banquet. Numerous talks were made during the course of the banquet and there was no lack of good feeling evident. Songs interspersed the informal talks, and the three hours passed as one.</p>

<p>Diary 22, 1912 November 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-7-</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>Mayor Driscoll introduced the toastmaster, E.B. Collins, one of the recently elected representatives to the first Alaskan legislature. Mr. Collins presided during the evening and acquitted himself well as a witty and interesting toastmaster.</p> <p>Judge Wickersham spoke at length to the assembled banqueters at the beginning of the bread-breaking, and touched upon matters of political importance to Alaskans. The audience was an attentive one throughout.</p> <p>A.R. Heilig, T.A. McGowan, Judge Louis K. Pratt, Judge Erwin, Judge Dillon, R.F. Roth and others spoke during the evening and all their speeches were listened to by the banqueters with unusual attentive interest. As nearly all of the speakers were of various political faiths, many references to their opponents were made, all in a good-natured and jocular manner. Albert Bell and Tom Gillies sang during the evening. "Big Bill" McPhee also addressed the assembled Fairbanksans and told one of his inimitably funny stories.</p> <p>There was no lack of eatables, and as for the liquid refreshments, an able committee did its duty nobly.</p> <p>At the close of the banquet, each of those who attended, bade Judge Wickersham farewell, wishing him a pleasant journey to his lawmaking duties at Washington.</p> <p>Left Fairbanks this morning at 9 o'clock on the stage -a four horse wagon - bound for the Outside. Besides Mrs. W-</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1912 November 7-8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>& me there are on the stage Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Crossley (U.S. Dist Atty) & baby, Mifs Lenore Hyde (Mrs. C's sister) Mr. A.R. Heilig & a Mrs. Julia Masterson ("Julia B"). Dinner at Bylers and tonight at Munsons Road House at the mouth of the Salcha.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-8th -</p> <p>Salcha to Cap. Martens at the Delta. Crossed the Tanana in a row boat while the ice is running</p>

	strong. Dropped my purse & before I discovered my loss of some of my paper money - about \$80 or \$100 - flew in the river & was lost - a fool & his money are soon parted!
Diary 22, 1912 November 9-10	9 th From Washburn - Delta - to Sullivan's Road House -on the Cut off - south of the Tanana - 23 miles - only -and remained here for the night. Harry Martin - stage driver this far - drove us - Debbie & I - out this far in 1907 - Bill Killby - drives the stage tomorrow from here to Donnelly's. -10 th – Sullivan's to Donnelly's. Jim Geoghegan is Road House Keeper here. Road rough and bad from Sullivan's but the weather is good - clear and just about zero all the time.
Diary 22, 1912 November 11-12	-11 th – Donnelly's - Rapids - Millers. John Bauman runs the Millers & gave us a fine dinner. This is the McDavitt's R. H. where we - Debbie & I - landed the night 3 or 4 years ago after a night storm which threatened us and the company with us. -12 th – Crossed the Alaskan range summit today - Miller - Yosts - Paxsons. We are at Paxsons tonight - in 1904 Bob Cole & I camped here - then- known as "Brush Camp" - on my first trip with dogteam from Valdes to Fairbanks.
Diary 22, 1912 November 13-14	-13 th – Came from Paxsons - Myers - to Sourdough Road House. Weather still good - still about zero. Debbie is not standing the trip as well as usual - it is tiresome riding in the sled day after day. we had the wagon from Fairbanks to miller road house -double enders sleds from there to Paxsons and the big state bob sleds today - & tomorrow. -14 th – Sour Dough to Gulkana. Buck Hoyt still runs this road-house - Mrs. Yeager in charge - Dick Gilleneau cook.
Diary 22, 1912 November 15-16	-15 – Gulkana to Willow Creek. Stopped an hour at Copper Center for lunch - Blix's will get charge of

	their old place in two weeks – [Wickersham wrote across the top of this entry: Frank Bingham] -16 th – Willow Creek to Tonsina. Jake Nefsted - "Tonsina Jake runs this place it is a fine house & well kept. We took lunch today with Kenny at his road house - he is a strong political booster of mine - and formerly from Buckley. Roads hard & very rough.
Diary 22, 1912 November 17	-17 th – Tonsina, to Chitina. Arrived here at an early hour this afternoon - we came on wagon from Copper Center - cobble stones are soft in comparison with the hard frozen rough roads - Debbie lost her hand satchel with her toilet articles - money & certificates of deposit of \$500- thinks she left it at Tonsina. All of our party goes to the "Overland Hotel" - Horace Leach's - no train to Cordova until Tuesday - baths for all - needed.
Diary 22, 1912 November 18-19	-18 th – Resting & cleaning up - meeting the people etc. -19 th – Chitina to Cordova over the Copper River & N.W. Ry -clear, cold & dry at Chitina - half way down it was snowing - 5 feet of snow - at Cordova warm & raining. We went to the Rainier-Grand Hotel - kept by my friend Harry Thisted - who gave us a fine room with a bath. Visited by many of my friends - political & otherwise. Cordial reception.
Diary 22, 1912 November 20	-20 th – Debbie resting - very tired & worn - I am visiting and consulting with my friends. Barnett & his attorneys & Geo. Smith - many others got in this afternoon on the steamer "Mariposa" Leave Debbie in Cordova and I go over to Valdes on Mariposa - left at 4:30 this afternoon. The criminal cases against Barnett - Parsons et. al. ready for trial here. Attys. Fink, West, Heilig, Crossley Gibson, Tozier aboard - Valdes - 10:30 tonight
Diary 22, 1912 November 21	-21 st – Valdes visiting my friends. Boyle, Wikidel, Ingram,

	<p>etc. Made a talk tonight in the court room to a large crowd, - subject - the Home Rule Bill & what the Legislature may do under it - The "Prospector" - newspaper, is as nasty & mean as it can be. <u>E. E. Richie & C. G. Wulf</u>, editors. The people of Valdes treat me in a most friendly & cordial way, but these two double cross scamps are as insulting & malicious as they can be. Am at the Seattle Hotel.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 22-23	<p style="text-align: center;">-22nd –</p> <p>Tramping around Valdes & visiting friends - calling on business men etc. Expect boat back from Seward tonight.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-23rd –</p> <p>Boat back from Seward - bid good by to Valdes - reached Cordova at 8 o'clock p.m. - Debbie has had good rest & pleasant time. Harry Thisted gives me a big finely mounted Moose head as an appreciation for passage of Home Rule bill - Boat goes out in the morning.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 24-25	<p style="text-align: center;">-24th –</p> <p>Left Cordova this forenoon on the "Mariposa" for Puget Sound, via Juneau. On board - Jack Dalton & wife - Judge Overfield, Clerk Larkin, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Ingells & many more of my acquaintances - many miners from Seward - Valdes, Cordova, Fairbanks, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-25 –</p> <p>Reached Icy Straits early in the evening - Juneau at midnight. Called Valentine up on Telephone - he was gruff but offered to send me his proxy for the meeting of the Nat. Prog. Com. at Chicago</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 25-27	<p style="text-align: center;">25</p> <p>on Dec. 10th. Tried to arrange through Judge Cobb for a permit to export my Harry Thisted Moose head - left Juneau at 2 in the morning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-26th –</p> <p>Through Chatham Straits & around the islands to miss Wrangell Narrows. Head winds, storms - disagreeable!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-27th –</p> <p>Ketchikan. Visited an hour with Forest J. Hunt who told me about his refusal to follow Valentine into a</p>

	<p>partisan fight & why the non-partisan legislative ticket beat Valentines ticket - combination.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 28-29	<p style="text-align: center;">-28th –</p> <p>Thanksgiving Day - down through the wonderful inland channels behind the islands - the Asia-American migration trail.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-29th –</p> <p>Charles Ingersoll - elected a member of the Legislature on the Non-partisan ticket against Valentine assures me that their ticket & fight was in my interest and not against it - they followed my suggestion at Ketchikan when I went into Alaska in September - to elect a non partisan ticket & he assures me of their support</p>
Diary 22, 1912 November 29-30	<p style="text-align: center;">29</p> <p>and entire sympathy. Still I am very sorry that Valentine was defeated -for he did more than any - or all - of them to secure Home Rule & better government for Alaska!!</p> <p>Crossing Straits of de Fuca at breakfast time this morning. <u>Reached Seattle at 11 a.m.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-30th –</p> <p>Going up to Buckley this evening - to Tacoma this afternoon to get my library etc. packed. Buckley - Enumclaw to visit Jennie - mother will be there.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 1-3	<p style="text-align: center;">Dec. 1st</p> <p>At Enumclaw visiting Jennie & the folks. Went to Buckley this evening. Visited Tom & Kate & stayed with mother - who has agreed to go to Washington with us.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-Dec. 2nd –</p> <p>Went to Tacoma - to pack my library - got a man from Vaughn & Merrill Co – book dealers - & we packed until midnight.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-3rd –</p> <p>Finished packing books - got my Caribou head packed also - for shipment to Washington. Visiting such of my friends as can see at Tacoma hotel.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 4-5	<p style="text-align: center;">-4th –</p> <p>The assay office gave me a statement of my gold dust - 750 ounces of dust - gold value \$12,752.06, silver value \$68.49 - total 12,820.55, charges \$47.35 - net total \$12,773.20</p>

	<p>Got my tickets etc. over Northern Pacific Ry - to Billings, Mont. & thence via the Burlington route to St Louis. - for Debbie, Mother & I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-Dec. 5th –</p> <p>Jen, May, Lucille & Debbie all busily engaged in preparing Mother for the journey. Left Seattle over N. P. Ry. at 4 o'clock p. m. - We have the Drawing Room - fine.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 6-9	<p style="text-align: center;">-6th –</p> <p>Saw Minnie (Mrs. Lake France) her husband, and Mildred & the boy at Spokane this morning. Spokane to Missoula today.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-7th –</p> <p>Billings to Sheridan, Wyo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-8th –</p> <p>Through Nebraska today via Lincoln</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-9th –</p> <p>We reached St. Louis this morning & went to the Maryland Hotel - met Darrell. He is well & looking fine. Mother & Debbie stood the trip better than I - for</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 9-10	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>I landed here full of a cold caught on the train. After I get them settled in the Hotel I am to go to Chicago to attend the Progressive Party meetings. Left St. Louis at 1 o'clock today for Chicago over the Wabash Ry-Reached Chicago at 9 p.m. - went to the Congress Hotel. Spent the night at the Turkish bath - trying to kill the cold out of my body - succeeded.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-10th –</p> <p>Conference of the leaders of the Progressive Party was held today in the Mezzanine room of the La Salle Hotel.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 10	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>Senator Dixon presided - Roosevelt spoke - also Jane Addams, Straus of N.Y. Boss Flynn of Pa – and a dozen more. I appeared as the proxy for E. Valentine, Pro. Nat. Committeeman for Alaska - & sat in the conference. Had lunch with Jud. Welliver of the "Times" of Wash. D. C. & McDonald, of Oklahoma - he who was Judge Reid's asst. clerk in Fairbanks.</p>

	<p>Attended the Prog. Banquet tonight at the Auditorium - heard Roosevelt - Beveridge , Straus & others. They all favor independence in the Prog. Party.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 11	<p style="text-align: center;">-11th –</p> <p>Attended meeting of the Nat. Progressive National Committee with a proxy from Valentine – the Nat. Com. from Alaska. Little was done - New York was chose as Nat Headquarters - with a bureau for Legislative research in Washington. Got acquainted with Gov. Otero of N. Mexico - am quite disappointed at the general inclination to do nothing - Still I hope the determination to open and maintain Nat. Hdqs. will tend to strengthen the progressive work - and may aid us in our Alaskan fight.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 12	<p style="text-align: center;">12/12/12 -12th –</p> <p>Left Chicago last night at 9 o'clock via the Chicago & Alton Ry. - landed in St Louis this morning at 7 a.m. Darrell has been denied his application to go to Washington for 2 months study in the gen foundry -</p> <p>We left St Louis today at Noon – 12:20, via the Vandalia line - across Ill. by dark. [Wickersham wrote diagonal across the page, 12th -12th -12th 12th day of the 12th month of 1912]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-13th –</p> <p>Reached Washington City today at 2 p.m. - & went to the Driscoll Hotel - N.W. Cor. capital grounds-</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 14-15	<p style="text-align: center;">-14th –</p> <p>In the office today trying to get hold of work - Nothing yet done by Com. of Congress on Alaska matters. Called up Prof. Alfred H. Brooks, member of the Alaska Ry. Com. - he says the Com. has not yet made any report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-15 –</p> <p>Out riding with Debbie & Mother - in the parks & around the White House & Public Buildings. Beautiful sunny day.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 16-17	<p style="text-align: center;">-16th –</p> <p>Received my certificate of Election as Delegate to the 63rd Congress from Acting Gov. Wm L. Distin, with a copy of the Canvassing Board's Report -</p>

	<p>containing the detailed statement of election returns.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-17th –</p> <p>Busy in office with George A. Jeffry, my clerk, in answering correspondence etc. Am getting in new shelves & preparing to put my library in shape - will add to & have many books bound - my Alaskan library.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 18-19	<p style="text-align: center;">-18th –</p> <p>Filed my certificate of election with Clerk of House of Rep. On Monday I wrote a letter & saw Sec. of Interior Walter I Fisher, in person and urged that a supplemental estimate be sent to Congress to cover the expense of holding the first legislative assembly at Juneau Alaska, on the first Monday in March - it had been overlooked & no appropriation asked for.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-19th –</p> <p>Recd letter from Sec. Fisher today saying that he had written to Sec. of Treas. recommending</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 19-22	<p style="text-align: center;">19</p> <p>that the estimate suggested in my letter be made - Busy trying to catch up with my correspondence –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-22-</p> <p>Out riding with Debbie & Mother. We are in 2 rooms at the Driscoll Hotel - a suite - nice, well furnished rooms, and we are comfortable. Hotel at corner of N.W. corner of Capitol grounds. There are several members there – Stephens of Texas, Kitchin of N.C., Lobeck of Nebraska, Murray of Mass, Collier of Miss, Disson of Miss etc.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 23	<p style="text-align: center;">-23rd –</p> <p>Called on Alfred H. Brooks, of the Alaska Geo. Service, about mining matters etc. & he went with me into the offices of the Alaska Railway Com. where I met Major Morrow, Messrs Ingersoll, Cox & Brooks, and talked over the subject of Ry's in Alaska. Their report will be ready in 2 weeks. I again assured them of my intention to support them & their recommendations - it is not possible to draw a law - a bill - until after we see the report, for it will be necessary to know what they report and recommend -</p>

Diary 22, 1912 December 25-26	<p style="text-align: center;">-25-</p> <p>Christmas Day - We had a fine dinner - Recd, box etc. from Jennie containing presents for Mother - went to the Theater Belasco's - saw "The Bird of Paradise - - A Hawaiian idyl</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-26th –</p> <p>The P-I from Seattle announces that the U.S. has brought a suit against the 3 corporations represented by Jarvis, Houston & Bullock - for fraud in sale of coal to Fts. Davis, St Michael & Liscum to recover \$100,000. on account of the Fraud. This was the cause of poor Jarvis death - Guggenheim frauds.</p>
Diary 22, 1912 December 26	<p style="text-align: center;">26</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNMENT SUES COAL COMPANIES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Seeks to Recover \$100,000 for Alleged Extortion on Sales to Alaska Forts.</p> <p>Suit for \$100,000 against the Pacific Coast Coal Company, the Northwestern Commercial Company, and the John J. Jenson Company was brought in behalf of the federal government in the United States district court, yesterday, on account of contracts entered into by the three companies with the government to supply coal to the military posts stationed at Fort Davis, Fort Saint Michael and Fort Liscum, during 1907, 1908 and 1909.</p> <p>The government charges in its complaint that after officers of these companies had induced proper officials to issue vouchers upon which they collected large sums of money, contrary to their representations, its officials, in fact, found that the bids submitted by these companies were "framed up" and not competitive bids, and that the government is, therefore, entitled to recoup damages in the amount named.</p> <p>The government is represented by United States District Attorney B.W. Coiner and United States District Attorney B.S. Rodly, of Nome, Alaska.</p> <p>After I "kicked him into action" my dear Coz. the Atty. Genl. keeps this bunch of thieves busy.</p>

	Poor Jarvis! He escaped. The "Guggs" keep the money, though.
Diary 22, 1912 December 28	-28 th – Have prepared, in connection with Mr. John C. Howard, Atty. at Law, Wash. D.C. the brief in the case of Matheson v. U.S. on appeal from Alaska - convicted murder in 1st degree - sentence Life Imprisonment - & will file it next week. There is a slender chance for reversal, but I am obliged to prepare & file the brief since Dillon took the appeal in my name! I am a member of the bar of the Up. Ct. & must complete the case, or risk a criticism for <u>trifling with</u> that August tribunals dignity.
Diary 22, 1912 December 29	-29 th – Sunday: Mother, Debbie & I took an automobile ride over to historic Arlington - for a hundred years the fashionable home of Revolutionary and later aristocracy - now the resting place of the Nations historic dead heroes - Some day the making of National cemeteries must cease or the living will have no resting place. Mr. Hugh Morrison, Asst. Librarian, is assisting me in preparing an index to all Alaska Pub. Docs, and I am gathering them, binding & creating a mass of Alaskana that will be both valuable and historically interesting
Diary 22, 1912 December 31	[clipping] HOGGATT NAMED The proxy of Republican National Committeeman Bayless for the Republican party conference called for next month by Chairman Charles D. Hilles, has been forwarded to W.B. Hoggatt, former governor, who will represent the Alaskan end of the Republican party. -Dec. 31, 1912- I deposited \$5,000. ⁰⁰ in the East Washington Savings Bank today – Savings deposit – and will have an allowance of 3% interest – can draw at any time. Geo. T. Reid, Esq. Tacoma, has in his hands and loaned \$18,000. ⁰⁰ & Julius Hoffman, Fairbanks, Ala. has \$2,000. secured by Mtg. – Making \$25,000. ⁰⁰ all told, in cash. <u>Good bye 1912.</u>
Diary 22, 1913	<u>January 1st 1913.</u>

January 1-2	Worked in the office all day on Matheson Brief -in Sup. Ct. U.S. from Alaska. Chases theater tonight with Debbie & Mother. Jany 2 nd , 1913. Am putting in new shelving & getting ready to put up my old "Alaskana" library. Mr. Hugh Morrison, Asst. Lib. is at work finishing up my lists of Alaska Pub. Doc's.
Diary 22, 1913 January 3	3 [clipping] FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1913 Congressman Drowns Self At Colon [portrait of :] CONGRESSMAN W.W. WEDEMEYER
Diary 22, 1913 January 3	3 [clipping] CONGRESSMAN, MAD OVER HIS DEFEAT, COMMITS SUICIDE Wedemeyer Leaps Into Sea on Way Home From Panama. Suffering from a mental derangement thought to have been due to his defeat for re-election to Congress, W.W. Wedemeyer, escaped from an attendant and ended his life by jumping into the harbor at Colon last night. He was aboard the steamer Panama, which was to have brought him to the United States. News of the suicide reached Washington by wireless this afternoon. The body was not recovered. There are too many sharks in the harbor of Colon and the fate of the Michigan Congressman is fairly certain. Tried to Die Before. The Michigan Congressman went to the Panama Canal Zone with a party which arrived just when President Taft was leaving. Wedemeyer showed signs of derangement on the trip South, attempting then to jump overboard. After the party landed the defeated Congressman appeared to be better. Soon he became violent and was sent to the hospital at Ancon. It was proposed that he be sent back to the United States on the battleship Arkansas or Delaware. It was thought that it would

	<p>be as well to send him home on one of the Isthmian vessels. The Panama is a Government vessel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Born In Michigan.</p> <p>Congressman Wedemeyer was born in Michigan in 1873. He was graduated from the University of Michigan and was deputy commissioner of railroads. In 1899 he began practicing law in Ann Arbor, and except for a brief career as American consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, in South America, practiced law until his election to Congress in 1910. He was married in 1901.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 January 7-8	<p style="text-align: center;">-7th –</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUSH TO STAKE CLAIMS Result of New Law Going Into Effect Reducing Size.</p> <p>By Cable to the Associated Press.</p> <p>Nome, Alaska, Jan. 2.- As a result of the new law reducing the size of mining claims, which went into effect yesterday, there was a great rush to stake new claims. More individual claims were staked than ever before.</p> <p>Am greatly pleased to find that my Alaska mining bill to limit the staking of placer claims by power of Atty. etc. is working in a very satisfactory way & that the miners are pleased with it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-8th –</p> <p>A day or two ago I asked Rev. S. Hall Young, Ex Gov. Brady & Don McKenzie to meet today & go & see Senator Nelson & persuade him to pass the Alaska Indigent Bill.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 January 8	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>They went to see him today & he prophesized to be surprised that the bill had not passed etc. He introduced S. 267 and the Senate did pass it: - it then came over to the House - the House Com. on Ter. struck out all of the Nelson bill & substituted (substantially) my bill No 21773, Mch 12, 1912 & as amended we passed the bill in the House. When it went back to the Senate Nelson had it referred to the Senate Com. on Ter. & there it lies. He now says that that Com. may pass it - & asked</p>

	<p>McKenzie to look after it!!</p>
Diary 22, 1913 January 9	<p style="text-align: center;">-9th –</p> <p>had neglected to pay my life Ins. but sent it this morning by postal telegraph to Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.</p> <p>Yesterday there were in my office the following Alaskans:</p> <p><u>Dr. S. Hall Young.</u> <u>Ex-Gov. John G. Brady</u> <u>D. A. M^ckenzie,</u> <u>Major John E. Ballaine,</u> <u>P. I. M^cdonald & Wife,</u> <u>Capt. & Mrs. Leinschmidt</u> <u>Mifs L. M. Kelley. (now Mrs. Louis S. McClellan)</u></p>
Diary 22, 1913 January 10	<p style="text-align: center;">-10th –</p> <p>Chas. G. Heifner, from Seattle came to town from New York last evening - & showed up in my office this morning.</p> <p>Rev. S. Hall young went back to New York last night.</p> <p>We have gone over the question of seeing Mr. Wilson -& Heifner will go to see him & explain the Alaska situation. I am somewhat concerned on account of Ballaine's claim that he will be able to manage Wilson - he cannot, but he can do much to unsettle things & give us trouble - he cant be trusted - bad judgment.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 January 11	<p style="text-align: center;">-11th –</p> <p>Attended Nat. Geo. Soc. Banquet tonight. [Wickersham attached his banquet program and menu]</p> <p>It was a great affair - 300 or more persons - members of the N.G.S. the greatest meeting the Society has ever held since Perry who found the North Pole & Amundson who discovered the South Pole described their respective victories [Amundsen was listed here as one of the "toasters"]</p>
Diary 22, 1913 January 14-17	<p style="text-align: center;">-14th –</p> <p>Had a meeting of Alaskans in my office tonight - Joslin, McKenzie, McDonald, Ashmun Brown, & Schwartz - the latter not an Alaskan - but greatly interested in a law to give Alaska Coal men a right to go into court with their claims & have an</p>

	adjudication according to the law & the evidence. -17 th – All Alaskans went with me to Com. on Pub. Bldg. today to get Cordova bill reported - but it went over till Monday. Fishery Hearing tonight - Senator Jones.
Diary 22, 1913 January 18	-18 th Had a full hearing last night before Senator Jones as chairman Sub. Com. Senate Com. on Fisheries. Sharp exchanges between self and the representatives of the Alaska Packers Assoc. Sub. Com. of Com on Public Bldgs, House, today voted to give me \$100,000 appropriation for a public building at Cordova. Sent telegram to Thisted - think I can get the bill through. Will go to work now on Valdes Dyke Bill - Heifner will help me hard
Diary 22, 1913 January 19-21	-19 th – Senator Jones again offered the Valdes dyke item as an amendment to the River & Harbor bill - I will try again to get Ch. Sparkman of the House Com. to agree to it. -21 st - Hearing today on bill extending time of Alaska Northern Ry. to file maps of railway - present Boland & Patrick for A. N. Ry. Joslin, McKenzie & others. Ballaine & Heifner are still here. R. R. Hunter, (Bob) of Cordova is here & leaves tonight for west. He is trying to get J. W. Little of Prince William Sound appointed U.S. Marshal - <u>Loaned</u> him \$25 ⁰⁰ to aid him home.
Diary 22, 1913 January 22	-22 nd – The Alaska Ry. Commission made its report yesterday afternoon to the President - I have just called up the Sec. to Pres. who informs me that a message is being prepared & that it will be sent to Congress in a day or two. I have also just prepared an amendment to the Ry. law of Alaska which I propose to introduce laying a tax of 1% on the gross earnings on Ry's in lieu of the license tax of \$100. per mile - the purpose is to aid the small roads which do not make enough to keep up running expenses.
Diary 22, 1913	-23 rd –

January 23	Darrell has just been detailed to report Feb. 9 on board the U.S. <u>Iowa</u> , at Philadelphia as Chief Engineer - this is a good assignment and a responsible one for a "bull" Lieutenant. He now stands 2/3 of the way up the list of officers in the U.S. Navy - and his promotion will be quite rapid in comparison with the conditions in the Navy of only a few years ago. He is 30 years old, 6 feet & 2 inches tall, weighs 230 & is too retiring and modest for his own good - I fear
Diary 22, 1913 January 24	-24 th – I introduced a special bill today to give coal claimants in Alaska a right to a suit in equity in Alaskan courts so that they may get a determination of their right at an early date. McDonald - one of the claimants is here & I introduced the special bill to satisfy him - it cannot pass at this session. I am also stirring up the Post Office Dept. on account of mails - none from Cordova to Fairbanks since Dec. 20. -the Copper River Ry. is blockaded by snow slides - the Dept. is moving - slowly.
Diary 22, 1913 January 25	-25 th – With Mr. Hugh Morrison's assistance I am working hard to secure my complete list of public documents (U.S. Pub. Doc's) relating to Alaska. We are pretty well along with the list and before long I will have completed it. Our office is piled full of books - and we are indexing, clipping, cutting & preparing them for binding. It is truly a big task, but one filled with satisfaction & pleasure, for we are succeeding nicely - but it costs money - and time and much detailed work.
Diary 22, 1913 January 26-29	-26 th – Darrell went over to Annapolis this morning to be present at the final ceremonies of placing the body of John Paul Jones in the mausoleum prepared for it by the United States. Darrell was on the vessel that brought the body from France four or five years ago. -29 th – Heifner trying (so far in vain) to aid me to get my Democratic friends to pass the Valdes Dyke bill - Got hearing for Friday on my bill to allow the courts to try title to Alaska Coal lands - Com. on Ter.

<p>Diary 22, 1913 January 30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-30th –</p> <p>On yesterday Humphrey, of Seattle, Wash, introduced another bill H.R. 28503, to prevent the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co from carrying freight from Seattle to Alaska. It was referred to the Com. on Ways & Means & I must follow it up & beat it.</p> <p>Chas. G. Heifner is trying to get Fitzgerald, Ch. App, Com. to recommend the Valdes Dyke bill - we are promised a hearing - but!</p> <p>The Century for Feb. 1913 has an Alaska article on Alaska - it looks like an inspired article from the Guggs - it is by Alfred Holman, Ed. San Francisco "Argonaut", formerly Ed. of the Seattle Post Intelligencer.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 February 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Febery. 1st</p> <p>Had a hearing before Com on Ways & Means this afternoon in opposition to Humphreys Bill H.R. 28.503 (also H.R. 23.067 & Rep. 653) which is aimed to prevent the Canadian Pac. or the White Pass & Yukon Routes from carrying freight into Alaska. When I had first stated the case Ch. Underwood smilingly said that he did not think it necessary for me to take any time in presenting my objections - that if the Com. at any time considered seriously the matter of the bill he would notify me & I could then be heard - whereupon I, too, smiled and left the remnant of the bill with the Com – <u>dead</u>.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 February 2-3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2nd.</p> <p>Heifner went over to Trenton, N.J. today - he took my letter to him explaining Alaska situation & said he intended to say to President elect Wilson that he ought to call me into consultation on Alaska matters before he attempts to announce any policy thereon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3rd.</p> <p>Hearing today before Com. on Ter. on my bill to authorize Alaska Coal Claimants to bring suits in Equity to try their titles against the U.S. Hearing - I spoke first - then Callbreath - then Joslin - then the hearing adjourned until tomorrow.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 February 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-4th –</p> <p>Hearing continued this morning on my bill to enable</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">-30th –</p> <p>Alaska claimants to coal lands to bring suits in court, etc, Joslin had just commenced when Sec. of Interior Fisher came in - When Joslin concluded Fisher began and talked all day - until 5 o'clock this afternoon - in opposition. He is a man of strong character - virile - keen, analytical & unscrupulous - his promises of reform in Alaska litigation etc. very much impressed the committee &, I think, will cause the Com. to report against our bill - & Alaska will still go on "bottled up" as before.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 February 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-5-</p> <p>Joslin talked to the Com. on Ter. in Answer to Fisher today - for 2 hours - but "nothing doing." Chas G. Heifner & John F. Ballaine, of Seattle, went over to Trenton, J.J. Sunday to call on President Wilson - especially about politics & Alaska. Ballaine has just returned & tells me: On Monday they called. Tumulty, sec. told Heifner - Wilson very busy but would see etc. Heifner shown into the "inner office" & waited & waited & waited! Finally Wilson came in & told Heifner that he would not talk politics or Alaska until after March 4 & they came away - Ballaine did not see Wilson at all & only knows about what occurred in "inner office" by what Heifner told him. I am first wondering if foxy Mr. Heifner did not "ditch" Ballaine, in whom he has no confidence, and have his own talk with Wilson.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 February 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-6th –</p> <p>President sent Message Congress today with Rep. Alaska Ry. Com:</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">URGES ALASKA ROILROADS President Taft Would Have Government Build Two Lines.</p> <p>Alaska's vast resources can best be brought within reach of the world in the opinion of President Taft by the construction, with government assistance, of two railway lines from the Alaskan coast to the interior, ownership of which shall be vested in the government, but which shall be operated by private parties under lease.</p>

	<p>In a special message transmitting to Congress the report of the Alaskan railway commission, the President today strongly urged legislation along these lines, asking that the government either guarantee the principal and interest of bonds necessary to build the roads or construct them.</p> <p>"I am very much opposed to government operation, but I believe that government ownership with private operation under lease is the proper solution," wrote the President.</p> <p>One road recommended by the commission would connect Cordova with Fairbanks by way of Chitina, the other would link Seward with Iditarod. The first would open up the Bering river coal field; the other the Matanuska field. The two roads would have a total mileage with branches of 733 miles and would cost about \$35,000,000.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 7	<p style="text-align: center;">-7th -</p> <p>Hearings Alaska bill continued before the Com. on Ter. I am satisfied that the Com. is against our bill -</p> <p>The Alaska Ry. Com. bill referred to Com. on Ter. & Chairman Humphrey appointed sub-corn. Humphrey, Hardy Wickersham to examine & determine what maps should be printed with it. We agreed that small maps should be printed with Rep. but large ones should go into an atlas - Ballaine, of Seward, is very much disappointed that Seward was not named as the only place - terminal - the Ry Com. preferred Cordova!!</p> <p>I sent telegram to <u>H. Thisted</u>, Cordova</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 8-9	<p style="text-align: center;">8th.</p> <p>Senate yesterday appointed Senators Nelson, Burnham & Chamberlain Conferees on S. 267, indigent bill & House will now appoint like Com. & I hope to get the bill through.</p> <p>No hearing today before Com. on Ter. on coal court bill.</p> <p>Am busy on "Alaskana" - Elliott, Henry W. seal expert agrees to help me some with my Alaska statistics - tomorrow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9th</p> <p>In office all day with H.W. Elliott, seal expert, talking Alaska & its early Am history. Geo. took some of his dictation in shorthand.</p>

Diary 22, 1913 February 10	<p style="text-align: center;">-10th -</p> <p>Could not get hearing today on the Alaska coal court bill - the Com is against us - but I intend to make them go on record for it is a subject that will come back to plague them -</p> <p>Mail out from interior of Alaska yesterday & today -& also Wm H. Whittlesey, of Seward, got in today with a list of Democrats which is to be appointed to office there by Mr. Wilson Immediately after the 4th of March -</p> <p>"Massa Jedge" Erwin is also on the way here - he is to be U.S. Marshal at Fairbanks - Major Strong is to be Governor!!</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 11	<p style="text-align: center;">-11th -</p> <p>Have concluded to start West on next Sunday - will go to Illinois with Mother to visit our old home - stay there a week and then go to Seattle with her & thence to Juneau so as to be present at the opening of the First Legislature ever held in Alaska.</p> <p>Am today busy answering correspondence, etc. Have been trying to get the Conference Com's of the Senate & House to meet & pass the Indigent Bill -</p> <p>No hearing on Coal Const bill until Thursday evening.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February	<p style="text-align: center;">[inside back cover]</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p>From Delegate Wickersham of Alaska I am Greatly Pleased That the Struggle is Rapidly Culminating in a Victory for Home Rule. House of Representatives, U.S., Committee on Military Affairs, Washington, D.C., January 27, 1913. Mr. Patrick Ford, Editor The Irish World: Dear Sir: * * * I am greatly pleased that the principle of self-Government for Ireland is rapidly culminating in a victory for those who have so long fought for the Irish Home Rule Bill. My interest in it has been deeply aroused by my own four years' fight for Home Rule for the people of the Territory of Alaska, whom I have the honor to represent as Delegate in Congress. Our home rule Bill passed Congress and was approved by the President on</p>

	<p>August 24, 1912, and the first Legislature in the Territory of Alaska will meet at the Capital at Juneau on the first Monday in March, 1913, after forty-five years of rule from Washington - 5,000 miles distant from our homes. - Very truly yours, James Wickersham.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February	<p>[clipping] Uprising in Fairbanks Fairbanks, Jan. 6 - The town was thrown into considerable excitement last night when about twenty-five women paraded through the streets bearing torches and banners, the latter bearing such inscriptions as: "John Clark, the Honest Lawyer, Violator of Oaths, Falsifier of Records, Tool of Thieves, Hand Man of Crooks; "Justice and Law is for Crooks;" "To Hell With the Alaska Code, It Protects Thieves;" "John McGinn, How Much Did You Get to Forget?" "Barnett, the Thief; Crooks and Tools see Alike and Talk Alike" The parade started at 8 o'clock last evening, marching from Lacey street down Front to Cushman, where they halted and made speeches against all the witnesses for the defense in the bank cases, then they erected a scaffold bearing the figures of John L. McGinn on one side and John Clark on the other, with the Alaska Code in the center, to which they set the flames. The entire population of the community witnessed the demonstration. The women have the sympathy of most of the community. The meeting dispersed with three rousing cheers for those who remained steadfast for the people. The commercial club is in session tonight preparing a sever arraignment by wire to the department of justice. The feeling here is fully as intense as it was when the women of the city started to tear the clothing from the person of Mrs. Barnette, and when the former banker found it safer to leave the community by private conveyance than by the stage for fear of being mobbed; he and his wife having left town at night guarded by a deputy United States marshal, in a private sleigh, overtaking the previous morning's stage at Byler's</p>

	<p>as per previous arrangement made with the Northern Commercial company. - Alaska Daily Dispatch.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 13-14	<p>-13th – Had another "Hearing" tonight before the Com. on Ter. - I talked 2- hours on the Coal Court Bill & also on the Leasing Bill - Nothing will be done this session but I wanted to answer Sec. Fisher's argument & try to reach those members of the Com who will hold over to the next Sess- -14th – J.P. McDonald talked to the Com. this forenoon in favor of the Alaska Court bill - he made a good impression -Sec. Fisher is working quietly with the Com against us.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 15	<p>-15th – Uncle Joe Cannon's dinner tonight at Raleigh was <u>great!</u> [invitation card:] 39 Complimentary Dinner To Hon. Joseph g. Cannon Saturday Evening, February 15, 1913 Seven O'clock Hon. James Wickersham Present this card RALEIGH HOTEL 500 prominent men present including Pres. Chief Justice U.S. etc. etc.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 16	<p>-16th – Chas. E. Heifner came over to the Hotel to say good bye & also to tell me that Ex. Senator Turner of Wash, told a lady - who told some one else who told Heifner that Hugh Wallace - of Tacoma - is to be Sec. of the Navy -Heifner is greatly excited & is going over to see Pres. Elect - Wilson, at once, & tell him what a bad man Wallace is- Mother & I left Washington at 4:10 this afternoon for the West. Passed Harpers Ferry before dark. Debbie will stay in Washington until I get back from Juneau - where I go to opening Legislature</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 17	<p>-17th – Across Ohio, Ind & Ill. arrived at Sandoval at 5 o'clock this evening. Went to Colonial Hotel - probably so called because it was last cleaned up</p>

	<p>in colonial days. Mother went over & visited with Mrs. Nellie Sherman, now a widow with grown children - years ago Nellie Weeden of Fairman - "Hogback" when we lived there. Sandoval has 2 coal mines & accompanying dirt -but has improved but little since I knew it years ago. The trees are larger - the buildings smaller. There is no familiar face & no pleasure in staying here.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 18	<p style="text-align: center;">-18th -</p> <p>Mrs. Dean (Nellie Newbys aunt who used to live a mile north of Sandoval) now lives in Sandoval & I called. She is well preserved - a widow & now has a large income from oil wells on land a mile north of town. She gave me Nellie's address: <u>Mrs. E.J. McCarthy, 613 Dallas St., El Paso, Texas.</u> Nellie has been married twice but has no children. Her husband is a railroad man. At noon we left in carriage for Patoka via Fairman. Oil field north of town – 2 sq. mi. Large yield – spoils beauty of farms. Fairman looks aged & gray - but</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 18-19	<p style="text-align: center;">-18th -</p> <p>there is nothing there that interests us. We stopped to visit Sam Carrigan but he was not at home. East Fork is now stripped of the heavy forests which lined its banks when I aided in cutting it 40 years ago. Reached Patoka at 5.p.m. & went to Aunt Becky Carters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-19th -</p> <p>Bob. Simcox is old; feeble; wrinkled - aged & gray. Tom Nichols - Job Creese - Mart Nelson Tom Porter, Doctor Rogers, Squire Farmer - I find few friends left and they are in the sear & yellow leaf. Hester Smith Amcox – ditto</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 20	<p style="text-align: center;">-20th -</p> <p>My cousin Ben Wickersham lives here - he is a mechanic & a hard working man. He has 5 children - the oldest daughter married - his oldest son, Dan, is a mechanic & seems to be a fine clean boy - I have visited around town down to Deer Creek - the old Swimming Hole - down to visit the Wheelers - Jennie is at home - she was my teacher 40 years ago.</p>

	<p>Patoka has improved much more than Sandoval - it is clean. Saw Dow Newman, Bill Chandler, Al. Alexander, Mrs. Johnson, Frank Cooper, etc.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 20	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>When we drove up from Sandoval we came by the old home-where my mother went as a 19 year old bride in 1856 - & where I was born in 1857. Four large silver leaf trees are yet growing which mother tells me I brought from Grand Pa McHaney's & planted there more than 50 years ago! We had dinner yesterday with Squire Farmer & today I took dinner with Bob & Hester Simcox - Her oldest daughter - Mrs. Anna Livesy - my old schoolmate is at home with her —</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 20	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>though she lives in California. Saw Toni Quayle - his father is dead - his mother is with Mona in Salem. I did not see Mona - the old brick school house of 1876-7 burned & another - facing south -is in its place. Patoka is twice its older size - has fine concrete sidewalks, new buildings & is really quite a fine town. My old schoolmate Chas. Blankenship is a merchant & Banker. John Simcox also runs a store. Timber is all gone from streams & valleys.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 21	<p style="text-align: center;">-21st -</p> <p>Ed. Irwin is married to my Aunt Becky's daughter - she is in Effingham at the Hospital. He came home a day or two ago to say that the Doctors report her dying with Cancer. We left Patoka this morning for Vandalia - Greenville & then to St Louis - on our way West. My cousin John Wickersham was on the train & I had a good visit with him to Greenville where he lives. We met Ed. Irwin & his wife at Vandalia & visited with them for 2 hours. We went on to Greenville to</p>
Diary 22, 1913 February 21	<p style="text-align: center;">21</p> <p>visit Mothers friend of her youth - Miss. Margaret Reavis - only to be told that she died a week ago - on the day & just before she received the letter saying we were coming. Saw John Wickersham's 2nd & present wife - she looks tough - & I don't blame him for not living</p>

	with her. While at Vandalia I had a good visit with Ed. Dieckman, who studied law in Gov. Palmer's office in 1878 while I was there. He also was Debbie's first beau - He is short -& runs a
Diary 22, 1913 February 21-22	21 dairy - He married a Miss Thees - & when she died 11 years ago married again - has a flock of children & looks like he plays checkers. We went on to St Louis - bought tickets for the west & at 9. o'clock boarded the train - C.B. & Q. for the coast. -22- Kansas City early - we took taxi & went up to the "Baltimore Hotel" & had breakfast. Saw Wyandotte (Kansas City, Kan), Quindaro, Delaware – Leavenworth etc St Joe - Lincoln, Nebraska.-
Diary 22, 1913 February 23-25	-23 rd - Edgemont, Dak. this morning at Breakfast. Billings at night. -24 th – Missoula - Spokane - Mother is a good traveler - she has good health - strength and does not annoy one with nervous fancies - but is quiet & happy. -25 th – We arrived in Seattle at 8. a.m. - & went to the Rainer-Grand Hotel. I telegraphed to Jennie from Spokane yesterday evening she & Lucille & Charlie Taylor met us here & Mother will go home with them this afternoon.
Diary 22, 1913 February 26	-26 th – Many of my Alaska friends calling - took lunch today at Arctic Club with Lechey - we discussed Alaska situations etc. Judge Winn of Juneau called - he had just got in on the "Jefferson" on his way to Washington to fight a combination - Jennings, Cheney, & <u>Shackleford</u> - who employed Cheney for his "Big Interests" as soon as it was supposed Cheney would be made Democratic Nat. Com. A vicious fight seems to be on between the warring factions of the Democrats in Alaska - I sent Winn to Heifner - but I intend to keep oat until they are fighting openly so
Diary 22, 1913	26

February 26	that it will not appear that I have anything to do with beginning the row. Winn said that Dan Sutherland, Driscoll & Valentine wanted me to go back to Washington with him & aid him in his fight - I received a telegram from my Washington office signed by Sutherland, Valentine & Driscoll requesting me to remain there & fight the combination aforesaid - but I will go on to Juneau for a few days - there is plenty of time. The Special Session of Congress will meet on April 1st. I called & had a long talk with Parsons, of the Dexter Horton Bank - he told me
Diary 22, 1913 February 26-28	-26- that Louis Rhodes told him that our 8 quartz claims on Goessman Hill adjoining Rhodes claims were rich - Rhodes is taking \$28,000 a month. Parsons wants me to go in & get an option on the 8 claims - he & Rhodes - seem to wish to consolidate the claims. Told him I would in June. -27 th – Have my ticket for Saturday night on Str. "Northwestern" for Juneau. Answered correspondence etc. -28 th – Went over to Tacoma & saw George T. Reid - about my taxes. Also saw Charley Peterson about the ditch on Reservation lands.
Diary 22, 1913 March 1	-March 1 st – Loaned Tommy Watson \$25.00 to go to Valdes with -that makes \$75.00 Left Seattle this evening at 9 o'clock. Many Alaskans down to the wharf to see the boat off north: Went out to the University last evening (Friday) with George Baldwin & Judge Fred. M. Brown, & talked to the mining class students on Alaska." Also called on Wells, Editor of the "Sun" - a new paper in which John P. Harman is interested & talked Alaska. Have had a pretty good visit to Seattle - also wrote a letter to Debbie –
Diary 22, 1913 March 2	March 2 nd - Fine warm moist Sunday - Gulf of Georgia & passed through Seymour narrows before dark.

	<p>On board: John W. Troy going to Juneau to run Major Strong's paper while he goes to Washington to get appointed Governor: also Hunter, Kittleson, John Mihalsik, & Gus. Peterson, en route to Fairbanks. I have the room No 19 - bridal chamber - the Northwestern is an old craft - and dirty - but seems a good safe craft. Also on board going to Juneau to contest –Aldrich's seat in the legislature!</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 3-4	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>March 3-</u></p> <p>Passing through the splendid inside passage below Dixon Entrance. It is a fine mild day & the high mountains -snow clad - with evergreen timber halfway to the summits -hazy fogs hanging along the crags floating lazily in from the sea - it is a glorious view - a fine highway-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-4th –</p> <p>Ketchikan at midnight - met a Com. of fishermen & consulted with them about fishery laws etc. Too late to see many people - Left 4 o'clock for Juneau outside passage.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 5	<p style="text-align: center;">-5th –</p> <p>Arrived in Juneau this morning early. Learned that Pres. Wilson had appointed Franklin K. Lane Sec. of Interior - I am as much pleased as I was four years ago when Ballinger was appointed - for, as in that case, I have known Lane for many years - Pete has been friendly to me & ought to know Alaska - <u>but</u> - well I was so damnably disappointed with the Ballinger - Taft treatment of me & Alaska that I will never be as optimistic again - we will wait & see what he does before crowing. Still it looks good</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 5	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>at this distance. The legislature has been organized - Ray was elected Pres. of the Senate & Collins speaker of the House.</p> <p>The people are treating me in a royal manner - both Houses today passed resolutions to meet in joint session and request me to speak to them - gave me the courtesies of the floor, etc. I telegraphed to Washington asking George to tell me what of Alaska Legislation had passed</p>

	<p>Congress. Dinner tonight with Dr. Boyle, Sutherland, Driscoll & Valentine -things going friendly - have read Gov. Clarks message</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 5-6	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>& defense of his position. I shall make it clear when I talk to the Legislature.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-6th –</p> <p>Recd, telegram from Jeffrey, Wash. D.C. as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Washington, D.C. March 6, 1913 Hon. James W— Juneau, Alaska <u>Valdes dyke item, Cordova item, and Indigent Bill passed.</u> Rough proof codes mailed, expect release of completed sets tomorrow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G.A. Jeffery, Sec. to Delegate from Alaska That is great! and I am pleased as those are the only bills I have worked for at this last session</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 6	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>which I expected to pass.</p> <p>Also received telegram from Sec. of Interior giving copy of appropriation for paying mileage of legislators. Took dinner tonight at Cobb's - Sutherland, Driscoll, Gaffney & I. <u>Very enjoyable.</u> The "Dispatch" yesterday had a most flattering editorial giving me credit for Home Rule bill & other legislation of value to Alaska.</p> <p>Was given notice by Speaker Collins & Pres. of the Senate Ray, that an invitation would be given me to address the Legislature in joint session - the fix date.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 7-9	<p style="text-align: center;">-7th –</p> <p><u>Recd. a formal invitation today to address the legislature in joint session on Monday evening at 8:30.</u></p> <p>I accepted and will prepare the address with some care. News from Washington that complete change of administration -Lane, Sec Int. is announcing that he will hear Alaskans, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-9th –</p> <p>Am working on my address for tomorrow evening - Dinner tonight at Valentines. Driscoll, Sutherland & Boyle.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 10	<p style="text-align: center;">-10th –</p> <p>Delivered my address tonight before the joint</p>

	<p>session of the Alaska Legislature. Before I came I was informed that the Big Interests -the Alaska Syndicate & Alaska Fish just had secured the active sympathy of a majority of the Senate & when I saw Ingersoll's opening speech on the first day of the Legislature I saw the scheme - to prevent the passage of necessary legislation at this legislature by declaring that the Organic Act did not give</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 10	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>power to the legislature to pass such laws as are necessary in the development of Alaska, & determined to meet it with force. Gov. Clark in his Message also took the same position - of course the big interests who know the legislature dare not pass such laws as they want know also that they might be secured <u>not</u> to pass such as the people want. In my address I called attention to this effort of Ingersoll & Clark & condemned it in vigorous language. I did it because I know that the Big Interests have already</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 10	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>secured control of the Senate & I wanted to make the issue plain. Senator Bruner first objected to my reference to Ingersoll - the Pres. of the Senate, presiding, put the question whether I should be allowed to go ahead with my remarks and 3 Senators - Bruner, Freeding & Fripp voted against me - & Stubbins - in the House. When I proceeded Bruner got up and left the Hall in the most insulting way possible but the majority of the Legislature & the people seem to be with me - anyway I gave them some good advice - & they will heed it.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 10	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>[insert] SPEECH OF HON. JAMES WICKERSHAM "Pursuant to a joint resolution unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Legislature, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House extended to me a joint request to address the members of the Legislature, at a joint assembly, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, this evening. The invitation was accepted and my purpose is to address you upon the legislative needs of Alaska and how to secure</p>

	<p>the wisest and best legislation through frank consultation and cooperation between the people's legislative representatives in both the National and territorial legislatures. "The Constitution of the United States gives Congress supreme legislative power in a territory. In pursuance to a policy older even than the Constitution, Congress has invariably created a legislative body in each territory, and has by law given that local and temporary body such legislative power as it deemed wise, having due regard to the conditions existing in and surrounding each territory. Congress is not obliged to create a territorial legislature, as you may witness from the fact that Alaska did not have such a body from 1867 until it was created by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912. Nor is Congress compelled to give the legislature of a territory any defined or specific powers, but it may authorize it to exercise such powers as in its discretion it may think wise. While all organic acts creating legislatures in the territories have a general similarity, no two have been exactly alike and a wide divergence will be found in many cases upon critical comparison. "Congress could not, if it would, and it never has attempted, to confer any exclusive power of legislation upon a territorial legislature. The Constitution of the United States has placed the supreme power in Congress, and in aid of its constitutional duty Congress extends a limited portion of its power to the local body, having always the reserved constitutional power and duty to control or even destroy the legislative work of the territorial body. Congress may legislate directly for this territory upon all subjects which it has given the territorial body power over; it may repeal any act of the territorial legislature, it may make a void act of the territorial body valid, or a valid act void. Congress has the constitutional right to repeal the act creating the territorial legislature and to repeal every law passed by it. "While the powers of the territorial legislature are thus conferred by Congress, and may be</p>
--	--

withdrawn at its discretion, yet while they exist and are exercised in accordance with the organic act they are as valid and constitutional as those exercised by congress itself. Your body is a branch of Congress, organized by it in aid of its constitutional duty to make laws for the people of the territories, and when you act within the terms of the organic law of your creation your enactments are as valid and binding as the laws of Congress.

“In this, as in all other territories, there is the dual legislative power always existing. Congress has created the territorial legislature without abdicating its constitutional duty to the supreme control, and has in all cases provided by law for the election of a Delegate to Congress from the territory and has given him most of the powers and privileges of a representative in Congress. The delegate from a territory is not a constitutional officer, and only acts through the power conferred by a law of Congress. His power is similar to that conferred upon the territorial legislature, and may be withdrawn by an act of Congress. The law provides that a delegate shall have and exercise all the powers of a representative in Congress except that he shall not vote.

“By the command of the people of the Territory of Alaska, I represent them as Delegate in Congress, the National Legislature, while you represent them in the Territorial Legislature. It is as clearly our duty to consult and cooperate in securing needed legislation for our constituents in Alaska, as it is for the members of the two houses of the local legislature to do so. I have come from the capitol of the nation to the capitol of the territory with only that object in view-because it is my duty to do so under the law and the command of the electors of Alaska. My presence here, at your request, is an acknowledgement of our mutual submission to that law and duty.

“I wish to consult and cooperate with you, as I have right to do, in securing needed legislation form the two legislative bodies having power in this Territory.

“For forty-five years, from 1867 to 1912,

Congress was the only legislative body having power in Alaska. The people had long demanded a local law-making body, but Congress was not convinced that the time had come to create it. Beginning in 1897, the hardy mining prospectors of the north began to uncover the rich placer deposits of Nome, Fairbanks, and other interior camps and a permanent population settled the interior valleys and mining camps. A tremendous growth took place in the production of wealth crated from the natural resources of the territory and men of big business began to look with longing eyes upon them.

“The United States paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska in 1867, and has expended for all purposes in maintaining government here from 1867 to 1911, both inclusive, \$28,616,674.25, making a total cost to the United States of \$35,816,674.25, or less than \$650,000 per annum.

“During those forty-five years the miners of Alaska have taken form her mines more than \$200,000,000 in gold and other minerals; her fishermen have taken in sea and fur products more than \$222,000,000 from her waters- she has yielded in actual cash production more than \$446,000,000, leaving a balance due to Alaska between actual government expenditures and actual cash production of more than \$410,000,000, or nearly \$10,000,000 per annum profit.

“This tremendous production quickly excited the cupidity of those in control of big business and the Alaska Syndicate, the Alaska Fish Trust, and other similar colossal aggregations of wealth turned to Alaska as a field worthy of exploitation. An organized effort was perfected to seize and monopolize transportation, trade, fisheries, mines and government in Alaska. In the east a new school of political thought took this opportunity to launch a scheme for controlling the undeveloped wealth of Alaska, by a series of executive land reservations and the passage of laws to hold and lease them under the United States as a national landlord. On the one hand we are threatened with private monopoly by the most gigantic financial

power in the world, on the other with a government monopoly equally dangerous. Both rob the settler and laboring man of any hope of securing any part of the vast undeveloped wealth of the territory; both threaten to control not only our undeveloped resources, but our territorial government as well.

“Attack both in the front and the rear, ground between the upper and the nether mill stones, the people of the territory turned to those great principles of popular government so familiar to them and determined to demand the creation of a legislative body to be elected by the people, with powers similar to those given to the earlier territories of the west.

“Instructed to do so by the people of this territory, I introduced a bill in Congress in 1909 to create an elective legislative body in Alaska. You are familiar with it, for it is the Act of August 24, 1912, changed only by a few amendments forced into it by the big interests who fear the rule of the people, and by some others providing for a railroad commission and the publication of the Alaska Codes, written by me.

“Ordinarily, a legislator who has succeeded in enacting an important law should treat criticisms of the law with patience and silence waiting until time and fair trial shall vindicate his judgment or show that he erred therein. When, however, before any time or experience has demonstrated that the enactment is either good or bad, the representatives chosen to act under the law put forward a keynote speaker to denounce the act with unmeasured and hostile criticism, a different situation is presented. When the effect of that harsh and hostile criticism tends to prevent the people from having relief from burdens which have long oppressed them, and comes with official weight and dignity, it must be fair and well sustained, else the critic is himself open to inquiry touching his motive and purpose.

“When the House of Representatives met on March 3rd, to begin its temporary organization, the gentleman from Ketchikan, a lawyer of wide repute and various attainments, was made temporary

chairman. Upon taking the chair he delivered an eloquent and noteworthy address, at the beginning of which, in forceful phrase, he condemned the Act of Congress creating the legislative body, and declared:

“After carefully analyzing the enabling act which defines the powers of this Legislature, one is obliged to ask himself, outside of gracing the halls of some social function or of drawing down the generous emoluments of officers, what in the world we are here for. This instrument is a paradox of hopeless inconsistencies. Resplendent in promise, we find from one and to the other an innocuous dearth of hoped-for privileges. Looking for the substance, we find the shadow. Asking for bread, we get a stone. In the words of the immortal bard it may be best be characterized as a ‘madness most discreet, a choking gall and a sickening sweet.’”

“A denunciation of such a character, from so influential a source, at such a moment, and under such circumstances, is remarkable, to say the least of it. The legislature had not yet organized, had not passed a single act, the committees had not been appointed. yet the public is informed by the presiding officer that the act creating the body is grossly inadequate, that the legislature will have no power to pass legislation in aid of the territory, and can do little else than idle away sixty days while the members grace social functions and draw emoluments.

“When the bill criticized was introduced in Congress in practically its present form, several thousand copies were sent to the citizens of Alaska, from Ketchikan to Kougark. A copy was sent to the gentleman from Ketchikan, with a letter asking him to examine and criticize it. He approved it. Because the Delegate from Alaska introduced it and fought the most powerful influences in its behalf, including President Taft. the Alaska Syndicate and their followers and friends in Washington and in Alaska, every effort was made to condemn the bill before the Alaska voters and to defeat the delegate for re-election. The gentleman from Ketchikan then favored the bill, and loyally

supported the delegate for re-election. A convention was called to meet in Juneau on June 30, 1910, to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress. The gentleman from Ketchikan, holding the proxies of all the Ketchikan delegates, attended that convention. He did me the honor to nominate me for re-election in a most eloquent speech, praising my services to the territory and approving my fight for the legislative bill in language worthy of Patrick Henry. He did more-he served as the Chairman of the Committee on Platform, and I hold in my hand the original report, signed by him, in which he approved the bill in question in the following language:

“Forty-five thousand Americans of such value are worthy of an elective assembly in furtherance of their efforts to extend the development of the unlimited resources of this great Territory, and we, therefore favor the creation by Congress of an elective legislative assembly in Alaska; we approve the general scope and plan of the bill introduced for that purpose by our Delegate in Congress, the Honorable James Wickersham.”

“Aided by this vigorous endorsement, the Delegate from Alaska was re-elected to Congress, strengthened by it the struggle for the Home Rule Bill was renewed, and the bill triumphantly enacted into law. It is now violently attacked in a spectacular keynote speech. Why?

“In his message to the legislature, the Governor of Alaska, with an oleaginous hypocrisy worthy of Uriah Heep, bewails the lack of power in the legislative organic act in this choice phrase:

“Unfortunate as it is that a rather large scope of authority was not granted to the first legislature, enabling it to pass laws relative to all ordinary subjects of territorial legislation, etc.”

“The people of Alaska do not need to be reminded that it was President Taft and Governor Clark who sought by every means in their power to prevent us from having any law to create an elective legislature in Alaska with any power whatever. It was they who drew, introduced, and sought by every trick known to politicians, aided by

the Alaska Syndicate, the Alaska Fish Trust their Alaska lobby in Washington and their Alaska supporters to pass the infamous Beveridge bill, which allowed them to appoint your legislature and control it after its appointment.

“Why do gentlemen now neglect their duty to enact laws needed in the development of the territory and expend their energies in seeking how not to do it? Is it because the Alaska Fish Trust is afraid that some legislation may be enacted to protect the fishermen and fisheries of Alaska from long continued, unlimited and wicked exploitation?

“The legislative power of the Congress of the United States is limited by constitutional restrictions. Every State Legislature in the Union is limited in its exercise of power by constitutional checks, balances and prohibitions drawn by the people in protection of their lives and liberties. In preparing the organic grant of power to the Alaska Legislature, your representative in Congress followed American principles and plans and imposed restraints and limitations upon the exercise of that power. The Organic Act of August 24, 1912, is, in effect, the Constitution of Alaska; it contains those limitations and restraints upon Legislative power which are usually found in State constitutions. It is identical, in that respect, with similar organic acts passed creating legislative bodies in other territories.

“However much legislators may wish it, an organic act giving unlimited power to a territorial legislature would be as unwise and dangerous legislation as it would be unique in American history. Such limitations are universal, wise, and necessary to guide legislation into uniform channels and to protect the liberties of the people. Let us now consider those in the Alaska Organic Act and discover if it is true that the quality thereof is so bad as the keynote speech indicates.

Section 3 of the Organic Act is the first one to contain limitations, and no objection is heard to any part of it except that contained in the proviso which reads as follows.

“PROVIDED. That the authority herein granted to

the legislature to alter, amend, modify, and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to the customs, internal revenue, postal, or other general laws of the United States or to the game, fish, and fur seal laws and laws relating to furbearing animals of the United States applicable to Alaska, or to the laws of the United States providing for taxes on business and trade, or to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes" approved January twenty-seventh nineteen hundred and five, and the several acts amendatory thereof: PROVIDED FURTHER, That this provision shall not operate to prevent the legislature from imposing other additional taxes or licenses."

"Of course there can be no objection to the action of Congress in holding from the territorial legislature the power to alter, amend, modify or repeal the general laws of the United States. No legislature has that power –neither state nor territorial. Not even the legislature of the Empire State of New York may exercise such a power. The criticism generally heard against this proviso is that the legislature of Alaska may not "alter, amend, modify or repeal" the "game" and "fish" laws heretofore passed by Congress and now in force in Alaska. Neither of those provisions was in the bill drawn by me; both were inserted by amendment on the floor of the House of Representatives over my objection by powerful influences which have their Alaskan headquarters in Juneau and Ketchikan respectively. But having been forcibly injected into and being now a part of the law, let us see how far they exclude the Alaska Legislature from passing additional legislation for the protection of both "game" and "fish."

"Notice that the prohibition is "that the authority herein granted to the legislature to alter, amend, modify and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to the "game and fish" laws. That means that you may not change the laws now in force

relating to those two matters, but it leaves your legislature entirely free to pass other and independent laws necessary to move the effectual protection of both game and fish. There is a wide field of needed legislation for the protection of our game fisheries in which you have full power and authority. For instance, you may enact a law requiring both local and foreign sportsmen to take out a territorial license to hunt game and in a hundred similar ways you may legislate in the protection of Alaska game. With respect to fisheries, your field is equally wide in legislating to protect our fish from destruction, and even the proviso itself contains a further proviso "that this provision shall not operate to prevent the legislature from imposing other and additional taxes or licenses" on both game and fish.

"A member who is seeking to discover power to aid in the preservation of game and fish in Alaska, and securing the full limit of tax or license thereon, will have little trouble to do so.

"Section 9 of the organic act is the one, however, which contains the vital limitations upon the power of the legislature to enact laws. It begins with a provision universal in such acts in the following language:

"Sec. 9. Legislative Power-Limitations. The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

"This is the widest possible grant or power, because none could be granted which would violate the Constitution or the laws of the United States, Congress having no power to make such a grant. After having made the widest grant of power possible. Congress then added the usual limitations, many of which are constitutional anyway, and would limit the legislative power even if not added to the list of limitations.

"The first limitations upon the wide range of power is "but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil," a limitation found in every territorial organic act and one of those which exists without special reservation.

Then follows a long list of limitations found generally in every organic act. Generally speaking, these limitations are those which compel the legislature to respect the rights of property and the liberties of the people of Alaska. They require uniform taxation and forbid the granting of exclusive or special privileges, the passage of local or special laws, the granting of legislative divorces, and the legalizing of lotteries or gambling. They also prohibit the legislature from authorizing bonded debt or the creation of any debt by the territory or municipalities, limit the rate of taxation and prevent the formation of county form of government until approved by congress. Each of these limitations is drawn to protect the citizen and taxpayer from ill-advised or vicious legislation, and while some of them were forced into the bill over my objection, it is my judgment now that they are wise restrictions and they are generally common to all other territorial organic acts.

“Having now considered these restrictions, it may be worth noting what the legislature can do. First, it can alter, amend, or repeal all that body of law known as the Alaska Codes which provide laws for the safety of the public from crime, control Court procedure, both civil and criminal, impose road and poll tax, and generally legislate in the wide field necessary to protect the civil and religious liberties of the citizen. In this report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1911, the Governor of Alaska discussed certain needed legislation for Alaska, and then summarized it as follows:

“The following is a summary of legislative measures discussed herein, which in my opinion are most urgently necessary. They are about the same as were recommended in the 1910 report:

- (1) Coal lands.
- (2) Fisheries.
- (3) Mining law amendments
- (4) Quarantine.
- (5) Sanitation and public health.
- (6) Supervision of banks.
- (7) Registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

- (8) Compulsory school attendance.
- (9) Relief of destitution.”

“Of these nine laws which the Governor of Alaska deemed the most important to the development of the territory, this legislature has practically unlimited power to legislate upon the last six, and a wide and beneficial range over the second and third. In his message to your body the Governor has recommended that you pass legislation touching quarantine, sanitation and public health, vital statistics registration, compulsory school attendance, relief of destitution, labor lien laws, mining law amendments, labor laws and code revision. He did that because he is, and all those who do not spend their time gracing the hall of social function and drawing emoluments are, aware that the legislature has power over those general subjects. If the legislature will do what it may do, it will have sixty days hard labor and do much to forward the development of Alaska.

“There are many commendable suggestions in the governor’s message, but there are two at least with which I do not agree, and since they refer to matters with which I have had much concern for four years, and will have for two years more, I do not hesitate to express my views thereon.

“The first of these is that relating to taxation and revenue. It was attempted in the preparation of the legislative bill to so place the burden of maintaining government in Alaska that no part thereof would fall on the people of the territory and that neither taxation nor revenue would have to be raised from them in its support. For that purpose it was provided that the executive and judicial departments of government in Alaska should, as heretofore be supported by the general government by Congressional appropriations. Sections 4 and 7 of the act also put the burden of the entire expense of the legislature, including salaries of members and employees, upon the general government. The act does not create a single obligation to be met by taxation or the raising of local revenue. Unless the legislature shal create some obligation to be met by local

taxation, there will be no need for the enactment of any law making assessments or levying taxes upon the citizen, and I strongly urge that no such burden be made nor any such levy of tax be authorized at this session. If a proper use is made of the power in Section 3 to levy additional license taxes upon trade and business, the same to be collected by the clerks of the court and paid into such treasury as the legislature may designate, for the use of the territory, a fund can be gathered by the date of the next or subsequent session sufficient to enable that legislature to successfully launch a general scheme of taxation and revenue, but in the meantime it ought not to be attempted.

“The Governor points out that the codes of Alaska are insufficient, and then says:

“I recommend that at the present session no acts be passed amendatory of the codes with the single exception of an act to revise the list of trade and occupational licenses.”

“The suggestion that an act to revise the list of trade and occupation licenses be passed is a good one, but the recommendation that no acts be passed amending the codes is not. The Alaska codes were passed, the criminal code in 1899 and the civil code in 1900. They were then copied from the codes of Oregon in large part. so far as they go they are generally well drawn and suited to our conditions. In the twelve years since their enactment, some errors and omissions have been discovered and many progressive laws have been passed by Oregon and other rapidly growing commonwealths which are not embodied therein.

“At the last session of Congress the Committees on Territories in the Senate and the House were authorized to and did procure the complete recodification, annotation, and publication of the codes and all other Alaskan laws down to date. These new official codes are just now in print and ought to reach the members of this legislature in a few days. Because of the publication of these codes and laws in official and highly satisfactory shape, there is no necessity for the appointment of a code commission. The passage of such

amendments as the experience of a decade has shown to be necessary and progressive additions, is easily done; there is an appropriation to publish these amendments and such additional laws as may be passed, and you will thus have the laws of Alaska corrected and amended to suit you in compact and highly desirable form.

“On the second day of your session a resolution was introduced of the gravest importance to the development of Alaska. It reads as follows.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.

“BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE CONCURRING, OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA:

“That the report of the Alaska Railway Commission recently submitted to the President and the Congress of the United States, be, and the same, is hereby approved.”

“The Alaska Railway Commission was appointed under the 18th section of the organic act creating this legislature, and when the report was sent to Congress it was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which I am a member, and to a special committee of three, of which I was also a member. I read the full report carefully and noticed the various conclusions and recommendations with much interest. After a careful consideration of all available routes and harbors, the unanimous report of the Commission favors Cordova harbor and the Copper River Route. Practically it favors the acquisition of the Copper River Railway and its extension from Chitina to Fairbanks.

I greatly fear that if congress should now refuse to adopt the Cordova harbor and the Copper River Route, the resolution passed by the legislature would be effectually used to prevent the adoption of either the Seward or Valdez route.

“Congress passes most of its legislation in the last days of its session. Hasty legislation is too often bad legislation. In his message to this legislature, the Governor called attention to the evil results likely to follow too specific endorsement. It is a most valuable suggestion and ought to be followed in your resolutions and memorials to

	<p>congress, otherwise, your action may do more harm than good to the territory.</p> <p>“In conclusion, I wish to impress upon you the fact that the organic act of your creation is not the end of the law, but only the beginning. If, in your judgment, it does not give you as wide a range of power as you think you ought to have you must remember two things: First, it can be extended by congress when the need is fairly disclosed to that body, and Second, what you lack in legislative power Congress has retained and may exercise. Legislation needed for the territory which lies beyond your power may still be enacted by Congress. For forty-five years Congress has had all power; you now have much, and if yours is exercised with good judgment and an eye single to the welfare of Alaska, it will greatly encourage Congress to extend your power and supplement your efforts with additional Congressional enactment. If you will pay less attention to keynote speeches, and more to earnest effort in seeking how to enact necessary legislation for the development of Alaska, much you can do and how pleased your constituents will be with your success.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 11	<p style="text-align: center;">-11th –</p> <p>My political opponents are furious at my speech of last night & Ingersoll has today given notice that he will rise tomorrow to a question of personal privilege to answer me.</p> <p>Was invited tonight to attend a business mans smoker at the Elks Hall - Henry Roden, my former partner -Senator from my home district spoke - he declared he was a Guggenheim Lawyer & agent - that they were a good influence in the Territory etc. and aimed a shot at me & also at Dan Sutherland - in short he</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 11	<p style="text-align: center;">-11-</p> <p>declared his alliances to the Guggenheim & expressed great pride in his infamy. His action is a betrayal of the people of the Territory & a declaration of his loyalty to “<u>Big Business.</u>” It leaves the Senate in no doubtful attitude - Bruner, Roden, Millard, Ray & Tripp are strongly with the</p>

	<p>Interests - no progressive legislation can be passed - it is the same old trick of buying the Senate - & thus blocking all legislation in aid of the people.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 12	<p style="text-align: center;">-12th –</p> <p>Working with some of the members on a fish bill - also received an invitation today to appear before the Joint Com. having in charge the study of transportation & coal land questions. Of course I shall go - & give them any help I can. Gov. Clark sent in a communication today protesting against any amendments to the code & urging the appointment of a code commission, etc. What the job is I do not quite know. Valdes Dyke bill <u>did</u> pass – telegram today from Senator Jones saying so.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 13	<p style="text-align: center;">-13th –</p> <p>Ingersoll delivered himself in the House today - made a failure & was “baited” by nearly every member -my speech has done much good - it had wakened those who were wavering & now the general trend is to claim even <u>more</u> power than the bill - organic act - gives.</p> <p>Have been working with members on Fisheries bill - woman suffrage & elections. Senator Bruner & others representing Gov. Clark are organizing to control the Senate. The two newspapers here in the interests of Big Business & against me -they are succeeding, too.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 14	<p style="text-align: center;">-14th –</p> <p>Appeared before the Joint Committee on Transportation - on the Ry. & Coal land memorials - gave them such information as I had & quit quickly.</p> <p>Aided Senator Sutherland & Rep. Svendsetii to draw a bill to abolish fish traps - aided Rep Shoup to draw bill to give certificate of recognition to Indians who have become citizens. Am in constant demand to assist & advise in the preparation of laws - since there are so few lawyers in the legislature & they all represent special interests.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 15	<p style="text-align: center;">-15th –</p> <p>Have my ticket & leave tonight on the Jefferson for Seattle & Wash.</p>

	<p>Ed. C. Russell, of the Dispatch came to ask me to see Mrs. Russell - who came into Juneau yesterday on the Jefferson, & ask her not to continue her fight against him in a lawsuit between the two over the ownership of the Dispatch. I tried in vain - visiting first one, then the other to get them to compromise & quit - but to no effect. Visited with Rev. Father — Russian priest for an hour talking of Russian charts, books & early days in Alaska.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 15	<p>15 I leave Juneau with a feeling that I ought to remain - that I am really needed here to sift out & prevent hasty and ill advised legislation. Of course, there is the personal element which is always exhibited in such cases - but generally I could do much good - but I have concluded: That since I gave Alaska the Legislative act, I am not needed to remain and guide those whom the People chose to make laws for them - they will make mistakes - but so do I - and so does every legislature - even Congress makes many - they can</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 15-16	<p>15 be corrected even if made. - <u>The Senate is friendly to the Corporations - Bruner -Roden. Millard & Tripp have no hesitancy in acting openly & boldly for them, & since there are only 8 members in the Senate - no progressive legislation can be passed in the interest of the people if it is objected to by the corporations.</u> -16th - Left Juneau at 2 o'clock this morning - cold, windy and disagreeable. Reached Wrangell this evening. C.P. Cole on board for Wrangell.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 17-18	<p>-17th - At Ketchikan this morning. Saw Forest J. Hunt & had talk with him about Mrs. Swineford as postmaster at Ketchikan vice Figgins whom I kept from being confirmed. Crossed Dixons Entrance this evening - weather better, <u>St Patricks Day</u> -18th - Queen Charlottes Sound - Alert Bay - and this evening a snow storm- Seymour narrows tonight.</p>

	<p>Clear & moonshine late.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 19-20	<p>-19th - Went through pass out of the Gulf of Georgia at breakfast time - Victoria in the distance at 10:30. Port Townsend at noon - and are just now entering the waters of Puget Sound as the dinner bell is ringing. Arrived at Seattle at 3:30 and went to the Rainier Grand. -20th - Telegram from George - everything in office quiet. Lunch with Lechey, Esterly, Price etc. Going to Buckley this evening to visit mother & look after my lots, etc.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 21-27	<p>-Friday 21. In Buckley visiting folks -22- Went to Tacoma from Buckley this morning. Saw Peterson about ditch etc. reservation land - O.K. Geo. Reid - \$100. -23rd- Back to Rainier Grand - many Alaskans etc. -24- Started East over N.P.[see for route] -25th - Spokane – Missoula -26- Billings – Mandan -27th - St. Paul – Chicago</p>
Diary 22, 1913 March 28-29	<p>-28th - Left Chicago this morning (28th) on first train to go through the flooded districts in Ind. & Ohio. Losing time & train running slow over washed out tracks – -29th - Pittsburgh this morning - the Ohio River in high flood - Reached Washington this evening at 8 o'clock - went to the Driscoll Hotel to find out news of Debbie -but they knew only that she had gone on the trip to Panama - so I went to the Congress Hall Hotel where I will stay until she comes back from Panama.</p>
Diary 22, 1913	<p>-30th -</p>

March 30-31	Had long talk with Heifner about Seattle & Alaskan politics - things are decidedly mixed - but I cannot expect anything else – -31 st – Alaska politicians here are Strong, Jennings, Erwin, Cheney, Dribelbis, Finnigan, Whittlesey, Ferguson – near Alaskans – Heifner, McKenzie, McDonald, Joslin, Ryan, Moran. Frank Young of Juneau is also here. There is a bitter fight on between Strong & Riggs for Governor & the bunch thinks Riggs has the lead - but he is <u>not an Alaskan</u> .
Diary 22, 1913 April 1	-April 1 st – Went over this morning & called on Sec. of Interior Franklin K. Lane, whom I knew years ago in Tacoma when he was editor of the “Tacoma News.” He was cordial & at once started in to ask questions about Alaska. He wanted to know if I would come to his house some evening soon & consult with him & Senators Smoot, Chamberlain & Pitmann. Of course I said I would be glad to do it. I called only to pay my respects & offer my assistance in Alaska matters - in his conversation he seemed
Diary 22, 1913 April 1	1 to assume that there would be much difficulty with me- that I was a sort of bull in the political & legislative China-shop -and must be handled with care, etc. He asked me about Major J.F. A. Strong, who is the Demo, organization candidate for Governor of Alaska - I answered that the people of Alaska largely favored Strong’s appointment & that in my judgment he was the best man now being urged for the place. He assured me of <u>only</u> one thing - that only residents of Alaska would be appointed to office there. There is much -keen and active - interest
Diary 22, 1913 April 1	1 in the Alaska lobby here on the subject of Alaska Railways. Already a railroad bill has been fixed up and offered to me with the earnest request that I shall introduce it and give it my active support. I will not do it & am now busy drawing a bill to suit myself - one what will put all the burden &

	responsibility upon the President of the U.S. Joslin, of course, is strongly favoring the other bill, which gives the Guggenheims the opening which they seek to “put over” their road on the government. I will prepare my own bill & then fight for all & get as much as I can.
Diary 22, 1913 April 2	-April 2 nd – The Attorney General’s office called me up by telephone this morning & asked me to call - that the Atty. Genl. wanted to consult with me - Before I could go L.T, Erwin of Fairbanks came in the office - brought me a letter from Henry I. Ray urging me to support Erwin for U.S. Marshal - I frankly told him I would not do it but would object to his appointment & defeat him if I could. I told him why - frankly. Called and spend an hour with the Atty. Genl. He met me frankly & said that he wished to consult with me about appointments in
Diary 22, 1913 April 2	2 Alaska - that since I was acquainted & was the representative of the people there he wished me to tell him fully but confidentially about the men who are applicants for office there. I gave him a brief outline of conditions there - he then started in with the First Div. & we talked over the candidates for Judge, Marshal & Dist. Atty. I gave him a good report on Jennings - advised him to remove Faulkner, Marshal, & told him Rustgard was honest, etc. We went over both the present incumbents & the applicants for their places - I did not hesitate to give him a fair & truthful report on each. I advised him
Diary 22, 1913 April 2	2 to get rid of Faulkner, Sullivan, Powell & Love, Marshals at once & appoint their successors - told him Judge Lyons & Fuller were O.K. & strongly protested against the appointment of Erwin, marshal, or John G. Ostrander, as judge. I also told him about Cheney, the Demo. Nat. Com. having received \$3000. from Shackelford & Jackling - Gugg. agents - & told him that Cheney is now here on that \$3000 trying to turn the appointments to their interest -He was interested &

	made copious notes about all matters. When I left he told me that he intended to look to me
Diary 22, 1913 April 2-3	2
	to give him information, etc. about Alaska appointments -that he would have a list of applicants made & let me make notes about the applicants for his information. Altogether I was pleased at his attitude & hope I may be able to keep his confidence. Sent Darrell a telegram congratulating him on his 31st <u>birthday</u> . Debbie will be in New York about Friday & I will go over to meet her. -3 rd – Busy preparing Railroad Bill - for the building of Govt. Ry in Alaska.
Diary 22, 1913 April 4	-4 th –
	Went over to New York last evening on the “Congressional Limited” on the Penn. Ry. to meet Debbie - stayed at the beautiful, new, 24 story “McAlpin Hotel” - Debbie came this morning on the Ste. “Ancon” from Panama, & we came home this evening. She wants to stay at the “Driscoll Hotel” & I want to stay at the Congress Hall, so we compromised, as we usually do, by staying at the Driscoll. She had a fine trip. The Haydens from Arizona were particularly friendly to her.
Diary 22, 1913 April 7	-7 th –
	<u>Special Session, 63rd Congress met today.</u> For several days I have been working to get a railroad bill in shape - so that all interests could support it. I wrote a bill giving all power and the necessary appropriation to the President - Have just been over to see Senators Chamberlain of Oregon & Pittman of Nevada -Chamberlain will introduce the bill - just as I drew it -in the Senate today & have it referred to the Com. on Ter. of which Senator Pittman is chairman.
Diary 22, 1913 April 7	7
	I will introduce it in the House - We have had trouble over John F. Ballaine whose silly egotism leads him to “butt in” when it not only hurts the cause of Alaska but the very things he wants to

	aid. He was present & consulted with Heifner, Joslin & I & then rushed off & drew a bill as nearly like mine as he could & took it to Senator Chamberlain & asked him to introduce it - told him I approved it, etc. He also put it into Chamberlains head to introduce it, when we hoped to have Senator Pittman do it, etc. etc. & both
Diary 22, 1913 April 7	7
	Senator Chamberlain & Pittman were inclined to be huffy - will not have Ballaine about me anymore - he is a fool - My idea is to put all power in the Presidents hands & thus keep every interest in line for the bill - hoping that it may finally land him where it comes to the point of <u>locating</u> the road. They ought all to help pass the bill - I do not care <u>where</u> the road is located so that it is built - <u>any place</u> will help the Territory start us off into a new plan of work & development.
Diary 22, 1913 April 8	-8 th –
	<u>President Wilson smashed the precedents of a century today by personally appearing in the Hall of the House of Representatives & delivering - reading - his tariff message before the joint assembly of the Senate & House.</u> Had dinner tonight at the Press Club with the Alaska bunch - Senator Pitman, Joslin, McDonald, Ballaine, Casey Moran, Dick Ryan, Finnigan, Dribelbis, McDonald. Guests Bennett & Logan. Editor [?] writers on the Washington Post. Subject, Alaska Railroads & a good time we had, too.
Diary 22, 1913 April 10	-10 th –
	<u>My Ry. Bill is H.R. 1739.</u> Went with Major Strong, Judge Finnigan & Geo. Dribelbis to see the P.M. Genl. about the establishment of a base line of mail route from Seward to the Iditarod & the Kuskokwim interior. Little done, but Finnigan will go home & begin work from that end & we may land it later - I favor the plan. Office full of Alaskan office seekers - I am opposing appointments of Ostrander & Erwin - but I do not know whether I will beat them.
Diary 22, 1913	10

April 10	<p>I also wrote a strong letter to Sec. Lane today against Col. Richardson, Pres. Alaska Road Com. Lane sent for me & I saw him yesterday about complaints which had been made by R.R. Hunter, of Cordova, against Richardson - I think it is time to do all possible to get rid of him - if he wins out with the present administration he will hang like a mill stone to our neck for four years more - while we were in P.M. Genls. office today he spoke to Major Strong as "Governor" - looks as if Strong is to be appointed.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 April 10	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALASKANS GUESTS OF WRITERS' CLUB Genuine Love Feast Held in Washington for West- ern Men.</p> <p>Special to the Post-Intelligencer Washington, April 8.-The National Press Club, of Washington, was the scene tonight of a genuine Alaska love feast, at a dinner given by Alaskans now at the capital in honor of Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, and Thomas F. Logan, editorial writer for that publication, in recognition of the splendid work they have done during the last few years in presenting Alaskan questions to the public in their true light.</p> <p>The dinner was presided over by Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, and among those present in addition to the guests of honor, were Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada; Charles G. Heifner, T.P. McDonald, A.N. Brown, Casey Moran and J.E. Ballaine, of Seattle; Dudley P. Harrison, of Nome, secretary to Senator Pittman; Donald McKenzie, of Nelson; Dick Ryan and Falcon Joslin, of Fairbanks.</p> <p>The entire Alaskan railroad situation was discussed during the evening in a manner which le every one to say that more genuine understanding between the Alaskans holding different views had been arrived at than at any of the previous conferences on the topic. Senator Pittman took an extensive part in the discussion.</p> <p>"If you leave the construction of railroads in Alaska</p>

	<p>to private capital," said the senator, "Alaska will remain undeveloped for a hundred years. I am in favor of immediate construction by the government."</p>
Diary 22, 1913 April 13	<p style="text-align: center;">-13th -</p> <p>Darrell came over from the Philadelphia Navy Yard last evening & spent today with us. He has made application to the Navy Dept. to be retired on 1/2 pay on account of disability from sea sickness. Ever since he had typhoid fever at Norfolk four years ago he has suffered excessively from sea sickness - never before - and since it affects his ability to perform his duties he wishes to retire. I am greatly disappointed -but have concluded to approve & let him retire.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 April 14	<p style="text-align: center;">-14th -</p> <p>Called at the White House offices to see the President but was unable to see him on account of his engagements. Called on Sec. Int. Lane & had long conference about Alaska matters - also at Dep. Justice about the power of Legislature to pass fish legislation in Alaska.</p> <p>The Cannery owners & the Bureau of Fisheries are trying to prevent the Alaska Legislature from legislating -declaring it has now power - I am trying to get Atty. Genl. to hold that it has the power - think he will hold with us.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 April 14	<p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE WASHINGTON TINES, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1913</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRESIDENT MAY BE HEAD OF RAILROAD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alaskan Construction Bill, Drawn by Delegate James Wicker- sham, and Introduced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bids Fair to Be Enacted Into Law. By Judson C. Welliver</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, ex officio builder, general manager and operator of the National railroads of Alaska. That's a new title that seems very likely to be conferred, along with the functions it implies, upon the Chief</p>

	<p>Executive of the United States.</p> <p>Within a few days Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior is expected to complete his report on the latest railroad construction bill for Alaska. It is confidently expected he will approve the measure. If he does, it will then be taken up by the Senate Committee on Territories, whose members are favorable to the measure, and reported. Its passage at the present or the next session of Congress is now regarded as almost assured.</p> <p>This legislation will represent a new departure for the Federal Government. It means Government construction, ownership and operation of a great railway system for Alaska, under the name of the "Alaska National Railways."</p> <p>Straws have been giving indication of the wind's direction lately. Secretary Lane has had long conferences with his immediate predecessor, Walter L. Fisher, at which it is understood the Government railway project for Alaska was discussed. Mr. Fisher strongly recommended that the Government build and operate these roads. It was indeed a favorite project with him.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 April 14</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Confers With Lane.</p> <p>Following this, former Secretary James R. Garfield came to town, and spent a good deal of time with Secretary Lane. Mr. Garfield is also in favor of Government railroads for Alaska. Mr. Lane has been anxious to know just as much as possible about the detailed, practical facts surrounding Alaskan development. That he has gone to these sources for advice is taken to indicate that he will press for the Government project just as vigorously as Secretary Fisher would have done, had he remained in power.</p> <p>The legislation looking to initiation of this plan was drafted by Delegate James Wickersham of Alaska. Mr. Wickersham is at last come into his own. Under the Taft regime he was in bad odor with the Executive authority. Secretary Ballinger and the Alaska delegate foreclosed their relations early in the former's regime; and about that same</p>

	<p>time the White House doors were barred against Mr. Wickersham, who didn't go near the place for the last two or three years that Taft was President.</p> <p>Anything that Wickersham wanted was certain to be classed with anathema by the White House. Wickersham fought against Guggenheim control conceasingly, and despite the handicaps of the Administration's friendship for the Gugg-s He gained a strong hold on the confidence of Congress. With the change of Administration, Wickersham finds himself sought by the people who will be charged with the administration of Alaska, and his legislation is being taken up by the authorities and pushed.</p> <p>The Wickersham bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon. If it passes, it will, in brief:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Terms</p> <p>Open to settlement about 60,000,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land.</p> <p>Make room in Alaska, and make settlement possibly by all the emigrants this country is now losing to Canada - last year, about 140,000.</p> <p>Supply coal for our Pacific coast, including the naval needs. There has long been tendency to serious shortages throughout this region, and frequent recurrence of famine prices.</p> <p>Immensely increase the output of Alaska gold. Those most familiar with the country think that the output would be trebled in a short time, because it would make supplies and living so much cheaper than vast deposits which now-cannot be worked profitably, would become highly remunerative.</p> <p>It is declared that Norway, Sweden and Finland, on two thirds the area that this railroad system would make available in Alaska, and with the same climate, maintain 12,500,000 population, and 14,500,000 head of livestock; produce annually 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, rye, oats and barley; and show soil products worth \$250,000,000 a year. Alaska is declared capable of doubling this.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 April 14-17</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">14</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">President Responsible.</p> <p>The Wickersham-Chamberlain bill places in the hands of the President the whole responsibility for development of the Alaska railroad system. He would have the subject of routes, etc., investigated, and then by executive order would decide where the roads were to be located.</p> <p>The purpose is to build not more than 733 miles of standard-gauge roads at this time, to connect the upper navigable waters of the Yilón and Tanana rivers with the warm and open harbors of the Pacific coast of Alaska.</p> <p>Bonds up to \$35,000,000 may be issued to pay for the roads; and these bonds are to be amortized through a redemption fund, to which will go 50 per cent of receipts for sale, disposal or lease of coal, agricultural or other public lands or their contests.</p> <p>The point in which reliance is placed is that the ultimate complete responsibility for the entire operation is vested in the President. No commission, unless designated by him in his discretion, will have anything to do with it. The responsibility will be with him. All the Alaska interests seemed able to agree on this, and on no other plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-17th –</p> <p>We are all mad - mad - <u>angry</u> - <u>because today we are told that the President will appoint Thomas Riggs, Jr., Governor of Alaska!</u> - <u>that Major Strong is to be turned down</u> - by Lane, Wallace, - the Army & Navy Club - & the Big Interests - all of whom want Riggs - who is a miniature Hoggatt.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 April 17</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">17</p> <p>I had a long talk this evening with Senator Pitman of Nev. who is as angry as any of us - he is contemplating fighting the confirmation of Riggs - & yet we do not <u>know</u> that Riggs is to be nominated - we only think so - for Sec. Lane refused to tell Pitman <u>whom</u> he had endorsed.</p> <p>Major Strong was in the office today - blue & discouraged - said he would start home in 2 days. I invited him & Mrs. S. tomorrow evening & will try to prevent him from going until the fight is over.</p> <p><u>R.W. Jennings was appointed Judge District Court</u></p>

<p>Diary 22, 1913 April 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>today.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">-18th –</p> <p>Yesterday was a “blue” day for the whole Alaska contingent – we had a straight tip that Riggs was to be appointed Governor instead of Strong & everyone from Alaska – of whom about 20 – mostly office seekers – are now in Washington – was keenly disappointed – Joy reigns supreme today, however, for this mornings bulletin from the White House announces that Strong is to be appointed. The Strong & Dr. S. Hall Young took dinner with Debbie & me tonight at the Driscoll – a happy dinner.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 April 20-21</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">-20th –</p> <p>A fine sunny Sunday - all Alaskans feel better over Strong’s appointment which we now expect early this week.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-21st –</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WILSON NOMINATES MEN FOR BIG POSTS J.F.A. Strong is Selected to be New Alaska Governor-Col- lectors Are Named.</p> <p>President Wilson today nominated: To be Auditor for the War Department –James L. Baity, of Missouri. Collector of Customs, District of Astoria, Ore. – William C. Logan, of Oregon. Collector of Customs, District of Portland- Thomas C. Burke, of Oregon. Governor of Alaska-<u>J.F.A. Strong</u>, of Alaska. Surveyor General of Alaska-<u>Charles E. Davidson</u>, of Alaska.</p> <p>Went to see the Atty. Genl. this afternoon about the inquiry of the Legislature as to its <u>power</u> to pass “fish laws.”</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 April 22</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">-22nd –</p> <p>At the request of the Atty. Genl. made last night I wrote a letter this morning & sent it to him before Cabinet meeting explaining the situation in re. the matter of trying to limit the Alaska Legislature from legislating on the fisheries in Alaska. He said he</p>

	intended to put it before the President. I enclosed a copy of my article in the "Conservation Magazine" on "Slaughter of the Silver Horde" - Aug. 1911, hoping to attract their attention to the fine pictures therein & thereby get them to "stop, look and Listen."
Diary 22, 1913 April 23-24	-23 rd - Pinchot, Ex. Sec. Int. Garfield & Jud. Welliver, Ed. Times were in my office today talking about the Railroad bill - they seem to favor it and I will ask them to come before the Committee to support it. -24 th - Saw Senator Chamberlain today about Hearings on Railroad bill before Sen. Com. on Ter. tomorrow. I told him about Pinchot & Garfield & he agreed that both ought to be invited to talk but he objected to Ex Sec. Fisher -says he has made too many enemies etc.
Diary 22, 1913 April 26	-26 th - The Senate Com. on Ter. did not have a meeting either yesterday or today - no quorum. It seems hard to get the members to attend & Senator Pitman has promised to make a personal appeal for a meeting on Tuesday. Dick Ryan has been swelling around denouncing our efforts to get railroad legislation for Alaska - today I purposely laid in wait for him in the Com. Rooms - only Alaskans present and I scored him unmercifully! I anticipate that I will have to give the Alaska Central Ry. lobbyists a scoring also - they want a coal leasing bill & the control of both coal & Railroads - a monopoly.
Diary 22, 1913 April 27	-27 th - Debbie & I attended a reception last night at the Pinchot's - 1615 Rhode Is. Ave - given by the Pinchot's in honor of Sec. of Interior & Mrs. Lane & Sec of Ag. & Mrs. Houston. It was a great function - the Pinchot's have a large & beautiful house - arranged for such receptions & being wealthy - money aplenty - nothing is lacking to give life, beauty & plenty to those who attend. A warm rainy Sunday.
Diary 22, 1913 April 27	-27- [clipping]

	The Washington Post WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913. A PLEA FOR ALASKA. Several meetings of the Senate Committee on Ter— have been called to consider the bills providing for the construction of railroads in Alaska, but each time the matter has gone over, owing to the absence of a quorum. At this rate it is doubtful whether anything will be done for the relief of Alaska at the present session of Congress. Yet it is deemed by many members of Congress that the development of Alaska is second in importance only to tariff revision and banking and currency legislation. For a time it appeared as if the government would pursue a different attitude toward the Territory which had been treated so long like a stepdaughter, but the desired legislation seems to be as far off as ever. One wonders why it is that reformers, in their zeal to benefit the workingman and improve the conditions of the masses, so frequently fail to do the thing which is easiest and most useful. Why not give relief to Alaska? Private capital has been denied the right of going into Alaska and developing railroads and mines. The conservationists, who have called a halt on development in many States, have been likewise successful in crippling the growth of Alaska. Millions of tons of coal are lying untouched in Alaska, and the capital of many individuals is tied up simply because the government, while refusing to open Alaska to private enterprise, at the same time fails to bring about any development on its own initiative. The construction of a railroad in Alaska will involve an expenditure of about \$35,000,000. It will provide an outlet from the mines, and, if a more liberal policy is pursued, will permit the sale of coal on the Pacific coast at reasonable prices. It will open up
Diary 22, 1913 April 27	27 [clipping] new mines and agricultural regions, and increase

	<p>the population of the Territory.</p> <p>What could the Senate do that would be more helpful than to give immediate consideration to the measure which would bring about the building of the proposed railroad? What is the Senate doing now that is of more consequence? As a matter of fact, the Senate is marking time until the tariff bill is sent over from the House. The country must spend thousands of dollars for every day that Congress is in session, and the people would feel that the money were being spent to better purpose if the Senate were to engage in constructive Alaskan legislation.</p> <p>We are being put -off from day to day by the Senate Com on Ter. until the above editorial - Also this morning Pinchot's office called up & will come to see me tomorrow in an effort to get action. We seem to have secured much powerful influences behind our efforts & I am hopeful that this writer - even if not at this session - will get such legislation as will build Railroads in Alaska!</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 1-2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-May 1st, 1913-</p> <p>Nothing doing before the Senate Com. on Ter. today. Still, we may get a hearing for Senator Chamberlain is getting ugly - so is La Follette & Bristow & I Hope soon to see such an upheaval as will bring results. It takes time & patience to get even a hearing!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-May 2nd -</p> <p>After a long delay we got our first hearing in the Alaska Railroad Bills today - Senator Pitman did not appear - Senator Chamberlain acted as Chairman - the Washington Times has the following:</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PERKINS TO TESTIFY ON ALASKA RAILWAY Guggenheim and Morgan Firms Are Also Asked to Tell of Existing Facts.</p> <p>George W. Perkins, formerly of the United States Steel Corporation, and one time member of the</p>

	<p>banking firm of J.P. Morgan & Co., was today invited by the Senate Territories Committee to appear and explain why he believes that private capital will not develop a railway system in Alaska. Representatives of the Guggenheim and Morgan firms are also to be invited.</p> <p>This action was decided upon when J. E. Ballaine, of Seattle, testified, in advocating the passage of the Wickersham-Chamberlain bill providing for Government railways in Alaska, that Perkins told him no railroad building "would be allowed" until the private coal claims in the Territory should be patented by the Government.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Has Telegram to Show.</p> <p>"I will go further," said Ballaine, "and say that if Mr. Perkins will give his permission I will make public a telegram which passed between a New York broker and a prominent member of former President Taft's Cabinet on this matter." Senator Walsh immediately moved that Perkins be asked to testify. Delegate Wickersham of Alaska, protested on the ground that the matter was not relevant to the passage of the bill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wants Expert Testimony.</p> <p>Senator Nelson of Minnesota agreed that Perkins and the Guggenheims and the Morgans should tell what they know on the subject. Ballaine suggested that a private-build road could not grant rates so low as a Government road financed by a 3 per cent bond issue. Senator Walsh declared that the same argument could be used to support Government-owned railroads in the United States.</p> <p>Delegate Wickersham told the committee that the route from San Francisco to Yokohama was 1,100 miles shorter by way of Alaska than by way of Honolulu. He advocated building a naval base in Alaska and the development of the coal supply and government railroads with that advantage in view.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-2-</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">URGES NAVAL BASE NEAR ALASKA COAL</p> <p>A naval base in Alaska, within close reach to the magnificent coal fields of that Territory, was urged</p>

	<p>today by Delegate Wickersham of Alaska before the Senate Committee on Territories. He was one of a number of Alaska people and those interested in Alaska who appeared before the committee today to be heard on the Alaskan railroad bills.</p> <p>Mr. Wickersham took up the naval base question incidentally. He said the distance from San Francisco to Yokohama was 1,100 mile further by way of Hawaii than the distance via the Aleutian Islands.</p> <p>Instead of a naval base at Hawaii, he asserted it was much better to have one in Alaska whence it was an easier journey to the Orient than from Hawaii.</p> <p>Mr. Wickersham made no reference to hostilities in the Pacific, but merely alluded to the geographical advantages of an Alaskan base. He pointed out that with a base in Alaska millions of tons of fine coal would be easily accessible.</p> <p>Mr. Wickersham advocated the Chamberlain bill dealing with the Alaskan railroad situation. This would provide for 733 miles of Government built and owned road and a bond issue of \$35,000,000. Three rich valleys would be opened up.</p> <p><u>Governor Strong was confirmed by the Senate yesterday had a conference with him today and am to have one with him and Sec Lane in the morning about building the insane hospital at Fairbanks.</u></p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-6th -</p> <p>We have a daily hearing on the Alaska Railroad Bill - Pinchot was heard today & I asked to have Fisher heard tomorrow - the matters is attracting some attention & we have been notified of much opposition.</p> <p>Dick Ryan of the Controller Baby Ry. Jemmett & Patrick for the Alaska Northern & Dickeson of the White Pass Ry. all promise to fight the bill for government ownership.</p> <p>I am greatly disappointed in Senator Key Pitman, of Nevada, who passed some (3 or 4) years in Alaska. At his own urgent request, he was made Chairman of the Senate Com. on Ter. He promised to aid us in every way - but he has completely</p>

	<p>deserted the hearings & is supposed to be on a drunk in New York!! We do not know why he does not show up!</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-7th -</p> <p>From Alaska - Juneau Dispatch: MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1913 LEGISLATORS TO HELP DELEGATE TO SECURE AID ONE FROM EACH DIVISION WILL BE SELECTED</p> <p>The Senate passed and sent into the House today a joint resolution asking for a joint session of the legislation to convene in the House at noon tomorrow for consideration of the question of selecting one member from each of the judicial decisions to Washington to "assist Hon. James Wickersham, delegate to Congress, in getting legislation" following the passage of all memorials on national legislation. The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Bruner, and is now in the hands of the House committee of the House.</p> <p>The question of sending four members of the legislature to Washington has been discussed freely outside of the legislative halls and has now reached a stage where sentiment of the members of the legislature will be freely expressed. There was only one vote in the Senate against the joint resolution.</p> <p>I shall send them home with "their tails behind them."</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>We are having good daily sessions of the Senate Com. on Ter. on our Railroad bill - Pinchot was before the Com. yesterday & Ex Sec of Int. Fisher today - both spoke strongly in favor of the bill - it now begins to look like we may get a favorable report. Tomorrow the opposition opens with Dickeson of the White Pass to begin - Ryan & others to follow.</p> <p>Sent \$630.00 (1/2 Darrell's) to L.C. Hess, Fairbanks, Alaska, today (P.M. orders) to take up</p>

	Harold Sedden's option to sell me 21,000- shares in the Tanana M&H. Co. -claims on Goessman Hill - Cleary Creek.
Diary 22, 1913 May 10-11	-10 th – Hearing on Alaska Railway Bills every day this week -then we will close on next Monday or Tuesday. Senator Pitman has finally come back - two days ago - Darrell is over today from Phil Navy Yard - visiting us. -11 th – Hearing on Alaska Railway Bills every day this week -then we will close on next Monday or Tuesday. Senator Pitman has finally come back - two days ago - Darrell is over today from Phil Navy Yard - visiting us.
Diary 22, 1913 May 11	11 [clipping] ALASKAN SOLONS OFF FOR SEATTLE Well Pleased With Result of the Sessions of First Legislature. Special Cable to the Post-Intelligencer JUNEAU, Alaska, May 4.- With the adjournment of the legislature practically all of the legislators have left Juneau for their homes. On the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamship Spokane tonight going to Seattle on their way to various points in the states are Senators Elwood Bruner and Conrad Freeding, of Nome; Senator B.F. Millard, of Valdez; Speaker E.B. Collins, of Goldstream; Representatives Frank Aldrich, of Nome; J.C. Kennedy, of Candle; Charles D. Jones, of Nome; F.M. Boyle, of Valdez, and Milo Kelly, of Knik. This is Aldrich's first visit outside in twenty-one years. The work done by the first legislature is considered satisfactory here and the public seems to be generally well pleased. The governor signed thirty-seven senate bills and forty-five house bills. About thirty of the bills were amendments to the civil code.

	Work of Legislature. Of the new substantive laws, the most important are comprehensive amendments to the mining laws as applied to Alaska employers' liability law, partial revision and additions to the tax and license Laws, act creating a territorial treasury and office of territorial treasurer, miners' lien law, eight hour law for quartz miners, banking law, quarantine law, public health act, bill for the relief of the poor by the establishment of territorial homes for indigent and disabled prospectors, registration of vital statistics, compulsory school attendance and women's suffrage act. The governor vetoed four bills, as follows: The anti-alien fishermen's bill, on the ground that the question was one for the national congress to handle; mining bureau bill patterned along the lines of "blue sky" laws, and two bills relating to municipalities regulating wharfage rates and engaging in the business of supplying coal and water, on the ground that they conflicted with the code.
Diary 22, 1913 May 12-14	-12 th – Hearing continued before Senate Com on Ter - on Alaska Ry. Bill. Jemmett & Patrick representing the Canadian bondholders of the Alaska Central - Northern Stub Ry - testifying against us. -13 th Hearings same as yesterday -14 th – Jemmett concluded today & I cross examined him-broke his testimony - he testified badly about "cost price" of Ry & were forced to admit it. Asst. from Forestry Bureau on stand today - but woefully ignorant & made bad showing.
Diary 22, 1913 May 15-16	-15- Had a hearing today before Sec. Redfield, Sec Commerce on fisheries of Alaska - He had Supt. Bureau of Fisheries & Everman, specialist in charge of Alaska fisheries with him, but I succeeded in getting him greatly interested & think I may get good results. -16 th – Hearings before Senate Com. Ter. on Ry bill today.

	Spent most of the time x-exam. Forester Graves, on glaciers etc. of the Chugach Forest Reservation
Diary 22, 1913 May 16	<p style="text-align: center;">-16th continued.-</p> <p>Sec of Int. Lane sent a letter to the Com. on Ter. on Ry bill today binding the Administration to the plan of Govt. construction in Alaska! It seems as if this assured the success of my bill!</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. RAILROADS FOR ALASKA. Secretary Lane Favors a Government Built and Operated System.</p> <p>Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, yesterday placed himself on record as favoring a railway system in Alaska constructed, owned, and operated by the government.</p> <p>“Governmental ownership of railroads in Alaska,” he said, “seems to me to be the one policy that will most certainly make for her lasting welfare.”</p> <p>The secretary expressed his views in a letter responding to inquiries from Senator Pittman, chairman of the committee on Territories, which now has under consideration bills providing for the construction by the national government of a railway system in Alaska.</p> <p>“There is but one way to make any country a real part of the world,” Secretary Lane wrote, “by the construction of a railroads into it.</p> <p>“I am convinced that we should think of Alaska as a land not only of mines and fisheries, but of towns, farms, mills and factories, supporting millions of people. If this conception is a true one, our legislation should be such as to most surely bring about this possibility, and it seems to me there is less of hazard as to Alaska’s future if the government of the United States owns the railroads.</p> <p>“This is a new policy for the United States. Very true. This is a new part of the United States, and policies properly change with new conditions, to build these railroads ourselves and control them may be an experiment, but such a plan does not suggest scandals more shameful or political conditions more unhealthy than many we have</p>

	known in new portions of our country under private ownership.”
Diary 22, 1913 May 17-18	<p style="text-align: center;">-17th –</p> <p>Hearings all day before Senate Ter. Com. Lt. Cox, U.S. N. & Alfred H. Brooks, of the Geological survey & Piper from Agricultural dept. testified at length. We got through at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A naval officer & I will conclude the hearings on Monday.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-18th –</p> <p>Beautiful Sunday - Debbie & I went out for a victory ride - spent the balance of the day in the office working on material for my statement tomorrow before Sen. Com. on Ter.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 May 19	<p style="text-align: center;">-19th –</p> <p>Hearing this morning before the Sen. Com. on Ter. Commander Boyd & Paymaster also Thos. Riggs Jr. talked of Naval coal etc.</p> <p><u>Riggs disclosed the scheme - after the act passes - if it does - he & Richardson expect to be on the Commission to build the Ry.</u></p> <p><u>That</u> would be a pudding for the Guggs & would enable them to sell out to the best advantage.</p> <p>I am to conclude the Hearings before the Sen. Com. on Ter. at 10:30 tomorrow - <u>no one else desired to be heard!!</u></p>
Diary 22, 1913 May 20	<p style="text-align: center;">-20th –</p> <p>Had only one hour this morning to present my side of Alaska Rd Bill to the Senate Com. on Ter. - Senator La Follette & Ed. Welliver Ed. Wash. Times, came over & gave me close attention. Am to proceed tomorrow morning.</p> <p>The Seattle P-I- received today saying that <u>Richard Roediger</u> died in Tacoma last week. He and Allen C. Mason & I bought the Tacoma News in 1885; Roediger bought us out & ran it many years. He went to Dawson in the “rush” & ran the Dawson News for many years - then the Tacoma Tribune.</p>
Diary 22, 1913 May 21	<p style="text-align: center;">-21st –</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE WASHINGTON TIMES Washington, D.C., Wednesday, May 21, 1913 A “DICK TO DICK ECHO.</p>

	<p>That was a curiously reminiscent echo which resounded through the room of the Senate Committee on Territories yesterday when Delegate Wickersham of Alaska told the Committee the present status of developing monopoly in Alaska. Judge Wickersham has been fighting the Alaska Syndicate ever since he has been here. He has insisted that alleged Independent promoters who seek privileges and franchises are too often disguised agents of the Guggenheims; and yesterday he shed some entirely new light on the one-time sensation of the "Dick to Dick" letter.</p> <p>"Dick" Ryan, promoter of an Alaska railway on paper, came here some two years ago, seeking a government grant that would enable him to dominate Controller Bay, the last harbor from which a railroad could be built to the coal and copper country. The other harbors were already all in control of the Guggenheims. President Taft gave Ryan what he wanted. There were bitter and insistent charges that Ryan was really a fence for Guggenheim; that he was getting his harbor for them, in order to rivet tight their monopoly. But the charge was denied, and no satisfactory and final determination was ever reached as to its merits.</p> <p>Yesterday Delegate Wickersham, "Dick" Ryan, and a fine array of legal talent for the Alaska Syndicate and other interests, were before the Territories Committee. Mr. Wickersham facing Ryan, dramatically announced that he was at last prepared to prove who was back of the Ryan grab at Controller Bay. He took up the documents that have been issued on Alaska, thousands of pages of them, and, turning to one prepared as a special message from President Taft himself, read the letter of introduction with which Ryan first came to the Taft Administration. It was Ryan's certificate of character, and it was signed by a member of the law firm whose head is Francis Lynde Stetson, of New York.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 21-22</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">21</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>Then, from another document in the same affair, Judge Wickersham produced the sworn testimony</p>

	<p>that this Stetson firm represent the Morgan interests in the Alaska Syndicate, and are always consulted in important affairs involving the syndicate's operations!</p> <p>The demonstration was complete and convincing, so far as members of the committee were concerned. It supplied the one missing link, and proved that the Guggenheim interests now have such complete control that nothing less than Government construction of the railroads can save Alaska from becoming their barony, to be developed when and as they may like, for their particular benefit and nobody's else. How complaisant the Taft Administration was toward this monopoly grab is apparent from the fact that it gave Ryan the harbor he wanted, just as soon as it possibly could after he had come with a letter of introduction from one of the counsel for the Alaska Syndicate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-22nd –</p> <p>I struck a bit of hard luck yesterday quite unintentionally and got into a tangle with one of my own and Alaska's friends. While I was on my feet talking to the Com. on Ter. U.S. Senate, I spoke of the fact that some times bills quite innocent on their faces would be</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 22</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p>introduced, but that when carefully studied it would be found they contained meaning and had serious effects in lines where least suspected. I was leading up to the warning that amendments in the Railroad bill for Alaska, then pending before the Committee having been written by me and introduced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon ought to be carefully scrutinized etc. Senator Chamberlain suddenly asked me what I had reference to & who had introduced the bill? The very tone and the inquiry suggested that <u>he</u> had introduced the bill & forgetting the fact for the moment</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 22</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p>& misled by his tone I replied that I thought <u>he had</u> introduced it - but I then went on to say that if he did he did not intend to give it the applications etc.</p>

	<p>which it really had, etc. He made no answer and the incident passed. However, the newspaper men present seized upon the item and it was printed as an incident of the hearing -undignified because he did not deny the accusation & I was put in the position of having challenged his integrity in his relations toward Alaska & having classed him as a Guggenheim abettor.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 22</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p>Articles of this kind appeared in the paper & hell was to pay generally!</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TELLS ALASKA'S NEED OF GOVERNMENT R. R. Delegate Wickersham Says It's Only to Prevent Gobble by Guggenheims STARTLES COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, May 21.</p> <p>Before the senate committee on territories today, Delegate Wickersham of Alaska, said that unless the United States government stepped into the situation in Alaska and built and supervised a railway in that territory, the only solution of the present problem would be the absorption of every possible right of way by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests.</p> <p>Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska startled the committee by declaring that Senator Chamberlain, a member of the committee, had inadvertently been the author of a bill in a previous congress which would have turned over to the Guggenheims absolute control of the harbor of Cordova and the entrance to the Bering river coal fields.</p> <p>"There was a little inoffensive-looking bill introduced in congress; I believe you were the author of it, Senator Chamberlain," said Wickersham, "giving the right of way to the Guggenheims from Mile Twenty Five on the Copper river road to Three Tree Point.</p> <p>"You didn't know what that bill meant. It passed the senate, but when it reached the house I killed it. If it had passed it would have given the</p>

	<p>Guggenheims title in fee simple to all of Cordova harbor, and they would have had a monopoly like that of Mr. Ryan on Controller Bay."</p> <p>The truth was that Senator Chamberlain did not introduce the bill!!! In today's session of the Senate the following took place:</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 22</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SENATE. Thursday, May 22, 1913.</p> <p>The Senate met at 2 o'clock p.m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D.D. The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PERSONAL EXPLANATION-RAILROAD IN ALASKA.</p> <p>Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege, and shall only occupy the time of the Senate for a moment or two.</p> <p>Yesterday the Committee on Territories was holding hearing in reference to the construction by the Government of a railroad into Alaska, and Judge Wickersham, the Delegate from Alaska, was addressing the committee on the subject. In the course of what he had to say he spoke of there being only three gateways into Alaska, and stated, in substance, that those three gateways were practically owned and controlled by the Alaska syndicate, composed of the Guggenheim Sons Co. and the J.P. Morgan interests. He said in substance that but for an accident the same interests would have obtained a monopoly of the one gateway which was not then under the control of the so-called Alaska syndicate. I interrogated him upon that subject and asked him how they were prevented from obtaining a monopoly of that one gateway and how they would have obtained the same, and he stated that I myself had introduced a bill-innocently, of course- which, in its effect, would have given the Alaska syndicate absolute control of that one gateway. The Washington Herald of this morning makes this</p>

	<p>statement in reference to the matter:</p> <p>Mr. WICKERSHAM said: "I believe Senator CHAMBERLAIN was deceived as to the character of a bill he introduced in the last Congress, which provided for the acquisition by the Guggenheim interests of the littoral at Cordova. The bill as introduced by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, if passed by the Congress, would have delivered the last remaining chance for competition in the transportation facilities of Alaska into the hands of the monopolists. The bill was so drawn that they would, upon its enactment, control the finest harbor on the Alaskan coast. I succeeded in beating this iniquitous bill in the House after it had passed the Senate."</p> <p>Then the paper adds:</p> <p>Senator CHAMBERLAIN sat by and listened to the criticism of his bill without comment.</p> <p>The latter part is measurably true. I did not care to interrupt Judge WICKERSHAM in the midst of his statement to the committee; but a little later on, and probably after the newspaper reporters had gone out, I asked him particularly about the bill which he claimed I had introduced, and desired that he should call my attention to the number of it, because I had no recollection of ever having introduced such a bill. He stated, in answer to those questions, that he might possibly be mistaken in reference to the matter, but that he would look it up and report to me. This morning I again called his attention to the subject, and he advised me that he was entirely mistaken about it, which I knew at the moment, but was not in a position to deny, because we introduce so many bills that I could not tell at the time to what particular bill he might have had reference. So he called my attention to the fact that the bill which he had reference to was not introduced by me at all, but that it was introduced by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] "by request." the bill shows that the Senator from Wyoming very properly introduced it at the request of some</p>
Diary 22, 1913 May 22	22 [clipping continued]

	<p>one, probably a friend of his, or somebody else; but anyway it shows on its face that it was not even his measure, as he had introduced it by request, and that I had never had anything to do with it in any shape, form, or manner whatsoever.</p> <p>I simply make this statement, Mr. President, because I have never been connected in any way with any of the people who want special privilege in Alaska. On the contrary, it has been my effort and my purpose at all times here in the Senate to do all in my power to release Alaska from the grasp that now holds it and to place its magnificent resources in the hands of the people of the whole country. I not only have insisted upon that all the time, but I introduced the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska by the Government of the United States, which the committee now has under consideration, and I shall do all in my power, at least, not only to place the control of the transportation of Alaska in the hands of the Government but its resources as well and their development.</p> <p>The bill to which Judge WICKERSHAM referred - an I am frank enough to say that I do not believe he intended to do me any injury; I think he was just as innocent about making that statement as he claims I was in introducing a bill that had "a sleeper" in it - the bill to which he had reference is Senate bill 9163 of the Sixty-first Congress, third session, entitled "A bill to authorize the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. to maintain and operate a wharf in Orca Inlet, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes."</p> <p>I merely make this statement in justice to myself, Mr. President, because I did not want the impression to go out from the Senate or from any committee of the Senate that I have stood in a position at any time, or that I ever will stand in a position, which would assist in placing the resources of this country, or any part thereof, in the hands of any syndicate or any body of men who would undertake to throttle competition or deprive the American people of what, in justice and equity, should be administered as a sacred trust in their interest and for their benefit.</p>
--	--

	<p>Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President- The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Utah? Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield. Mr. SMOOT. I believe that the article as read from the newspaper stated that the bill had passed the Senate, and that Judge Wickersham had caused its defeat in the other House. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The bill did not even pass the Senate. Mr. SMOOT. I was going to state that fact, but the newspaper article said it did not pass the Senate. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The bill did not pass the Senate. The newspaper article so stated, or rather Judge WICKERSHAM stated, that the bill had passed the Senate and had been killed by him in the other House. Mr. SMOOT. All I want the Record to show, Mr. President, is that the bill never passed the Senate, and that it never was considered in the Senate at any time. Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the bill to which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] refers appears to have been introduced by me at the request of some person, I do not know who and I do not know when. It was probably introduced, as many bills are introduced, at the request of a constituent or of somebody else, and I notice that for once in my life I was discreet enough not to father the bill which I introduced. Whether the bill is a good one or not I do not know, but the bill shows upon its face that it was introduced by request. Who compose the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. I do not know, nor do I know what or where Orca Inlet is. It was merely one of those instances where a Senator feels that he is not only justified by under some obligation to introduce a bill that is presented by those who have interests in the matter for consideration by the Senate. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I so understand.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 23</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-23rd -</p> <p>When the Com. On Ter. Senate met today I made</p>

	<p>my explanation about the Chamberlain incident & explained it was just a mistake – that I had in mind 3 bills, one introduced by Senator Smoot, the other two introduced by Senator Clarke of Wyoming – instead of Chamberlain - & that in the hurry of cross examination I had made a mistake. Senator Chamberlain is rather cross about it - & evidently never made a mistake himself – but as I <u>did</u> I am not inclined to continue the conversation but just let it drop.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 24-25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-24th -</p> <p>We finished the hearings in the Alaska Ry. Bill – <u>it looks now as if we would get a favorable report immediately!!</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-25th -</p> <p>Rev Dr. S. Hall Young, the old pioneer Presbyterian preacher from Alaska called today to see me & spend a day with us. He puts up with us at the Driscoll – we have spent much of the day & evening talking about his early days in Sitka, Dawson, Fairbanks, Nome, Wrangell, Iditarod, etc.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 26</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-26th -</p> <p>Dr. Young & Mr. Jones of Juneau & I spent the morning in examining the Mss. of Mr. Jones book on the Social life etc. of the Tlingit Indians among whom he has lived many years – also among whom Dr. Young worked years before Jones did. I am to write a letter to Fleming H. Revel Co. 158 5th Ave. N.Y. recommending the publication of the work. Dr. Young left us at noon for N.Y. Jordan nominated U.S. Marshal for Nome, Exum “ “ “ for Valdes. <u>I do not know either of them!</u></p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 27</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-27th -</p> <p>There is much complaint about the appointment of Exum, as U.S. Marshal at Valdes. We are now told that he is a barkeeper, that he lived with a negro mistress and was a gambler & owned houses of prostitution at Chitina. I also noticed the fiery red head of John Y. Ostrander of Cordova on the street today. He is here to get the appointment of U.S. District Judge for Alaska – 3rd Div. He is coming in to see me tomorrow – I shant do it!</p>

<p>Diary 22, 1913 May 30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-30th –</p> <p>I have been industriously at work all this week with Mr. Hugh Morrison the assistant librarian of Congressional Library and Geo. A. Jeffery, my secretary, in sorting Alaska Public Documents for binding. We have after more than a years work secured almost every item ever published by the U.S. about Alaska and now we are sorting, indexing etc. and preparing to bind. This a rare and valuable library and I intend to make it the basis of the great Historical Library of Alaska!! The Com. On Ter. In the Senate is to meet tomorrow to consider their report on the Alaska Railroad Bill – hope it is favorable.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 June 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-June 1st –</p> <p>Debbie & I went over to Philadelphia yesterday on the B&O Railway. Went to the “Walton Hotel” – where Darrell met us & had dinner & went to Keith’s Theater in the evening. This morning we had a long automobile ride in the City & suburbs & dinner with Darrell on his ship – the “Iowa” – a great fighting machine. He is in command – does not rank it but in the absence of a Captain he is in charge – in the Navy Yard. He is First Lieutenant, senior rank. – I am very proud of him. Back to Wash. this evening.</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 June 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-5th –</p> <p>I am quite pleased that I am on so many important Committees: I asked to be put on Territories and Public Lands and my request was granted, but in addition I was put on Indian Affairs, Mines and Mining & Military Affairs! – giving me <u>five</u> of the big Committees!</p> <p>The Senate Com. on Ter. Has practically agreed to report the Alaska Railroad Bill – with some amendments & I expect to see it reported this week.</p> <p>The House Com. on Ter. Met yesterday morning</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 June 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-5-</p> <p>and I urged him to go at once to work on the Alaska Railroad bill – but owing to the agreement in the Democratic Caucus not to take up general legislation until the Tariff bill passes it will not be possible to get to work on it before about June 23.</p>

	<p>The members of the Committee are interested, however, and promise me earnest and prompt support.</p> <p><u>Present indications now are that Congress will remain in session until the last of August & that the Alaska railway bill will pass this session!!</u></p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 June 6-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-6th –</p> <p>Darrell has been assigned to the “Maine” – in Phil. Navy Yard.</p> <p>Trouble to get the Sub. Com. to report the Alaska Ry. Bill!!</p> <p><u>Got copy of “The Commoner”, J.W. Frames paper from Valdes, containing copy of verified statement by Exum alleging his ownership of houses of prostitution etc. Telegraphed to the clerk dist court at Valdes for confirmation – think it will defeat his confirmation.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-7th –</p> <p>I am greatly disappointed at the unexpected action of Senator Jones who has determined to remodel our Alaska</p>
<p>Diary 22, 1913 June 7-8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>railroad bill in such a way as, I think, to destroy it. What he really means is – <u>either</u> to engraft his half baked ideas in to his own glory, or to amend it to death and I am not yet sure which it is. In the original bill we left the whole responsibility with the President but Jones now proposes to create a Rd. Commission & put the work in its hands, and he also provides Commerce Com. for the fixing of Ry. rates. I am opposed to both those “jokers” & intend to fight even if it killed the bill. It is better even to wait a year or two more than to accept a bad bill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-8th –</p> <p>Had a long talk with Senator Jones today, but cannot persuade him to support the original bill or its general ideas. He is moved, I think, by a desire to connect his name with the Alaska Ry. bill, rather than by a desire to give us a good law. I am greatly disappointed at him. Our only hope is now that Bristow & others will prevent the adoption of his commission idea etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(see new book).</p>