

	[front cover]  James Wickershams Diary June 9 <sup>th</sup> , 1913 - to - Dec. 31 <sup>st</sup> 1913  -June 9 <sup>th</sup> , 1913-
Diary 23, 1913 June 9	Called on Sec. Of War Garrison – at his request – and talked over Alaska Railroad Bills – He told me he favored the idea of giving the power exclusively to the President to build – locate, etc. he is opposed to a Railway Commission!! <u>So am I.</u> I also went over & called on Sec. to Pres. Tumulty & gave him my letter of Saturday the 9th with record, showing Exum. Just appointed U.S. Marshal, to be a white slave – gave him the record where Exum admits keeping houses of prostitution etc.
Diary 23, 1913 June 10	-10 <sup>th</sup> - Called on Tumulty, Sec. to President and delivered to him for the President the very fine portfolio of maps & photos prepared & sent to me by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for that purpose. Also gave him a letter from R.R. Hunter on Exum as a pimp for a negro prostitute! <u>Introduced bill today to authorize survey, sale etc. of Juneau tide lands.</u>
Diary 23, 1913 June 11	-11 <sup>th</sup> - Went to Dept. Justice & looked up matter of effort of Bullock & Houston to get pardon for “grafting” in the bids on supplying coal for ports of U.S. in Alaska, for which both are convicted in the U.S. court at Tacoma. I intend to protest against their pardon – they ought to pay the penalty. Attended reception tonight at White House given by the President to Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian representative who is touring the U.S. for the South American state etc. It was a small affair – in numbers – Bryan, Redfield etc.
Diary 23, 1913 June 12	-12 <sup>th</sup> - Nothing much doing in Alaskan Railway matters. I went & interviewed Sec. Int. Lane about Detention

	Hospitals for the Insane at Fairbanks & Nome today – He agrees with my view of the matter & telegraphed fully to Gov. Strong to locate etc. and I also telegraphed to the Governor – Hope to get this matter fixed up so that it will give us a permanent government institution at Fairbanks & Nome. Later: talked to Senator Jones about Railroad bill – the matter will go over until next Monday - & maybe longer.
Diary 23, 1913 June 14	-14 <sup>th</sup> - Chas G. Heifner went home to Seattle today! It is with a breath of relief that I write it – and I wish every damned Seattle lobbyist here would – follow him. The Senate Com. will meet on Monday, - they say – and hope to report a bill. I am shown today copy of the War Dept's report on the Jones bill – it is amended to make it still worse – it turns over every thing in Alaska in railroad building to the Sec. Of War! – it is now in shape for Big Business & Robbery!
Diary 23, 1913 June 16	-16 <sup>th</sup> - Senate Com. on Ter to meet today – am informed that they will report a bill – I am in <del>possession of a</del> informed that the report will favor my idea of doing without Commission – <u>but I do not know.</u> I am prepared foremost anything & won't believe anything good until it is settled! I am so anxious! I went down to the Atty Genl to see the record in the Pardon cases of Houston & Bullock but custodian was not in & I did not get sight – am invited to come back tomorrow.
Diary 23, 1913 June 17	-17 <sup>th</sup> - Senate Com. on Ter. reported the Alaska Railroad Bill today  [clipping] REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report (No. 65) thereon.



placing upon the President the responsibility for the selection of a route into Alaska and the construction, equipment, and operation of railroads there. The committee have therefore taken what seemed to be the best provisions of both measures, and have added certain suggestions which were made by the Secretary of War, and begs leave to report back S. 48, with the recommendation that it pass after being amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting as follows:

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be located such main lines for railroads from points on tidewater to the interior as will, in his judgment, best promote the settlement of Alaska, develop its resources, and provide adequate and suitable transportation for coal for the Army, Navy, and other Government services; of troops, arms, and munitions of war; of the mails, and sidings, switches, and spurs as he may deem necessary; and when such line or lines are located he is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed, completed, equipped, and operated thereon (until otherwise provided by Congress) a railroad or railroads, with the necessary equipment, docks, wharves, and terminal facilities: *Provided*, That the President may cause said road or roads to be operated by contract or lease, but no contract or lease shall be for a longer period than ten years.

SEC. 2. That to enable the President to construct and operate the railroad or railroads and works appurtenant and necessary thereto, as provided in this act, he is hereby authorized to employ, in the ascertainment of the location of said railroad lines and in the construction, completion, equipment, and operation of the same, any of the engineers of the United States Army, at his discretion, and likewise to employ any engineers in civil life, at his discretion, and such other persons as he may deem necessary for the proper and expeditious prosecution of said work. The duties, powers, and compensation of such engineers and other persons employed under this act shall be fixed by the

President. The official salary of any official appointed or provided for or which shall be fixed under the terms of this act. The officers or other persons placed in charge of the work by the President shall make to the President annually and at such other periods as may be required by the President or by either House of Congress full and complete reports of all their acts and doings of all money received and expended in the construction of said work and in the operation of said work or works and in the performance of their duties in connection therewith. The annual reports herein provided for shall be by the President transmitted to Congress. The President may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, all property he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and he may exercise in the name of the United States the power of eminent domain in the courts of Alaska in accordance with the laws now or hereafter in force for that purpose. A right of way over the lands of the United States in Alaska shall be acquired for such railway lines upon filing in the General Land Office a map or maps approved by the President showing the line of the railroad or railroads and the boundaries of the lands reserved for such road or roads, and the President may, in this manner or otherwise, make reservation of such lands as are or may be useful for furnishing materials for construction and for stations, terminals, docks, and for such other purposes in connection with the construction and operation of such railroad lines as he may deem necessary and desirable; and he may utilize in carrying on the work herein provided for any and all machinery, equipment, instruments, material, and other property of any sort whatsoever used or acquired in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal so far and as rapidly as the same is no longer needed at Panama; and the said Isthmian Canal Commission is hereby authorized to deliver said property to such officers or persons as the President may designate, and to take credit therefore at such percentage of its original cost as the President may approve, but this amount shall

not be charged against the fund provided for in section five of this act.

SEC. 3. Subject to the approval of the President, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have the power to fix, change, and modify rates for the transportation of freight and passengers on any railroad or railroads constructed and operated under the provision of this act, which rates shall be the same to all.

No free transportation or passes shall be permitted and no discrimination as to rates shall be made in favor of the Government or its officers or agents; *Provided*, That the provisions of the Interstate Commerce laws relating to the transportation of employees and their families shall be in force as to lines constructed under this act.

SEC. 4. That any line of railroad designated and constructed under the provisions of this act may connect with the line of any railroad existing or which may hereafter be constructed in Alaska, or with any steamship line for joint transportation of freight and passengers, and in such case the lines thus connected shall be operated as a through route with through rates upon a fair and reasonable apportionment of revenue and expenses.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this act (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditure), the sum of \$40,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefore coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable thirty years from such date, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in gold coin, at the rate of three per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or

under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving to all the citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefore, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, to be used for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the bonds herein authorized, to continue available until expended: *Provided*, That so much of the said sum of \$1,000,000 as shall have been expended shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the first proceeds of the sale of said bonds.

SEC. 6. That there is hereby created a redemption fund in the United States Treasury, to be known as the "Alaska Railways redemption fund," into which shall be paid seventy-five per centum of all moneys derived from the sale or disposal of any of the public lands in Alaska, or the coal or mineral contents thereof, or the timber thereon, and into which fund shall be paid the net earnings of said railroad or railroads above maintenance charges and operating expenses; the said redemption fund, or any part thereof, may be used from time to time, upon the order of the President, to pay the interest on the bonds authorized and issued under the provisions of this act, and to redeem, cancel, and retire said bonds, under such rules and regulations as the President may establish.

SEC. 7. That it is the intent of this act to authorize and empower the President to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this act.

Diary 23, 1913  
June 18

-18<sup>th</sup> -

I am really quite satisfied with the Alaska Ry Bill as reported yesterday by the Senate Com. on Ter. In their desire to keep out as much of my original bill as possible Senators Jones & Chamberlain left out too much and it will - it may - be necessary to have

	some amendments - though as the reported bill is substantially all right I may let it alone! Sent telegrams advising of report to Seward, Valdes & Fairbanks. Brown, of Valdes, confirmed as Judge in 3rd Div. - yesterday - sent him telegram notification.
Diary 23, 1913 June 21	-21 <sup>st</sup> - Debbie went out to the Luray Caverns - Natural Bridge etc. with some other ladies on Wednesday - the 18th, and they intended to make a trip through the Shenandoah Valley, & probably around by Richmond & Old Point Comfort. I had a dinner yesterday evening at the Raleigh Hotel for Mr. Morrison, Mr. Boetcher & Geo. A. Jeffery. Nothing has yet been done with our Railroad bill - though it now looks very hopeful. <u>We will get it - next.</u>
Diary 23, 1913 June 22	-22 <sup>nd</sup> - Debbie returned last night – she and Mrs. Doyle spent four days at Luray Caverns, the Virginia Natural Bridge and in the Shenandoah - but she seems glad to get home. Have just written bill to secure appropriation for survey, plans etc. improvement Nome Harbor, which yet remains as Nature carved it - hope to get U.S. to <u>make a harbor where God did not.</u> Notice that the Newspapers in Alaska - especially at Fairbanks – “roasted” me viciously about the Chamberlain “mistake”.
Diary 23, 1913 June 23	-23 <sup>rd</sup> - President Wilson read his message on the Currency Bill today before a joint meeting of the Senate and the House in the House of Representatives. It was short and logical and was listened to with great respect. Wilson looks like a teacher and reads his writings like a professor would to the -class. Still I like the idea of the face-to-face method & I think the public does. Senator Chamberlain tried to get our Alaska Ry. bill before the Senate today but Senator Nelson of Minn. objected & it went over - I am not surprised at Senator Nelson's action.
Diary 23, 1913	-25 <sup>th</sup> -

June 25	I sent out today a number of “Records” of the 23rd, showing the attempt made to get up the Alaska Ry. bill, and Nelson's objection. Sent them to all newspapers in Alaska and to many people who will be interested to know just what retards the bill. Nelson is now helping me again politically & while I do not think he can defeat the bill (though he told Joslin today that he would defeat it this session) I am glad of his opposition - provided we are able to overcome him & finally pass the bill
Diary 23, 1913 June 26	-26 <sup>th</sup> - President Wilson today withdrew Exum's name as U.S. Marshal for the Valdez district. I sent the following “Washington, D.C. June 26, 1913. John W. Frame, Valdes, Alaska – President Wilson Withdrew Exums name from Senate today which ends his case. Certified copy Commoner used as proof with President brought results.  James Wickersham Delegate from Alaska  Have strong assurances from Senator Poindexter of assistance to prevent the pardon of Houston & Bullock, two swindlers convicted for coal fraud with Jarvis.
Diary 23, 1913 June 27	-27 <sup>th</sup> - Our old friends? Senators Smoot & Clark made the fight against Alaska Ry. bill in Senate yesterday.  [clipping] RAILROADS IN ALASKA. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up for consideration the bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which he has indicated. Mr. SMOOT. I am quite sure that the bill can not be passed to-day. I do not like to object, but I shall have to object to its present consideration.

	<p>The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask unanimous consent that a definite time be set for the consideration of the bill by the Senate-one week from to-day. I will say in this connection, Mr. President, that if the Senate will consent to take up the bill providing for the building of railroads in Alaska, whenever the tariff bill comes up, or if the proposed currency measure comes up for consideration, so far as I am concerned I will consent to the laying aside of Senate bill 48. Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Inasmuch as the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have decided officially to take up no general legislation at this session of Congress, I do not see that any great object could be gained by taking it up here. I shall therefore withhold my consent for any arrangement of that kind. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Then I move that the bill be taken up for consideration, notwithstanding the objection, and upon that I ask for the yeas and nays. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator for Oregon, notwithstanding the objection, moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 48. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask for yeas and nays, Mr. President. The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the request for the yeas and nays seconded by one-fifth of those present? [Putting the question.] The Chair rules that the request is not seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask for a division.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WITHDRAWALS. <i>Executive nominations withdrawn June 26, 1913.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MINISTER. Meredith Nicholson, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Portugal. UNITED STATES MARSHAL. Edward W. Exum, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the District of Alaska, division No. 3.</p>
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<p>Diary 23, 1913 June 27</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-27-</p> <p>As soon as I learned that Exum had been withdrawn I sent a telegram to John W. Frame, Valdez. In his report for 1908, Major Richardson, Ch. Alaska Road Com. says that Mr. H.D. Reeve acted as disbursing agent for the Commission in the Yukon Dist. that season. On examination of the records in the office of the Clerk of the House it appears that Reeve also drew a salary for each month (except Jan. &amp; Feb.) that year as Clerk of the Com. on Military affairs. Did he also draw the salary as Secretary? I will find out.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 June 30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">June 30<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>The House Com. on Ter. Met this morning – a quorum present. Much interest in Alaska Ry. Bill, but was thought best to wait till after 4th etc. Members present pledged their support to the Chairman &amp; agreed to go into the hearings &amp; stay with them until repat. Chairman said he had talked with Sec. of Int. Lane who gave the scheme his hearty support – looks as if we may get it through this Congress. Sending out much Pub. Docs. Etc. to Alaska – at work getting my Alaska Pub Docs ready for binding.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 July 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1913.</p> <p>Hot &amp; dry – almost sick today &amp; have determined that we (Debbie &amp; I) will go down to Atlantic City tomorrow &amp; bathe in the sea – Mr. Hugh Morrison, George &amp; I are busy these days in preparing Alaska Pub. Docs. for binding. We have the most complete collection of Alaskana ever gathered together – an invaluable library &amp; I hope to be able to finish my Commercial History and Handbook of Alaska early this winter – then the 4th Alaska Reports.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 July 2-8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">July 2<sup>nd</sup>.</p> <p>Debbie &amp; I went to Atlantic City this day to get the benefit of sea bathing for a week. We are at the "Morton House" a hotel situated on Virginia St. and I intend to bathe often &amp; get a balance of health &amp; strength.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">July 8<sup>th</sup> –</p>

	Debbie & I remained in Atlantic City until this afternoon we returned to Washington. We had a week on the boardwalk – in the seawater – at rest & both feel better for it. The Com. On Ter. Begins sessions of hearings on Alaska Ry bill tomorrow.
Diary 23, 1913 July 9	<p style="text-align: center;">July 9<sup>th</sup></p> <p>Committee on Territories began Hearings on my Alaska Railroad Bill today. The Chairman asked me to make the opening statement, and to take care of the presentation of the Testimony – which compelled me to talk for two hours – 10 to 12 pm, when we adjourned until tomorrow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10<sup>th</sup></p> <p>Hearings on Alaska Ry. Bill continued. Falcon Joslin &amp; Maurice D. Lechey, gave testimony today – and Major Ballaine will continue in its support tomorrow.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 11	<p style="text-align: center;">-11<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Hearings before the Com. on Territories, House, consumed the day. Ballaine talked – he has started a row with Ryan &amp; the Alaska Northern Ry. Interests – but I think it just as well! It had to come! Hearings will be resumed on Monday – 14th – Chamberlain brought the Bill up in the Senate again yesterday, but Senator Burton of Ohio objected and was assisted by Bankhead of Alabama &amp; it was passed – until a more opportune moment – we'll try again!</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 12-16	<p style="text-align: center;">12<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>No hearing on Ry. bill today. The bill seems to have a clear right of way into the Senate, but each time it is brought up Senator Burton of Ohio objects &amp; it goes over. It was up again yesterday – but was passed by.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-16<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>We have hearings each day on the Alaska Ry. Bill – Dick Ryan holding Tuesday &amp; Wed- &amp; Ballaine Monday –</p> <p>Today the Com. adjourned till next week – at call of the Chairman – when we will proceed – hearing Boland, Swantz &amp; others.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 17	<p style="text-align: center;">-17-</p> <p><u>I am disappointed to find an inclination on the part of the Atty. Genl. office and the Sec. of Int. Lane to</u></p>

	<p><u>prevent me from securing aid and comfort in Alaska matters. I assume, of course that it arises out of politics, but it is sometimes embarrassing. However, I do not intend to permit them to drive me to violence or unfriendly criticisms, but shall smile &amp; continue on in the even tenor of my way.</u> For instance they are careful in appointments not to support one who was my political supporter!</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 17	<p style="text-align: center;">17</p> <p>And today I called up Sec. Lane's Secretary and asked to make an engagement for a few minutes – he evaded &amp; sought to avoid in such a way as to constitute refusal! Of course a Delegate is not entitled, under the rule here to precedence, but after my long and friendly acquaintance with Lane &amp; the very important political interest in Alaska, I presumed that he would be friendly and not unkind. I do not need him more than he will need me before the chapter is finished.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 19-20	<p style="text-align: center;">-19<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Went to see Sec. Lane this morning – he received me as if I were his long lost brother &amp; I am now almost quite – convinced that my inability to see him two days ago was the result of his secretary's stupidity and not lane's fault.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-20<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Debbie went west this evening at 6:45. She will meet Mrs. E.R. Peoples at Gardiner, Mont. &amp; will visit the Yellowstone &amp; then go to Seattle and await my coming.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 22	<p style="text-align: center;">-22-</p> <p>Am at work on my Alaska Library &amp; digesting all books of discovery etc. – Russian discovery in Alaska for my Handbook. Morrison is working on my Alaska Docs and preparing to digest – index digest of my library in Alaska.</p> <p>Am spending my days and almost my nights at this work now since Debbie had gone west. I shall not quit until I get the "<u>Commercial Hist. &amp; Handbook of Alaska</u>" completed in a satisfactory way –</p> <p>Of course much work for the Territory going on every day.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 July 24	<p style="text-align: center;">-24<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>John E. Ballaine started west via N.Y. a day or two</p>

	ago but this afternoon he came back to tell me & others – probably – that while in New York, a broker for Geo. W. Perkins told him that Hugh Wallace and Falcon Joslin have a written contract with the Alaska Syndicate as agents to sell the Copper River & N.W. Ry. To the U.S. in case the Alaska Ry. Bill passes. That may or may not be true but the bill ought to pass anyway, and then the fight can be made to prevent the President from buying the road – but as it is they must help us pass the bill to build Ry, in Alaska – and that far we can go together!
Diary 23, 1913 July 25-29	-25- Hearing today before the Com. on Ter. on Ry. Bill. Patrick, the Attorney for the Alaska Northern Ry. made an attack on the bill & will continue & be followed by Boland, the Trustee for the Northern – after which, I suppose, I will be allowed to close the hearings. Have been sick with gastritis for 2 or 3 days – not over it yet. -29 <sup>th</sup> - Hearings in Ry Bill before the Com on Ter. resumed today – was asked to make a statement which will conclude the public hearings. I am not only required to make
Diary 23, 1913 July 29	29 my own affirmative argument but at the same time to answer the assertions and arguments of the opponents of the bill. <u>I am quite pleased with my effort – one usually is, but really I think my argument does some good with those democrats who had not considered the legal effect of the bill - &amp; I sought to convince them that it is both constitutional &amp; democratic - &amp; think I succeeded!!</u>
Diary 23, 1913 July 30	-30 <sup>th</sup> - We finished our hearings before House Com. on Ter. today on the Alaska Ry. Bill. Of course I had the final and stood on my feet all day – The record will be printed and I think will show very clearly the need for the U.S. to build a Gov't. Ry in Alaska. A very heavy storm this afternoon – Thunder, lightning & wind – hail and rain – I hear that several

	houses were blown down & people hurt. Morrison has just finished my index cards for Alaska
Diary 23, 1913 August 7	Aug -7 <sup>th</sup> - Called on the Sec. of Navy today & talked over general plan of Alaska Ry. Naval coal base etc. He is in hearty accord with us & will give us aid in Alaska Railroad efforts. All hearings before the Com. on Ter. on Ry. bill ended – printed - & now we are at work securing the aid of the Wilson Administration to pass the bill. <u>I sent in the nomination of Howard Rolston, of Fairbanks for appointment as cadet to the U.S. Mil. Acad. West Point.</u>
Diary 23, 1913 August 8	8 [clipping]  The Washington Times Published Every Evening (Including Sunday by the Washington Times Company, The Munsey Building, Pennsylvania Avenue. Frank A. Munsey, Pres. R.H. Titherington, Sec. Fred A. Walker, Treasurer and General Manager. One Year (Inc. Sunday) \$3.50   6 Mo., \$1.75   3 Mo., 90¢ Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D.C. as second class mail matter. Washington, D.C., Friday, August 8, 1913.  A DELEGATE FOR THE DISTRICT ----- The District Delegate Association is putting out an appeal to the Democratic Administration and Democratic Congress to keep their Democracy in mind when they come to dealing with this District. The delegate Association modestly asks merely for a single delegate, without a vote. This is expedient as an entering wedge, and also because more than this could not be granted without amending the Constitution. It takes a generation or so to do that. As a matter of fact, it wouldn't be so important to have a regular voting delegation, as many people

	<p>believe. The Delegate from Alaska, Mr. Wickersham, who has accomplished marvels for his people, recently declared that he suspected he had been able to do more by reason of not having a vote. He didn't need to make somebody mad by voting against a "little bill" every now and then; he didn't have to partisan at critical times; he didn't need to line up with or against a machine or a faction or a party.</p> <p>But that is not all that Alaskan experience teaches the District. Mr. Wickersham has persistently stood for certain things in Alaska: for home rule, for conservation of resources, for opportunity of development, for the people as against the Guggenheims. Now, he has been lied about and libeled and slandered and misrepresented world without end. It has been proclaimed by big and well-funded lobbies, year after year, Congress after Congress, that Wickersham didn't speak for Alaska; that the lobby, or the War Department, or the Alaska Syndicate, or somebody else, did that.</p> <p>But there is no longer any uncertainty on that point. Everybody knows, now, what Alaska wants and whether Wickersham presents it.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>They know that Alaska wants what Wickersham is demanding, and that he most emphatically DOES represent it.</p> <p>How do they know that?</p> <p>Because every time there is an election in Alaska, Wickersham is elected again to succeed himself, and by an increased majority.</p> <p>When he ran as a Republican he was elected. When the Republican machine dumped him and he ran as an Independent he was elected. When he ran as a Progressive-Independent he was elected again.</p> <p>Than makes a record that can't be beaten. Alaska has been able to tell congress just what it wants, because it has been able to prove that it stands firmly behind "Jim" Wickersham's demands.</p> <p>The District could send just as clear and</p>

	<p>unmistakable message to Congress if it had a delegate. There would be some red-hot campaigns; the line-up would be sharp and clear; the pros and the antis would be compelled to show their colors; the issues would be clear-cut and manifest.</p> <p>The District Delegate Association notes that Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines all have delegates in Congress; it mildly wonders if the District is denied similar representation because the District is considered less intelligent, honest, or capable of taking a meager little part in its own government.</p> <p>Chairman Houston informs me this afternoon that his wife is sick &amp; he must go to Tenn &amp; won't be back for 10 days! That means that I cannot get to Alaska this summer! for I must stay &amp; aid in reporting the Alaska Ry. bill! That's a hardship &amp; a disappointment.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 12-14</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-12<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Nothing much going on – I am waiting for Houston the Chairman of our Ter. Com. to come back so that we can hold a meeting &amp; report the Ry. bill to the House.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It is discouraging!</p> <p>But time and patience will bring the result so needed in Alaska. In the meantime I am working on historical data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-14<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p><u>The Tammany legislature in New York has just presented articles of impeachment against Gov. Wm. Sulzer.</u> It splits the Democratic party in that</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 14-15</p>	<p>State wide open – and blasts Sulzer's reputation. It is a pity that such a spectacle in American politics should be made.</p> <p>I have just sent a letter to each member of the Senate asking an amendment to the tariff bill so that the Income tax in Alaska shall be paid into the Territorial Treasury.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-15<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>About ¼ of the Senators have acknowledged the receipt of my letter of yesterday and say they will give it careful consideration. Of course I do not</p>

	expect any other answer – but I hope for affirmative action.
Diary 23, 1913 August 15	<p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DELEGATE PLAN FINDS ENDORSER</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">James Wickersham of Alaska Favor's District's Having Seat in House <b>MANY OBJECTS GAINED</b> Vast Improvement in Territory's Affairs Since Representation Was Secured in Washington.</p> <p>Not only is the bill providing for representation of the District by a delegate receiving the universal indorsement of citizens of Washington, but an astonishingly broad sentiment in favor of the measure has become manifest throughout the membership of Congress.</p> <p>Many Senators and Representatives openly have expressed their approval of strong support in the campaign for the enactment of the measure.</p> <p>James Wickersham, Delegate from Alaska, yesterday declared that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska Delegate Talks.</p> <p>It is amazing that the District of Columbia, with nearly 400,000 highly educated inhabitants, he said, has been refused representation in Congress when there are at least six States in the Union with a less population, less wealth and that pay less taxes, and have no more reason for representation than this District of Columbia. But each enjoys full representation in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate.</p> <p>"Alaska was purchased by the United States in 1867, but the first delegate was not elected until 1906. Prior to 1906 the territory had received no beneficial legislation in aid of the development of her resources or of government by the people there. Since that date there has been a greater material development in Alaska than in all the preceding forty years, while the people have</p>

	obtained the passage of a bill for the creation of an elective territorial Legislature which met for the first time last March.
Diary 23, 1913 August 15	<p style="text-align: center;">15</p> <p>"For forty-five years the people of Alaska were without any lawmaking body and were entirely disorganized. Such a condition created there a great fish trust, a transportation trust, and gave the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Guggenheims, complete control of copper and mineral resources. If Alaska had been given a delegate and an elective territorial Legislature in 1884 when the courts were first established there, there never would have been any Alaskan difficulty, for the people would have frustrated all attempts to monopolize their country and would have afforded immediate and proper solution of all Alaskan questions which now concern the Union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Present Plan Illegal.</p> <p>"No American community ought to be compelled to exist for so many years without representation in Congress. It is illogical in the first place, and an injustice in the second place, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the people who are thus excommunicated from the enjoyment of their American birthright-participation in their own governmental affairs.</p> <p>"I feel most emphatically that the bill designated to grant this long-delayed representation of the District of Columbia in the National Legislature should be passed by Congress without delay."</p> <p>Roy C. Clafin, chairman of the District Delegate Association, was delighted to receive Mr. Wickersham's indorsement of the bill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vote Has Its Objections.</p> <p>"Some of our good citizens," he said, "hesitate to indorse the proposal for a District delegate for the reason that the representative would not have the privilege of voting. It will be recalled that Mr. Wickersham has declared his conviction that the absence of voting power actually has been a source of usefulness rather than a handicap to him. He says that often it relieves him of the necessity of offending some one by voting against this or that</p>

	<p>little pet measure, and of becoming at times a partisan and thus incurring the enmity of various members who might retaliate by voting against legislation being advocated in the interests of Alaska.”</p> <p>So far there has been no open opposition to the bill. Some persons, however, have declared that they are in favor of going futher, and urging representation of the District by persons with bill voting power. Members of the District Delegate Association are anxious that persons opposed to the measure express their objections at once, so that the situation may be clarified by the time Congress is ready to take final action in the matter.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Aug. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1913.-</p> <p>I am greatly shocked this afternoon to learn from the evening paper that my old Tacoma friend Fred G. Plummer is dead. I was intimately acquainted with him for years in Tacoma. We both took great interest in the same scientific studies &amp; were both members and officers of the Tacoma Academy of Science.</p> <p>Ever since I have been here in Washington we have frequently visited – I often went to his office &amp; he to mine, and our relations have always been of the most friendly and</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>pleasant kind. I greatly regret his death. He leaves a wife and family in California. The Evening <u>Times</u> says:</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GEOGRAPHER FOUND DEAD BY COLLEAGUE Fred G. Plummer, of the Forest Service, Believed Victim of Acute Indigestion.</p> <p>Fred Gordon Plummer, forty-nine years old, of 1300 Scott circle northwest, chief geographer of the forest service of the Department of Agriculture, was found dead in the bathroom of his residence this morning by Fred D. Bradford, a draughtsman, sent from his office to find out why his chief had not been to work since Friday. Coroner Nevitt, who</p>

	<p>examined the body, pronounced death due to acute indigestion which had affected the heart, and which probably had caused Plummer to fall dead while he was taking a bath.</p> <p>Colleagues who work at the Forest Service with Plummer had not seen him since Friday. Alarm was felt over his absence, and this morning Bradford was sent to find out the cause. When Bradford arrived at the residence he found the outer door locked, but a window on the second floor was opened. Borrowing a ladder from a neighbor's home he climbed to the second floor and entered by the window. Finding no one in the room which he knew to be Plummer's, he went through the other rooms and found Plummer lying dead in the bath room.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Appeare In Good Spirits.</p> <p>The residence which was occupied by Plummer during the summer months is the Cloverside School for Girls, directed by Mrs. Timlow. No one living there during the summer, Mr. Plummer became a lone boarder, occupying the school while the girls and faculty were away on their vacation. He was</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>an intimate friend of members of the faculty, who asked him to live there during the summer.</p> <p>When last seen on Friday Plummer was said to have been in excellent spirits and apparently in good health. D.D. Bronson, who dined with him Friday evening, and who is the last of his friends to have seen him alive, confirmed this.</p> <p>When the news of the death of Plummer was received at the office of the Forest Service this morning, a great shock was felt by the members of the division in which he is employed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Long In Government Service.</p> <p>Fred Gordon Plummer entered the service of the Government in 1883, when he was employed by the War Department as a rodman and levelman on special work in construction of levees on the lower part of the Mississippi river.</p> <p>From 1889-1903 he was special field assistant of</p>

	<p>the Geologic Survey, detailed to the examination of the national forests. He passed the civil service examination for irrigation engineer and hydrographer in 1903, and was appointed engineer in the Geological Survey. He was later transferred as civil engineer in the Forest Service.</p> <p>Mr. Plummer was a voluminous writer on subjects connected with geology, geography, and forestry, and wrote the first description of forest conditions in many of the national forests of Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, and California. He spent his chief efforts in his work for the Forest Service as its geographer. His compilation of statistical and may data is one of the most remarkable in this country, if not in the world.</p> <p>He was a member of several technical societies, including the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Society of American Foresters, the Geological Society, and the United States Board of Geographic Names.</p> <p>Mr. Plummer is survived by a wife and five children, who are now living at the family home in Point Loma, Cal.</p> <p>I called on Asst. Sec. of War Breckenridge today &amp; discussed the matter of the abandonment of the Alaska Cable &amp; Telegraph</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>line by the War Dept. &amp; the transfer of the lines to the P.O. Dept. I made an argument against the proposed transfer – he asked me to put my statement in writing etc.</p> <p>During the conversation I also spoke of the appropriation through the War Dept. of the sums for Col. Richardson’s Road Commission etc. He seemed to think that item ought not to be charged against his Dept. &amp; asked me to prepare a private “Memo” about it for his inspection. I promised to do so tomorrow.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 19-21</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-19<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p><u>I am greatly shocked this morning to be told from the Forestry Bureau that they had telegraphic instructions from Mrs. Plummer to cremate Prof. Plummer’s body, and did so this morning in the</u></p>

	<p><u>presence of four witnesses.</u> -21<sup>st</sup> - Funeral service was held in honor of Fred. G. Plummer, Geographer of the Forestry Service and my Tacoma friend of 25 years ago, at the Chapel in All Souls Church, this evening at 5 o'clock - I attended – it was complementary.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 22</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-22-</p> <p>I visited the Postmaster General yesterday – expostulated against P.O. Dept. taking over the Alaska Cable &amp; Tel. Lines from War Dept. &amp; then talked about my position in Alaska politics. I told him that I had been supported three terms by the Progressive Democrats in Alaska – had fought the Stand Pat Republicans, etc.</p> <p>He seemed to think I ought to declare myself to be a Democrat – he invited me to inform him when any applicant for P.O. in Alaska ought <u>not</u> to be appointed! – a <u>doubtful duty.</u></p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 22</p>	<p><u>At the request of the Asst. Sec. of War I prepared a Private “memo” on the Richardson wagon road matter &amp; sent it to him by Mr. Jeffery.</u></p> <p>I have no idea what he will do – but imagine that Richardson’s “Army &amp; Navy Club” lobby will keep him in line. If they do I shall make no further effort, since the Administration is now in possession of the facts &amp; can make all the appropriations for road money it pleases for waste by Richardson in Alaska. I can stand it.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 24-25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-Aug. 24<sup>th</sup>, 1913- MY 56TH BIRTHDAY AND ALLS WELL!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-25<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>At his request I called on the Asst. to the Atty Genl. Mr. Graham and had a talk about the Houston &amp; Bullock applications for pardon for robbing the U.S. in conspiracy with Jarvis. He told me to start on what the Dept. of Justice had determined what it would do! And I judge from that that they have recommended a pardon, since that is Finch’s</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 August 25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">25</p> <p>report. Well, if so, it is another demonstration of the power of Big Business to protect its criminals! We also talked about appointees in Alaska – but</p>

	<p>it all ends in talk.</p> <p>I also went to see the 2nd Asst. P.M. Genl. About establishing a post office at the new "strike" on the Chisana – or Shushana River. No application has come to the Dept. so I will have to begin at the beginning – and will telegraph tomorrow for information as to the exact locality, etc.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 26	<p style="text-align: center;">-26<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Elna Olson, was yesterday appointed postmistress at Douglas, Alaska.</p> <p>This morning I telegraphed to Alvah Eames, Clerk Ry Mail Service, Valdes, for the name of the locality on the Chisana River where the new "strike" is located &amp; also for information about the route of the winter mails. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Asst. &amp; 4<sup>th</sup> Assist. P.M. Genl. said yesterday they would at once establish the postoffice but I must get some exact details first. Judge Houston, Chairman, House Com. on Ter. (over).</p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 26	<p style="text-align: center;">26</p> <p>is back – have just had a talk with him and he made an engagement to see the President on Thursday – he wants the support of the administration for any bill he reports. Sec Lane will be back next week &amp; we will not make a report at any rate until he is consulted. There is no use to report a bill which the Administration will not support. Have just called up the Int. Dept. &amp; am informed that Sec. Lane will not be back before Sept. 15th – that probably puts off any action by the Com. till that date.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 28	<p style="text-align: center;">-28<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p><u>Chairman Houston, House Com. on Ter. saw the President today &amp; received assurances of hearty support for the Alaska Railway bill.</u> He will call the Committee together on Monday to get the bill ready to report.</p> <p>I received notice this morning from Chas. H. Burke, Acting Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, that I was a member &amp; that a meeting of the Committee would be held tomorrow to organize.</p> <p>I wrote him a declination &amp; withdrawal from the Committee as follows: (see next page)</p>

Diary 23, 1913 August 28	<p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Washington, Aug. 28, 1913</p> <p>Hon. Chas. H. Burke Acting Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, Washington D.C.</p> <p>My dear Sir: I have learned from the newspapers that the Republican members of Congress held a caucus this week and appointed a Republican Congressional Committee of one member from each State and Territory, and that I was named as such member from the Territory of Alaska. I am now in receipt of a notice signed by you as acting Chairman of the Committee calling a meeting of the Committee for Friday at 10:30 a.m. in the Minority Room for the purpose of organization.</p> <p>You will bear witness that I have never attended a Republican caucus</p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 28	<p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p>nor any meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee. This was because I have opposed the regular Republican organization in Alaska and have fought and assisted in defeating its nominees for delegate to Congress from Alaska in the years, 1908, 1910 and 1912, being myself elected by the independent progressive Democrats and Republicans in that Territory, in opposition to the candidates of your organization. For this reason, I just, of course, decline to become a member or attend the meetings of the Republican Congressional Committee, and will thank you to notify the Committee of my declination.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Respectfully, James Wickersham</p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 29	<p style="text-align: center;">-29<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Delivered my letter declining to be a member of the Republican Congressional Committee to Chairman Burke this morning before the meeting. Immediately after the meeting Stevens, of the Seattle Times called me up on the telephone &amp; said "I hear you have left the republican party – you are a Bull Mooser." I declined to talk but that probably won't keep him from roasting me in his Seattle paper.</p>

	In the noon edition of the Times is a statement that several Senators & Congressmen from
Diary 23, 1913 August 29	<p style="text-align: center;">29</p> <p>Wash., Or., &amp; Cal. had visited the President yesterday asking for the pardon of Bullock &amp; Houston.</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Urge Pardon For Two.</p> <p>A delegation of Western Senators and Congressmen called on President Wilson yesterday at the White House, and urged pardons for John H. Bullock and C.E. Houston, of Seattle, Wash., sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 each for fraudulent bidding on coal contracts for Forts Davis and St. Michaels, Alaska. Because of extenuating circumstances which they laid before the President, the members of the delegation prevailed upon him to take their recommendations under advisement. Those in the party were Senators Jones of Washington, Works of California, Lane and Chamberlain of Oregon, and Congressmen Humphrey and Johnson of Washington, and Nolan of California.</p> <p>Have just called up the White House &amp; asked to have the matter go over until Wednesday so that I can file an additional objection.</p> <p>Also telegraphed to Tacoma to ascertain if the U.S. brought a civil suit to recover the money so obtained by the Big Interest by the fraud.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 30	<p style="text-align: center;">-30<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Went to the White House and asked to see the record left with the President by the Atty. Gen'l's office in Houston-Bullock case but was told that it was on the President's desk in his private room, etc. and they would not let me see it.</p> <p>Recd. telegram from Clerk U.S. Ct. Tacoma, saying that U.S. <u>had</u> brought suit to recover \$100,000 from the Gugg. Co. (NW Com. Co.) the Pac. Coal Co. &amp; J.J. Sesnon Co. !!</p> <p><u>The pardon would defeat recovery in that suit.</u></p>
Diary 23, 1913 August 31	<p style="text-align: center;">Sunday, 31<sup>st</sup></p> <p>The Sunday Times this evening says:</p>

	<p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M'REYNOLDS TO STAY ON JOB, SAY FRIENDS</b> Report From New York of In- tended Resignation Denied by Department.</p> <p>Associates of Attorney General McReynolds in the Department of Justice scout the reports published in a New York paper that the Attorney General contemplates resigning. In the absence of Attorney General McReynolds, who is in Montreal, attending the American Bar Association convention, no authoritative statement could be obtained at the Department, but officials of the department in touch with the Attorney General declare that he is far from having any intention of resigning.</p> <p>The Attorney General believes he has been subjected to unjust criticism, they declare, but they say he has never expressed the belief that his presence in the Cabinet is a handicap to President Wilson's Administration. They insist that the Attorney General has been given assurances on frequent occasions that he has the confidence of the Administration, and that it is not a party to any move to embarrass him, or, as the Attorney General is quoted by a Senator as saying, to make him the "goat" of the Administration.</p> <p>No comment would be made at the Department on the report that on the return of President Wilson he will be visited by a delegation headed by Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, to protest against the pardon of John H. Bulloch and Charles E. Houston, sentenced on conspiracy to defraud the Government in Alaska. In this case it is declared that, while the United States prosecuting attorney and every member of the trial jury refused to recommend a pardon, Attorney General Wickersham opposed it and President Taft refused clemency, Attorney General <del>Wickersham</del> {McReynolds} has recommended a pardon. No one but Mr. McReynolds, it was said at the Department, was qualified to offer any explanation</p>
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	in this case.
Diary 23, 1913 September 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Sep. 2<sup>nd</sup>.</p> <p><u>Wrote a strong protest to the President today against the pardon of Houston &amp; Bullock, the two scamps convicted for conspiracy with Jarvis in putting in collusive bids for supplying coal to Alaska forts.</u></p> <p>Committee on Territories met today – discussed the Alaska Ry bill briefly &amp; adjourned till Thursday – 4th. Chairman Houston told the Committee how earnestly President Wilson favored the bill – the Committee is largely in favor of the bill, though some seem to hesitate.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 3	<p style="text-align: center;">Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup></p> <p>My friend Blackman, of Spokane Wash. Went to see Sec. to the President, Tumulty, this morning and Tumulty in great anger and excitement abused me – and called me a liar &amp; other ugly names, because of statements made in an alleged interview with me sent out by the United Press Bureau and published in the New York papers Sunday. Blackman defended me the best he could, but not having seen the interviews &amp; not having</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 3	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>any information could do little. Tumulty told him that after the visit of Senators Jones, Chamberlain, Works &amp; Lane, Congressman Humphrey, Johnson &amp; Nolan to the President on last Friday they sent to the Dept. of Justice for the record &amp; that in sending it to the Atty. Genl. Made a notation in his own handwriting saying the pardon <u>ought not be granted</u>. It seems the New York interview quotes me as saying that the Atty Genl recommended the Pardon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Today (Sep 3) while</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 3	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>Blackman was <del>explaining</del> retailing his interview with Tumulty to me the reporter for the United Press come into my office. I asked him where he got the facts which he made me repeat in his interviews – he told me that they were given to him by a very prominent man (as a matter of fact it was Senator Poindexter) – he repeated that when he</p>

	came to see me he only asked me to give him the Christian names of Houston & Bullock & asked if Jarvis committed suicide
Diary 23, 1913 September 3	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>– In short he admitted what, of course, I knew, that he manufactured my alleged interview – if it was an interview – from statements given him by Poindexter &amp; others &amp; not by me. <u>The United Press man was in my office Saturday, Aug. 30,</u> and while I have not yet seen the alleged interviews I am satisfied that they are fairly correct. However, I will take this opportunity to put Tumulty wise and by making him understand the truth hope to make my position with</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 3	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>the President more confidential than heretofore – in short – I am right in this matter – Tumulty is wrong. I have shielded the President from scandal which would have hurt him – by hurting the Attorney General – and as I have confidence in the President I hope now to so explain as to force him to have confidence in me – which Tumulty does not now have. <u>More Anon!</u></p> <p>While Blackman &amp; I were yet talking I was called to the telephone</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 3	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>by Mr. E.B. Townsend, who, as Asst. Atty. Genl. under Atty. Genl. Wickersham procured the indictments against Bullock &amp; Houston, and tried them for the U.S. when they were convicted. He also brought me the \$100,000 suit! He wanted to make an engagement to see me, &amp; suggested that I make an engagement with Senator Poindexter for a meeting of the three to discuss the matter. He said he had just reached Washington from the West &amp; found things in bad shape for his case in the Dept. of Justice.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 4	<p style="text-align: center;">-4<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Blackman went to see Tumulty again today and told him what he had found out about the New York interview attributed to me – etc. He did not give Poindexter's name but told him that it was a Senator who gave the newspaper man the facts &amp; not me. He says that Tumulty expressed regret at</p>

	<p>his hasty conclusion and his pleasure that I was misquoted, etc.!</p> <p>Townsend was to see Poindexter with me today but telephoned early this morning saying he must go to New York &amp; would see me tomorrow morning.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 4	<p><u>Had</u> a meeting – or attempt to get one – this morning of the House Com. on Ter. – but no quorum.</p> <p><u>Chairman Houston expresses the greatest interest &amp; determination to get the bill favorably reported at this session of Congress</u>, so that it can be passed early in the regular December session. I am confident now of its favorable consideration and passage. So far as I can discover the inclination is toward my bill. Houston will make a personal effort to get a quorum or a full committee on Monday.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 5-7	<p style="text-align: center;">-5<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Darrell is transferred to the “Paducah” as navigator &amp; executive Officer.</u></p> <p>I think the Paducah is a small craft like the Tacoma &amp; probably rolls like a log – if so he will wail like a wolf.</p> <p>Nothing from Townsend &amp; nothing further from the application of Houston and Bullock for pardon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>Darrell came over to see me today – for 3 hours. He will join the Paducah about Oct. 1 and probably do hydrographic work on the East coast of Nicaragua!</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 9	<p style="text-align: center;">-9<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTO CRUSHES MAN'S HEAD M.J. Fraas' Machine Runs Over Cyclists in Capitol Grounds. Unidentified Victim Turns His Wheel Before the Motor-Wears Gold Ring Marked “F.G.K.” – Other Clews.</p> <p>Unidentified, a man was killed shortly after 7 o'clock last night while cycling in the north end of Capitol Grounds near the junction of North Capitol street, when he collided with an automobile driven by Martin J. Fraas, a plumber, of 119 R street</p>

	<p>northwest. The man was apparently a mulatto or Greek. He had brown eyes and dark brown hair, weighed about 150 pounds, and was 5 feet 7 ½ inches tall. He wore a gold signet ring with the initials “F.G.K.” Nothing was found in his pockets to indicate his identity.</p> <p>According to witnesses, the man was riding up the grade behind an automobile and turned out in front of the machine driven by Fraas, which was coming down the hill. He went under the machine, tangled in the wreckage of his bicycle. Fraas placed him in the automobile and hastened to Emergency Hospital, where Dr. George Boice pronounced him dead. An examination disclosed a severe fracture of the skull.</p> <p>Fraas was detained at the Sixth precinct station pending an investigation by the coroner. A laundry mark, V-30, on the dead man's collar, and the number of his bicycle, 3496, a black frame Racycle, are being used by the police in an effort to establish his identity.</p> <p>I saw this poor fellow killed &amp; was the first person to reach him. He was billed by his own carelessness and without any fault on the part of Mr. Frass.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 9	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>I wrote two letters to be Atty. Genl. today - one asking for a copy of Finch's report in the Houston-Bullock pardon case wherein I am criticized &amp; the other repudiating a dispatch printed in the New York Press on Sunday, Aug. 31, wherein I am quoted as vigorously criticizing and threatening the Attorney General for his action in the Houston-bullock case. I did not give the interview or the facts to the Press reporter, - who really got them from Senator Poindexter but credited them to me.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 10	<p style="text-align: center;">-10<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>We had a pretty full meeting of the House Com. on Ter. today &amp; passed a motion to appoint a Com. - a Sub. Com - of 5, to take up the Alaska Ry. bill &amp; give it immediate and earnest attention, etc. Much interest is taken in the matter but the leading Democrats look scared every time it is suggested</p>

	that they are heading toward " <u>government ownership of American Railroads</u> "!- Of course I insisted that this is only a part of the U.S. Naval & Military Defense.
Diary 23, 1913 September 11	-11 <sup>th</sup> - Chairman Houston appointed the following subcommittee to consider & report upon the Alaska Ry. Bill! Chairman, (Houston of Tenn.) Members:     Watson, Va. Brumbaugh, Ohio Guernsey, Me. Curry, Cal. 3 Dems. & 2 Republicans. While I cannot be a member I am expected to be present & take part as the expert Rep. of Alaska - I am satisfied with the Sub. Com.
Diary 23, 1913 September 12-14	-12- Will go over to New York this afternoon - for a change - a rest & to look at the town and also book stores. -14 <sup>th</sup> - Sunday evening. Went to New York - but up at the McAlpine. Yesterday went over to Brooklyn & visited O'Leary's old Book Store, - got a lot of books - & came back to N.Y. & visited around went to Belasco theater & saw " <u>A Temperamental Journey.</u> " played - enjoyed it very much. Back home this evening at 4:30 & in office reading letters.
Diary 23, 1913 September 19	-19 <sup>th</sup> - Working in the office all week waiting for the House to pass the Currency Bill - which it did yesterday - so as to relieve the members of the Com. on Ter. so that they will give time to the Alaska Ry. Bill. The sub-Committee met today & we had a hopeful session & will meet again tomorrow to continue work. Really it begins to look now as if we will soon get a unanimous and favorable report - if so my anxiety will have full compensation.
Diary 23, 1913 September 20	Sept. 20 <sup>th</sup> . [clipping] THEIR RESIGNATIONS ASKED. McReynolds Calls Upon Alaskan Judge

	and Prosecutor to Retire. Nome, Alaska, Sept. 19.- United States District Judge Cornelius D. Murane has been asked by the Department of Justice to resign. The term of office for which he was appointed has one year more to run. It is said also that United States District Attorney Bernard S. Rodney, who was formerly delegate to Congress from New Mexico and Federal judge in Porto Rico, has been asked to resign.  Good! I hope he makes both of them come through! We had another meeting of the House Com. on Ter. to consider the Alaska Ry bill today. Judge Watson, of Virginia, first attempted to amend by providing for a Commission to do the work - we beat that after long consideration. He then proposed an amendment that in case any private
Diary 23, 1913 September 20	20 interest will build the road the President shall permit them to do so - Of course I opposed such an amendment, because first it would limit the power and discretion of the President to build a system - a complete railroad, second, it would give the big interests the lines & permit them to drive our team - it would, for instance permit Dick Ryan's syndicate - or the Guggs - to prevent the Court from ever building a line to the Bering Riv. & Matanuska Coal fields - it would force the U.S. to build the poorer
Diary 23, 1913 September 20	20 parts & let the Big Business build the better parts of a system - thus putting them in control so they might destroy the Govt investment & eventually buy it in for a song - it would give Big Business the pick of the system & by comparison prejudice the public because the Govt would not be equal etc. In short it is a concession to Big Business which will enable it to control or destroy - to stop the Govt work at any time & at any place - and I shall fight it to the end!
Diary 23, 1913 September 22-	-22 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting House Com. (sub-Corn) on Ter. on Alaska

23	<p>Ry. bill -We are reading the bill &amp; working out our differences - but it is a slow process. -23<sup>rd</sup>- Another meeting Sub. Com. today - working a little better - but it is "hard sledding" - &amp; there is much difference of opinion - but altogether also much interest - Hope it moves along in a friendly way. Judge Watson is constantly making objections - some of them are fair others without foundation.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 24-25	<p>-24- Another meeting of the Sub. Com. today. Reading Senate Bill, &amp; Chairman instructed to consult with Sec. Treas. about sections for issuing bonds, redemption, etc. -25- Letter from Debbie - she is waiting for me to come west - with impatience. Sick last night &amp; today - but not seriously; cramps. Our Sub-Corm, of the House Com. on Ter. practically finished its consideration of the Alaska Ry bill today -at 5:30 this afternoon &amp; substantially approved my Bill. A full meeting of the</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 25	<p>25 Committee will probably be called on Saturday to approve it &amp; provide for its favorable report to the House before adjournment. Judge Watson demanded some changes which often were helpful to the bill, and in other cases did no harm - so they were generally allowed &amp; he seems highly satisfied with the result. Altogether is it quite satisfactory to me &amp; if passed will provide for building the road in general accord with my bill as first drawn by me &amp; introduced in the Senate by Senator Chamberlain. <u>Hope to start west by Sunday.</u></p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 26	<p>-26<sup>th</sup> - <u>Two things have occurred today that give me satisfaction - the first is that the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Territories voted unanimously to report my Alaska Ry. Bill no 1739 favorably to the committee - the second is that the President refused to pardon Bullock &amp; Houston - Seattle coal thieves who robbed the Government by the fraudulent scheme of agreed bids &amp; a division of</u></p>

	<p><u>the loot.</u> When the matter of reporting</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 26	<p>26 my Ry. Bill came before the Sub. Committee, Congressman Brumbaugh of Ohio suggested that since amendments had to be made it might be better to have a new bill prepared to contain my bill <u>as amended, and that it be introduced by the Chairman!</u> Of course the purpose was to take the credit away from me &amp; give it to the Chairman - a Democrat, and thus gain political capital for the party! Judge Houston, the Chairman, said "<u>no</u>", promptly and forcibly! and said that I had introduced the bill and fought for it every</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 26	<p>26 step along its road, and that it would be unfair and unjust to report the bill under any other name - he said there could be no excuse for doing it except that I was a member of the minority party &amp; that did not appeal to him. He declared emphatically that he would not permit a new bill with my work to be reported - in short he stood by me fairly &amp; vigorously &amp; the whole matter was dropped in silence as quickly as he quit talking.  [clipping] Wilson Defines Pardon Plea. President Wilson declined this afternoon to consider the application for pardon in the case of J.H. Bullock and C.E. Houston, of Seattle, Wash., sentenced to one year's imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the Government on coal contracts. The President gave as his reason for declining to consider the application that the case is now pending in the court of appeals. The petition for pardon was urged on the President by Senators Jones, Works, Poindexter, and other members of Congress from the Pacific coast, who set forth extenuating circumstances as reasons for their interest.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 September 27	<p>-27<sup>th</sup> - The Committee on Territories, House met at 11</p>

	o'clock this forenoon & took up the Alaska Railway Bill No 1739, introduced by me in the House the first day of the Session - as reported by the Sub - Com. with some amendments. Some opposition was made to the motion to report it with the recommendation that it do pass, by Ferris and Davenport, of Oklahoma, but after a long two hours consideration - a full reading and one or two amendments the motion - made by Brumbaugh of Ohio
Diary 23, 1913 September 27	27
	Dem. and seconded by Laugham, of Penn., Rep. the motion was carried - 10 votes in favor 3 opposed and one voting present. Those voting in favor were: <u>Houston, Tenn. Democrat</u> <u>Watkins, Louisiana</u> “ <u>Tonergau, Conn.</u> “ <u>Watson, Virginia</u> “ <u>Brumbaugh, Ohio</u> “ <u>Guernsey, Maine Rep.</u> <u>Laugham, Penn.</u> “ <u>McGuire, Okla.</u> “ <u>Curry, Cal.</u> “ <u>Falconer, Wash. Progressive.</u> 5. Democrats. 4. Republicans 1. Progressive
Diary 23, 1913 September 27	27
	Those voting in opposition: Davenport, Okla. Dem. Ferris, “ “ Johnson, Wash. Rep. 2 Demos, 1 Republican. Hamilton of New York voted no, first but changed his vote to “Present” because he said he had not heard or read the hearings and knew nothing about the matter, but said he favored the bill generally. The surprising feature of the vote was that of Johnson of Wash. He has so often and so recently declared in favor of the Bill that I could not but
Diary 23, 1913 September 27	27
	wonder what part of the universe the pull came from that forced him to vote against his pledges

	and promises! I judge, however, that the scheme which is now being cooked up in Seattle, to kill the bill or force Richardson's wagon road amendment on - in the shape of a \$7,000,000 appropriation & put him in a position to be in charge of it, is at the bottom of Johnson's disloyalty. Still, for the present, I am satisfied - my bill is reported!!
Diary 23, 1913 September 28	-28 <sup>th</sup> -
	Judge Houston asked me to meet him in my office this (Sunday) morning to talk over the “Report” on the Alaska Ry. bill - He asked me to go ahead and prepare the Report as I think it ought to be and then submit it to him for approval - which I shall undertake to do. I hoped to get started home tomorrow evening - but cannot now.. Mr. Judd Dewey, of Boston called to see me today to talk over Alaska political problems.
Diary 23, 1913 September 28-29	28
	He expressed just about the same degree of confidence in Atty Genl McReynolds that I have - he Also called on Senator Gore & talked with him & declares his intention of talking to Bryan. He think, in view of my fight for the Alaska Ry Bill etc, that the Administration ought to give me support & declares he intends to work to that end. -29 <sup>th</sup> - Mr. Judd Dewey wrote a strong letter to Sec. Bryan today in my office - and asked me to make suggestions and aid him which I did - setting forth
Diary 23, 1913 September 29	29
	the conditions in Alaska and telling him how after it was seen that Wilson would be elected, the Big Business interests - Guggenheim's especially, undertook through Richardson, Cheney & Roden to turn the Democratic organization over to themselves - or rather to create a Guggenheim Democratic organization where <u>none</u> existed before. He promises to follow it up for a day or two and help me in an endeavor to head off the scheme of forcing Wilson to do the bidding of the Guggs in Alaska by permitting them to
Diary 23, 1913 September 29-30	29
	secure control of the party organization there. He will go and seen Senator Gore & Sec. Bryan.

	<p>Working hard to get the Report on my Alaska Ry. Bill done so that I can go home. -Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> - Ohio! Senator Jones got poor weak Senator Chamberlain to go to the President again yesterday in another effort to pardon <u>Houston</u> and <u>Bullock</u>.</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PRESIDENT REFUSES TO GRANT TWO PARDONS</b></p> <p>Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to get President Wilson to pardon J.H. Bullock and C.E. Houston, of Seattle, convicted in the lower courts of conspiracy to defraud the Government on coal contracts. The case is now pending in the court of appeals.</p> <p>Senators Jones and Chamberlain, who called in the interests of the two young men, told the President that since the latter's announcement last Saturday that he would not consider the application pending the outcome of the trial in the higher courts, Pardon Attorney Finch, of the Department of Justice, has given an opinion to the effect that he did not consider the evidence sufficient, upon which the two men were indicted.</p> <p>The President told the Senators that until the court of appeals had passed on the matter, he could not consent to interfere.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 September 30- October 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p>Finished my first draft of the Report of the House Committee on Territories on the Alaska Ry Bill. = H.R. 1739, and submitted it to Mr. Houston, chairman. Telegraphed Debbie I would start west Thursday or Friday evening.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Octo 2.</p> <p>Finished Report on H.R. 1739 for Com. on Ter. yesterday evening &amp; same is printed this morning and I am quite pleased with it. Have my ticket &amp; will leave <u>Washington tonight at 6<sup>45</sup> pm for Seattle.</u></p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 3-4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Octo. 3</p> <p>Slept badly last night. Beautiful day &amp; trip across Ohio and Indiana a</p>

	<p>pleasure. It is the month of color &amp; Nature certainly has painted the leaves in all colors - from dull to vivid - reds and yellows. Chicago at 2 o'clock. Congressmen Stephens, Cal. Ketner, do. &amp; several others on the train.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-4<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Left Chicago last night at 10.p.m. on the C. &amp; N.W.R. for St Paul. We reached St Paul this forenoon - old Union Depot here</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 4-5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-4-</p> <p>burned last night, but that did not delay us from leaving on the regular No 1. N.J. train at 11 o'clock for the west.</p> <p><u>Papers today have Assoc. Dispatch saying President has appointed John Randolph Tucker, Jr. of Va. as Dist. Judge at Nome!</u></p> <p>What do you think of that in view of the pledge in the Baltimore Platform that none but bona fide residents of Alaska should be appointed to office there??</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-5<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>- on the Yellowstone - raining &amp; snowing</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 6-7</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-6<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Reached Seattle at 9. in the evening &amp; found Debbie at the depot waiting for me. Went to the Sorrento Hotel where she is staying.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-7<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>This mornings papers have meager details of a terrific tidal wave storm at Nome, destroying all the buildings on the sandspit &amp; all buildings between Front St. and the sea. Fully one half of all buildings destroyed, etc. etc. No lives lost but a million dollars damages.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-8<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Sent telegram to Nome yesterday asking for full particulars about the storm - and today have sent urgent messages to the President &amp; Sec. Treasurer requesting that Revenue Cutters be sent to Nome with provisions &amp; orders to bring out unfortunates to Juneau or Puget Sound. Tonight recd message from Asst. Sec. Treas. saying Rev. Cutters would be sent etc. Many telegrams from Nome today asking for an appro, of \$ 150,000 direct to town etc. impossible!</p>

	Was invited to talk
Diary 23, 1913 October 8	8 before the Rotary Club at the regular Wednesday luncheon today & did so. Talked about the Alaska Ry. bill - urged the Club to demand of the members of Congress from Wash, a united support of the bill - and advised the club against sending any lobbyists to Wash. - meaning to put a block against McPherson - who is going as a lobbyist for Richardson. I will stop him & his like if I can.
Diary 23, 1913 October 8	8 [clipping] {Seattle Sun. Oct. 8} <b>WICKERSHAM BACK FROM WASHINGTON</b> Alaska Delegate predicts That Bill for Government Railroad in North Will Pass — Means Much to Seattle  After 10 months continuous work at the national capital, most of which was devoted to putting forward the good points of the bill for the construction of railways in Alaska, which was introduced by him in the House of Representatives, Delegate James Wickersham, delegate to Congress from Alaska, is today in Seattle. On the day before he left Washington the Senate Committee on Territories reported favorably on the bill, and it has been set to come before that body Dec. 8. In case it is not disposed of on that date, it will come up from that time onward as finished business until it either passes or is killed. As the committee on territories in the House had previously reported favorably on the bill, its passage by Congress is almost certain, according to Delegate Wickersham, unless it is loaded down with useless and impossible amendments by those who are against it. The bill carries an appropriation of \$35,000,000, and its passage will mean much to Seattle, as all the material and equipment to be used in its construction will have to pass through this city. Wickersham considers it unlikely that the government will utilize the machinery used in the

	building of the Panama Canal for the construction of the railway in Alaska, as the intention is to lay a standard guage track in the North, whereas the track laid in the canal zone is wide guage. Leaves President Latitude The bill as reported back by the House committee with the recommendation that it pass provided that the president of the United States be empowered to designate a route for a railway in Alaska, the only restriction being that it begin at some harbor on the southern coast of Alaska and connect with the navigable waters of the Yukon in the interior, with spurs or feeders connecting with some coal fields yielding a coal suitable for use by the United States navy. For the building of the road the president is given the power to name any officer or agent of the United States, either civil or military, to aid in its power to acquire lands for terminals, docks, wharves and all structures for the use of the railway. Delegate Wickersham will remain on the Coast for several weeks, during which he may go to Juneau, Alaska. It is impossible for him to go to the interior a this time and return to Washington in time to press the Alaskan legislation.
Diary 23, 1913 October 8	8 [clipping] {Seattle Times, Oct. 8, 1913.} <b>ALASKA RAILROAD BILL STANDS GOOD CHANCE</b> Delegate Wickersham, Now in Seattle, Believes Congress Will Pass Appropriation Measure at Coming Session, {Oct} {8} By J.J. UNDERWOOD. "From \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 will be appropriated from the government treasury for the construction of a railroad in Alaska early in the coming session of Congress, provided that the bills now before the House and Senate are not loaded down with amendments for other appropriations. The situation is critical enough as it is, and the

addition of requests for other appropriations is liable to defeat it.”

So, declared James Wickersham, Alaska’s delegate in Congress, and father of the Alaska Railroad bill as reported favorably by the territorial committee of the House. The Northern delegate is a guest at the Rainier-Grand Hotel. Except for minor differences the bill is precisely the same as that reported favorably by the Senate and placed on the calendar for passage on December 8. The Senate bill is being handled by Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington and Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.

“President Wilson and every member of the cabinet is strongly in favor of the bill,” said Wickersham. “The President is imbued with an earnest desire to make a reputation of doing something to bring about the development of the territory and in assisting in protecting the Pacific Coast in the event of war. He regards the Alaskan railroad as a war measure, and this opinion is carried out in the favorable report of the House committee. The administration is pledged to the bill; the Progressives included it as a part of their program, and so also did the Democrats. Its passage, therefore, is reasonably certain.

Points Out Danger.

“The one danger,” Wickersham added, “is that an effort will be made to load down the bill with amendments, the greatest menace coming from the proposal to ask for an additional appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the construction of roads. While there can be no question about the necessity of these roads, the appropriation should be asked for in a separate bill, rather than taking a chance of defeating this one. The bill will meet some opposition, anyway. Senators from the south will say it is socialistic in tendency and all that sort of thing, and if the road appropriation is included, it will be liable to defeat on a point of order, because the road appropriation, which should come through the war department under which the Alaska roads are constructed, did not include it in the book of estimates as furnished to Congress by the

secretary of the treasury.

“Personally I am in favor of a big appropriation for roads, and will do everything in my power to assist in obtaining it, but I think the proposed effort to tack it onto the railroad bill is an unwise move that may result in our losing both.

Future Looks Bright.

“As the situation is now, the bill is certain of passage unless unexpected opposition develops, and I have found that is much easier to defeat a bill than to pass one.

“The appropriation in the House bill was cut down to \$35,000,000 because that is practically the amount asked for by the Alaska Railroad commission. The commission called for \$37,000,000 at 6 per cent. It has been learned that the money can be obtained at 3 per cent, which will more than make up the difference. This matter, however, is easy of adjustment in conference after the bills have been passed in the House and Senate. The wish of both House and Senate committees is to build the amount of road suggested by the Alaska Railroad commission.”

Wickersham will remain in the West until about December 1.

Diary 23, 1913  
October 14

14

[clipping]  
{Tacoma Ledger, Oct. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1913}  
Needs Support  
of This State  
Alaska Railway Bill Friends  
Seek Unity in Washington  
Delegation.  
WICKERSHAM IN CITY  
Congressional Delegate From  
the North Discusses Outlook  
for Legislation Now  
Pending.

Unity in the ranks of the Washington delegation to congress is what the friends and supporters of the Alaska railway bill are now seeking, according to Judge James Wickersham, Alaskan delegate to congress, formerly of Tacoma, who is now in this city from the national capital.

	<p>“The bill has been reported favorably in the senate and will come up as a special order of business before the senate December 8,” said Mr. Wickersham yesterday. “It has also been reported favorably in the house, but has not advanced as far as in the Senate; it will come up on call of the committees, but I hardly think it will be acted upon so soon.</p> <p>“Of course we expect opposition to the bill, but we are confident it will be successful. What we want is united support from Washington state's members in congress. They seem to have divergent views on the subject. The rest of the Pacific Coast delegations are solid for it and the only split seems to be in Washington, the state that will be most benefited by the passing of such a measure. We want it to go through without a string of amendments that would only tend to weaken and cripple it. As it is now, the bill is in good shape. Practically all the money would come to Washington state, so it would seem the senators and representatives from this state should get together and support it; they have not so far been united, however.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 14-16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-14-</p> <p>[clipping continued] Explain Object of the Bill.</p> <p>“The object of the bill is to open up the naval coal fields of Alaska so as to have a supply for the Pacific fleet, by building a railroad to connect these fields with the seaports and to extend into the interior and develop the country. The bill provides for the expenditure of \$35,000,000 and a redemption fund to be supplied from the sale of public lands.</p> <p>“It authorizes the President to locate all the lines, permits him to lease the railroads and puts him in supervision of the entire development. The bill provides for identically the same system of management as has been followed in constructing the Panama canal, which they are now finishing.</p> <p>“The necessity of opening up the Alaska coal fields is apparent when one considers that it costs fully \$2,000,000 yearly on freight alone to bring</p>

	<p>coal around to the Pacific fleet. It costs about \$8 a ton to bring it around the Horn from Newport News, Va., where all the coal used in the navy is obtained. There is not enough available coal on the Pacific Coast today to supply any considerable fleet for 60 days. Any coal will not do; it takes a particular coal. The kind used is a high grade bituminous coal. It is taken out of the Virginia coal fields and brought around to the Pacific in English ships manned by English seamen. The coal is like that we used to get from Wales, but all of it is taken now from Virginia. The coal in Alaska is practically the same coal and should be made available for the use of the navy.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-16<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>We came to Tacoma last Saturday the 11th, but went up to Buckley and stayed till Monday evening. On Sunday Oct. 12th we took dinner at Jennie's at Enumclaw - Mothers 76th Birthday. Back to Tacoma Monday evening.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-16-</p> <p>Tacoma, Wash. Oct 16<sup>th</sup>, 1913. We are at the Sands Hotel. I am at work remodeling &amp; repairing our house at 230 South C. St. Tacoma. Also attending the drainage of our land on the Puyallup Reservation etc. paying taxes &amp; generally looking after our property in Pierce Co. Many telegrams about the Nome tidal wave storm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oct. 20<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>Went over to Seattle and was given an informal business dinner by</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 October 20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-20-</p> <p>the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. present – Col. W.T. Perkins &amp; Messrs. John P. Hartman, Scott Bone, Chas. G. Heifner, Lang Solberg, Haight Lechey. We discussed the Alaska Ry Bill &amp; the want of -unity of the Wash. Congressmen. I had just received a telegram from Cong Johnson saying he intended to vote for the bill, and asking me not to put him in a false light etc. &amp; Lechey had a letter from him full of explanations. All in</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-20-</p>

October 20-24	<p>all we laughingly though it best not to say anything more - he will vote all right. -23<sup>rd</sup> -</p> <p>Working all week on house. Went over to Seattle to meet the "Victoria" - from Nome &amp; the boat from S.E., Alaska. -24<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>In Seattle all day - Dozens of people from Nome, Fairbanks &amp; other parts in Alaska. <u>Henry T. Ray gave me \$1500 - from Fairbanks.</u></p>
Diary 23, 1913 October 26	<p>-26<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Went to Buckley yesterday evening and spent today with Mother, Charley Hanson &amp; Jennie, Charlie Taylor &amp; May &amp; the children came &amp; we had a family dinner today. Employed John Plant to move the Jolley House - clear &amp; otherwise repair my property east of the "Pearl" St. in Wick. 1st Add. Mother is quite well - called on Uncle Tom &amp; Aunt Kate - both are well - but getting old &amp; feeble.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 October 27-30	<p>-27<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Inspected new ditch &amp; my land on the Reservation today in company with Chas Peterson. It is a fine tract of Land. -29<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Sent surveyors out to locate corners of my reservation land - am working a big force of men in repairing etc at #230. C. St. Going to Buckley tonight. -30<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Back from Buckley - Debbie remained till I come back on Sunday.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 October 30	<p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER ESTABLISHED 1865. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913. Stand Together for Alaska.</p> <p>Washington's delegation in congress, the two senators and five representatives, upon the opening of the regular session in December, should unite, for once, and give whole-hearted, undivided support to the bills favorably reported to the senate and house for the construction of</p>

	<p>government railroad lines from the Alaskan coast to the coal fields and interior of the territory.</p> <p>The two bills, in purport, if not in detail, contain practically the same provisions. They authorize the expenditure of \$40,000,000, or a sum thereabout, under the direction of the president, for railroad building to open up the territory.</p> <p>If our two senators and five representatives really have the interests of Alaska and the whole of this North Pacific coast country at heart, if they are progressive and constructive statesmen, and responsive to the aroused public sentiment of the land which is today in sympathy with this belated measure of relief, they will get together and jointly push this legislation.</p> <p>What is needed is not passive, perfunctory support, but an active and combined effort that will command the attention of congress and enlist the activities of all the fair-dealing lawmakers at Washington. The arguments in favor of the proposed method of relief are overwhelming and will be irresistible, if properly presented. It is incumbent upon these Washington statesmen to brush aside and forget personal and political differences and conflicting ambitions, for the moment, at least, and make common cause in behalf of long-neglected Alaska.</p> <p>To do effective service they must not only act unitedly and pull together determinedly, but it is incumbent upon them to enter the regular session with full knowledge of Alaska, prepared to present its needs and particularly to show the imperative, urgent necessity of transportation facilities to insure the development of the rich resources of the territory.</p> <p>The Alaskan measure is in a strategic position, holding place on the senate calendar and having been made the special order for December 8. It has the support of the administration and the outlook for its early passage is bright. But the Washington delegation can easily imperil it, either by seeking impossible amendments or by lukewarm or negative support. It is their duty to Alaska and the state and to the whole Coast to act</p>
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	<p>unitedly.</p> <p>Good! Quite right!-</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 1-3</p>	<p>Nov. 1.</p> <p>Spent the day &amp; night at Seattle. Henry T. Ray buried Mrs. Ray - who died a year ago at Fairbanks - at Seattle. Henry Roden is here doing politics. Busy with force of men working on my house at 230. C. St.</p> <p>Nov. 3<sup>rd</sup></p> <p>28th Anniversary of the Exodus of the Chinese from Tacoma - I was a member of the famous "Committee of Fifteen."</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 6</p>	<p>-Nov. 6<sup>th</sup></p> <p>Here they are!!</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p>HOTEL AND CLUB</p> <p>Senator Elwood Bruner, of Nome, a member of the first Alaska general assembly, is at the Frye. He is the second member of the senatorial committee, Senator Henry Roden, of Iditarod, at the same hotel, being the other, selected to go to Washington, D.C., to arrive in this city. The other members of the committee are Senator H.T. Tripp, of Juneau, and Col. B.F. Millard, of Valdez. This committee will meet at the national capital after the holidays and will present to the president, the senate and congress and the different departments of the government the claims of Alaska for real national assistance in development work.</p> <p>Senator Bruner is one of the best known attorneys in the northern part of Alaska. He will spend several weeks in this city and will then go to California until after the holidays. The sole idea of the committee is to assist Delegate James Wickersham to obtain the kind of legislation that Alaska needs most at the next session of congress. In speaking of the work to be taken up by the committee, yesterday, Senator Bruner said: "We have no set plans upon which we will work. That will all be arranged later when we reach Washington. Transportation will be our first and main demand. We want a chance to open up</p>

	<p>Alaska and transportation is the key to the entire situation."</p> <p>Senator Bruner was in Nome during the storm and places the damage done at \$50,000, but says that the people are not disheartened and will rebuild at once better than ever.</p> <p>Am in receipt of an invitation to luncheon &amp; dinner at the Arctic Club, Seattle, on Saturday - on their celebration of Alaska Day.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 8</p>	<p>-8<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Attended the "Alaska Day" exercises at the Arctic Club at Seattle. Here is a brief statement from the P. I.</p> <p>ALASKANS AND WASHINGTON IN LINE FOR NORTH Statesmen Gather Here With Territory's Representative Men and Are in Accord for Progress.</p> <p>GOV. LISTER PLEDGES THIS STATE'S SUPPORT</p> <p>Keynote of the Speeches Is for Government Railroad and the Opening of the Coal Fields, and Senator Jones Advises Against Mixing One Project With the Other.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 8</p>	<p>8</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>Either Bill Satisfactory</p> <p>DELEGATE JAMES WICKERSHAM, of Alaska, said he had the assurance of President Wilson that a railroad would be built in Alaska. Mr. Wickersham added that whichever of the two bills now before congress passed either would be satisfactory, opening up as they would, the great naval coal fields of Matanuska for the furnishing of a supply of coal to our navy, which under present circumstances could not stay in the Pacific over sixty days in case of war.</p> <p>The cause of the Northland found unanimous support yesterday in the impressive observance of Alaska day at the Arctic Club. Sourdough and</p>

	<p>citizen, cosmopolite and business man, Tilikums of Elttaes and travelers of the Northwest all joined in an earnest plea that the United States of America take possession of her own, that Alaska be delivered to her people, first by the building of the new land with a chain of steel under government ownership, and then, as rapidly as may be, the development of the resources, which, in the foretelling, have made the world take notice.</p> <p>It is doubtful if ever in its history the Northwest has seen such a gathering as that which packed the big dining room of the Arctic Club last evening, when 280 persons attended a banquet, and seventy-five more were unable to find accommodation.</p> <p>Speakers' Sentiments Approved.</p> <p>The climax of enthusiasm seemed to have been reached, and as speaker after speaker, among those whose efforts will have much to do with the unfolding of the hoped-for program, emphasized after his own manner the stirring sentiment which has spread itself, beyond the state of Washington, to the very halls of national legislation, there rang out the note of a superb conviction in a work well forward, the advance chord of a hymn of triumph which must sound through the land when the railroad bill becomes a law, and what every speaker considered the greatest step in the history of the Northland will have been consummated.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 8-11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Brilliant Setting for Diners.</p> <p>The Arctic Club presented a brilliant sight. The tables glistened with snow white napery and shining silver; every table bore a generous burden of chrysanthemums, daisies and ferns, appropriately disposed in baskets and tastefully arranged vases. In the center were massed the Tilikums, come to give their pledge of co-operation to the cause, and from that circle there stretched to the very fringes of the big dining room the cohorts of citizens come to give their pledge of co-operation; and at the head table gathered the representatives of the people at the city of</p>

	<p>Washington, in attendance to give their solemn individual and collective promises of co-operation in the work in hand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prominent Men There.</p> <p>With President Robert Spargur, at the head table were Gov. Lister, Senator Wesley L. Jones, Congressman J.A. Falconer, Congressman J.W. Bryan, Delegate James Wickersham, Dr. Alfred Thompson, Gen. W.L. Distin, William Pigott, Falcon Joslin, Territorial Senators Elwood Bruner and Henry Roden, John Rosene, E.H. Thomas, Joseph Blethen, Clyde Morris, Milo Kelly, John P. Hartman and Col. W.T. Perkins.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nov. 11<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>The Seattle P-I is doing its "damdest" to make me like Bruner &amp;- Roden et al. as witness the following from today's issue -</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">11</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">POST-INTELLIGENCER, TUESDAY, SEATTLE DAY BY DAY.</p> <p>Following the fall custom, Alaskans are gathering in Seattle in force. Due to the territorial development problems pressing for solution, and to the Nome storm, the numbers of Alaskans here are in excess of those who have come out for many previous seasons. Seattle is the point of focus, both going and coming, as it has long been, and will continue to be. The community of interest between this city and the northern territory is mutual and growing. So many people of this city were sourdoughs; so many who are still sourdoughs are former Seattle people, that the ties are those of blood, of relationship and of friendship.</p> <p>Alaska day at the Arctic Club emphasized the close-knit relations between Seattle and Alaska. The tributes paid each other by the representatives of the city and territory were sincere, and the good fellowship was most marked at all times. Alaska's problems are Seattle's problems in every sense. Seattle has as much to gain as Alaska has through development of the territory.</p> <p>Judge James Wickersham is a sourdough who always has an audience. He has had a varied</p>

	<p>experience as an Alaskan. Most of it has been a fighting experience. Not that Wickersham is pugnacious. If some one is spoiling for a real trimming he can be accommodating. That is all. In ahncutty days he sued to be the same way here, for Judge Wickersham lived many years in the midst of turmoil in Tacoma before he went north win an unconfirmed appointment in his suitcase. He got used to opposition in his Tacoma battles, so went to Alaska with a large amount of unconcern over the outcome of the promised fight against his confirmation. He had the backing of President Roosevelt, and a serial of recess appointments finally wore his enemies out.</p> <p>Judge Wickersham had pursuits in the old days more pleasant than waiting around for some one to try to wallop him, and between wallops, you might say, he used to lock up his office and steal into the tall timber to study the wiles and ways of the squat-figured aborigine. In his ethnological pursuits he would do such things as take a walk from Neah bay across to Ozette and thence along the beach of the Pacific ocean to Grays harbor.</p> <p>Not much of a walk, did someone say? Try it.</p> <p>It is not always possible to be in full accord with Judge Wickersham's views as to what is best for Alaska. And his political judgment can sometimes be at fault. For instance, when he invented the Guggenheim Bogy he failed to note the dynamite concealed in the expression. It elected him, but at the same time put an awful and unexpected crimp in Alaska's progress. To question his judgment, however, is not to question his sincerity as a friend of his chosen territory. He is devoted to the cause of Alaska, heart and soul. No one can hear him, or note his untrying efforts, in congress and out, in behalf of the territory and its people, and doubt his devotion.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 11-16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">11</p> <p>[clipping continued]</p> <p>One of the real rugged type of Alaska is personified in Senator Elwood Bruner, lawyer of Nome, and a member of the select little upper house of the territorial legislature. Senator Bruner</p>

	<p>is in Seattle on his way to Washington to aid in the passage of needed legislation for the territory. It is a long expensive trip from Nome to Washington and return, for the stay embraces the months of the northern winter. Senator Bruner is out and can't go in again until navigation opens next summer. The service is voluntary and without remuneration. Few ultraconservationists on government payrolls will be able to appreciate the sort of heroic self-sacrifice to which Alaskans have been put by the death-to-development practices of a mistaken federal bureau.</p> <p>Of course the coal situation was productive of anecdote. Falcon Joslin started it when he related that a cargo of coal from Utah had just been landed at Katalla. Mined, shipped, unloaded and reloaded, transshipped and lightered, brought from beds 3,000 miles distant, with coal in sight of Katalla, the instance illustrates the national conservation folly. Mr. Joslin also told of trying to use Canadian coal at Fairbanks, and of finding wood at \$10 per cord cheaper.</p> <p>The Nenana coal is in the Tanana and near at hand. It would afford cheap fuel. Conservation, however, is stripping the Tanana country of its trees because the coal cannot be touched. Senator Bruner is authority for the statement that Nome's winter's coal supply came all the way from Australia. Maurice Leehey told of buying 800 tons of Wyoming coal for a mining company at Sulzer for the present winter's use.</p> <p>Conservation should change its name. It could more properly be called lost motion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-16<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Went to Seattle yesterday &amp; made an address before the "University Club" - on the subject of Alaska - or rather on the subject</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 November 16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-16-</p> <p>of Alaska books &amp; the future University of Alaska. It was a fine dinner - the toastmaster was Mr. George Ladd Munn &amp; Mr. L.C. Gilman sat at my right. It was a treat to me &amp; the company seemed to enjoy it also. We talked books - discoveries - Russian, English, French &amp; Spanish - Indians &amp;</p>

	<p>their migrations, etc. We had college songs etc. piano - cigars and a jolly good time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FINE!</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 18	<p style="text-align: center;">-18<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>Tacoma - Recd, long distance telephone call from Col. W.J. Perkins this morning asking me to go with him, Maurice Leehey &amp; Scott Bone, Ed. P-I. to Spokane to aid in bringing pressure on Senator Poindexter to force him to support the Alaska Ry. bill as reported in the Senate! I refused to go &amp; told him that I thought Senator Poindexter would vote for the bill O.K. He then suggested that it would be a good idea</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 18	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>to have Senators Roden &amp; Bruner go in my place &amp; I protested vigorously against such action. I denounced them in bold &amp; vigorous English - but do not know what he did! Getting my house work in shape - it will not be done when I leave for the East on Saturday - but I'll leave the final arrangements with Architect Bullard. Am going to Buckley tomorrow to settle up my affairs there.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 19-21	<p style="text-align: center;">-19<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>Debbie &amp; I went to Seattle - took dinner with Charlie Taylor &amp; May, at their new winter lodging - 33rd Ave &amp; Madison. Mother is with them &amp; will stay there this winter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-20<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>In Tacoma working on the House – 230 So. C. St.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-21<sup>st</sup> –</p> <p>Made my last trip to Seattle - dinner with Barney McGee &amp; "Stroller" White - from Whitehorse. Saw many Alaskans.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 22	<p style="text-align: center;">-22<sup>nd</sup> –</p> <p>Drew checks on the Tacoma Nat. Bank of Commerce in payment for all accounts &amp; contracts - left with Geo. W. Bullard, architect to pay when work is done according to contract. Paid all bills due. Also made contract with Wells - at Petersons office -to clear south 15 acres of land on reservation for \$1500. &amp; left check for the money</p>

	<p>with Peterson to be paid when contract is completed.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 22	<p style="text-align: center;">Nov. 22, continued.</p> <p>Debbie &amp; I left at 7. p.m. over the Northern Pac. Ry. for New York &amp; Washington in the sleeping car "Youcone" - I have left nothing undone at Tacoma or Seattle - Saw Geo. Vautier, from Ft. Gibbon today &amp; had settlement do not owe a cent to any one - except as shown by checks drawn to pay same. Am pleased at way I have got my C. St. house &amp; land improved.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 23-27	<p style="text-align: center;">Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup>.</p> <p>Spokane to Butte.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-24-</p> <p>Montana &amp; Dakota.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-25-</p> <p>St. Paul-Chicago via Northwestern – Milwaukee.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-26<sup>th</sup> –</p> <p>Ohio and Pennsylvania over the Penn. Ry. Reached Pittsburg at 6pm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-27<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Reached New York this morning at 7 o'clock, and went to the McAlpine Hotel. Letter from Darrell &amp; sent him a telegram advising him of our arrival.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 27	<p style="text-align: center;">27</p> <p>When we boarded the Penn's sleeping car at Chicago I was surprised to find Ernest Peterson &amp; — Johnson, two miners from Fairbanks on board. They came to New York with us - they will sail in a day or two on a visit to their old homes in Sweden. Peterson told me this morning that he first came into New York - through Ellis Is. immigrant station - 13 years ago - that he was then a half grown young man &amp; could not speak a word of English - had no money - he goes back home now quite a wealthy man - a successful miner - all from Alaska.</p>
Diary 23, 1913 November 27-28	<p style="text-align: center;">27</p> <p>Walked all over the East side from 22nd to 42nd Streets this forenoon. It is Thanksgiving Day &amp; the town seems quiet as Sunday. We are going to the Hippodrome tonight to see "America."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-28<sup>th</sup> –</p>

	Hippodrome last night was "great." Called at the N.Y. Public Library Bldg. & called on Mr. Eames, asst. Librarian who is working up a set of the publications of the Lapwai Mission Press - 1839-1845. He has an incomplete copy of the "St Mathew" & photostat copies of the three or four other books
Diary 23, 1913 November 28	28 - the Nez Perce "First book" etc. which he says I can buy - as soon as they can photo them for me. I told them about my "Matthew" - which thinks is, probably, the only complete copy in existence. He tells me that the Library has a photostat copy of the three books in Oberlin College - which were placed there by Dr Marcus Whitman when he came East on his famous trip in the 40's. Debbie & I had Mr. & Mrs. Richmond of Fairbanks to dinner with us tonight & we went to the theater with them to see "The Seven Keys to Baldpate" - which we greatly enjoyed.
Diary 23, 1913 November 29	-29 <sup>th</sup> - The football game today between the West Point and Annapolis teams - the Army & Navy! Dolph McClaine (our "C" St. boy) took lunch with us & went to the game - Darrell got here at noon & we had a fine visit with the boys. The Army won - 22 to 9! Howard Rolston, my recent appointment to West Point came to dinner with us - he is about to fail on his physical examination on account of deafness in one ear. I called at 156-Fifth Ave.
Diary 23, 1913 November 29	29 - the Presbyterian Bldg. & visited for an hour with Dr. S. Hall Young. - of Fairbanks etc. Alaska Missionary. We leave in the morning for Washington. Darrell went back to Philadelphia Navy Yard tonight - Dolph McClaine back to Cornell.  [ticket to the football game enclosed]
Diary 23, 1913 November 30-	-Sunday Nov. 30 <sup>th</sup> - Arrived in Washington & took rooms at Congress

December 1	Hall Hotel for the winter. Everything in office O.K. <u>Monday Dec. 1<sup>st</sup></u> - On Wednesday, Nov. 26th, Judge Houston, Chairman of the Com. on Ter. reported my Alaska Railroad bill, and filed the report which I originally prepared, but which he amended.  [clipping] REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Under clause 3 of Rule XIII, Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 1739) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate a railroad or railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 92), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.  GOOD - BETTER – BEST!
Diary 23, 1913 December 2	-Dec. 2 <sup>nd</sup> - Before the joint convention of both Houses of Congress, today President Wilson read his message & I am delighted that he so strongly approved the Alaska Railway project -as the <u>first</u> bit of necessary legislation for the Territory. His Alaska mention follows:  [clipping] ALASKA'S DOOR MUST BE UNLOCKED. A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to be very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the Government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and

	<p>development of the country and its people. But the construction of railways is only the first step is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the States of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>[clipping continued] no conflict or jealousy as between State and Federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which we'll release these resources and yet not jeopardize or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the States concerned than to the people and Government of the Nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.</p> <p>Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.</p> <p>So the President might know that this message met with my approval and that he could count on me to assist him in carrying out the policy outlined I wrote him a letter today as follows - and sent it to the White House by Jeffery's</p>

<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 Washington Dec. 2, 1913.</p> <p>The President White House Sir: For the people of Alaska I wish you to know how deeply we appreciate your cheering message of today on Alaskan matters. We have struggled for eight years against a policy of non-action and restriction of development in that territory, and now that one of action and development is inaugurated we pledge our active and earnest support to it in the spirit of conference and concession suggested in your message. We thank you for opening the door of opportunity and prosperity to us and Alaska Territory. Respectfully, James Wickersham Delegate from Alaska.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup>.</p> <p>I introduced a bill today to aid the poor and small bankrupt railroads in Alaska which are weighted down by the tax of \$100. per mile - the bill provides instead of the flat tax one on their net incomes - Joslin is here &amp; is greatly distressed because his road must go into the hands of a receiver unless some such relief is given &amp; the roads at Nome, Safety and Seward are all in the same situation. Volney Richmond &amp; wife, Ex Gov. John G. Brady, Sam Bonnifield &amp; other Alaskans called.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 4-5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dec. 4<sup>th</sup></p> <p>[clipping] By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H.R. 9770) to levy and collect an income tax on railroads in Alaska and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-5-</p> <p>Barney McGee, from Whitehorse, is here &amp; called. Dick Ryan and his bunch are here - getting ready - I suppose -to fight the Ry. bill. Minority Leader (Rep) Mann has submitted some few minor amendments which he wished made to the Ry. bill. Most of them are merely minor corrections &amp; I do not object to them.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>

<p>December 5</p>	<p>Have just received the following letter from the President in answer to mine of the 2<sup>nd</sup>:</p> <p>“THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.” December 3rd, 1913.</p> <p><u>My dear Mr. Wickersham:</u> <u>Allow me to thank you very heartily for your kind letter of December 2nd. Your generous words of approval are most gratifying to me</u> <u>Cordially and sincerely yours,</u> <u>Woodrow Wilson.</u> <u>Hon James Wickersham</u> <u>House of Representatives.</u></p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-8<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>The Alaska Railroad Bill is the special order in the Senate at 2 o'clock today - Senator Chamberlain called up the Alaska Ry. Bill in the Senate &amp; there was much discussion as to its parliamentary status - finally it was decided by the Vice President that it was entitled to be considered as the unfinished business, but to follow the Currency Bill! That gives it the right of way after the Currency Bill but postpones its consideration probably till after the holidays.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-10<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>We got the Alaska Ry. bill in the House in a Safe Place today</p> <p>[clipping]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RAILROADS IN ALASKA.</p> <p>Mr. HOUSTON (when the Committee on the Territories was called). Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on the Territories to call up the bill (H.R. 1739) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes. This is a bill on the Union Calendar.</p> <p>Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, before the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of this bill, I desire to state that there is an understanding between the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] and myself, inasmuch as I am opposed to the bill, that there would be no</p>

	<p>agreement reached to-night as to time for debate, but that when the bill comes up on next Wednesday we would then make an agreement as to time to be consumed in the discussion of the bill.</p> <p>The SPEAKER. The house will automatically resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of this bill, and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] will take the chair.</p> <p>Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 1739, with Mr. HARRISON in the chair.</p> <p>Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.</p> <p>The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?</p> <p>Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will this keep the copy of the bill out of the RECORD?</p> <p>Mr. MANN. It will not be printed in the RECORD unless it is read or ordered in.</p> <p>Mr. MURDOCK. It seems to me that a bill of this importance and novel character ought to be put in the RECORD.</p> <p>Mr. MANN. I suggest that the gentleman from Tennessee ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of it and that it be printed in the RECORD as though read.</p> <p>Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill, and that the bill be printed in the RECORD.</p> <p>Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. You do not want the entire bill?</p> <p>Mr. HOUSTON. The bill as reported from the committee.</p> <p>Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The bill technically includes all.</p> <p>The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be</p>
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	<p>dispensed with and that the bill as amended by the committee be printed in the RECORD.          Mr. MANN. That the committee substitute be printed in the RECORD.          The CHAIRMAN. That the committee substitute be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.          The committee substitute is as follows:          Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I merely called up this bill to get the bill under headway, and I now move that the committee rise.          The motion was agreed to.          Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H.R. 1739 and had directed him to report that it had come to no resolution thereon.</p> <p>This gives us the right of way next Wednesday at 12. m. and thereafter on each succeeding Wednesday until the bill is finally acted on. We may be able to pass it next Wednesday - it now looks very favorable - and we may thus be able to pass it before the Senate does! in which case it will be <u>my bill!</u> Many members ask for time to speak in favor of it!</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>[card enclosed]          December 9, 1913          My Dear Sir:          The Alaska Railroad Bill, H.R. 1739 (Rept. No. 92) is on "Calendar Wednesday" calendar for tomorrow for final action in the House. Please be present and assist in its passage in aid of the development of Alaska.          Respectfully,          James Wickersham  <i>Delegate from Alaska.</i></p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 17</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-17<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>Worked all week on getting ready for "Calendar Wednesday" &amp; Alaska Railroad Bill.          Bill had right of way today Judge Houston</p>

	<p>presented the case for the Bill &amp; then followed Fordney, of Mich, against then Lenroot of Ws. for and Davenport of Okla. against it.          It goes over now until next Calendar Wednesday - at which time I am to speak.          I am greatly surprised at the force and vigor of the opposition - but am hopeful of success.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 19-23</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-19-</p> <p>I am more surprised and really afraid of the opposition massing against our Alaska Railroad Bill. The Democrats say that they fear the effect of making such large appropriations at this time.          Dr. S. Hall Young has been visiting me - goes home today.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-23<sup>rd</sup> -</p> <p>The Currency Bill has been holding the attention of both Houses of Congress until it passed late this afternoon is signed by the President - <u>Congress Adj till Jan'y 12th.</u></p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 23-25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23</p> <p>Recd, letter from Senator Bruner of Nome - member of first Alaska Senate - who has invited himself to Washington to annoy me &amp; to assist Richardson etc. Who is paying the old grafters expenses? Richardson or the Fish Trust? I do not intend to be bothered by him &amp; will invite him to wait at his hotel until I send for him - which will never be.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-25<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>Christmas Day - rainy. Dinner at a big jolly common table in Congress Hall Hotel tonight.          Working on my speech on Ry. Bill.</p>
<p>Diary 23, 1913 December 27-31</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-27<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>George E. Baldwin, Valdes and John E. Ballaine of Seward (seattle) both here. The lobbyists are gathering.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-30<sup>th</sup> -</p> <p>McPherson of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is en route expected here immediately with his picture show, etc. of Alaskan views to aid in educating Congress on Alaska - they need it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-31<sup>st</sup> -</p> <p>McPherson here tonight.</p>

