

Apostles of Controversy
*Wilford Hoggatt, James Wickersham,
and the Politics of Dissension*

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Wilford B. Hoggatt, governor of Alaska from 1906 to 1909, and James Wickersham, United States district judge from 1900 to 1907 and Alaska's delegate in Congress from 1909 to 1921, were two prominent Alaska Republicans who feuded on a number of political matters. There existed a personal animosity between the men that effectively compromised their ability to work together harmoniously. Jealously guarding their own prerogatives and boundaries, Hoggatt and Wickersham mistrusted each other and attempted to downgrade the other in their respective letters to officials in Washington and comments to others. Their mutual hostility dominated the years from 1907 to 1909, a period that merits special attention and consideration.

Both Hoggatt and Wickersham were individuals of exceptional ability devoted to the interests of Alaska while promoting the territory's promising potential development. Hoggatt, a native of Indiana who had engaged in mining engineering work in Alaska, headed an administration noteworthy for curbing lawlessness, closing gambling houses, and improving the educational system for the Natives, among other reforms. The governor, appointed by Theodore Roosevelt, recommended to the president that the sale of whiskey to the Natives be made a felony and suggested that closing dance halls would weaken the saloons.¹ Hoggatt's nemesis, Congressman Wickersham, a former Illinois lawyer, was the city attorney for Tacoma, Washington, before relocating to Alaska. In 1906 Judge Wickersham maintained a friendly though polite relationship with the new governor, a widower, and he frequently dined at the chief executive's house.

Disagreements between Hoggatt and Wickersham surfaced in 1907. That year two Juneau attorneys and bitter enemies, John Cobb and Lewis P. Shackelford, interlocked in fierce quarreling that resulted in court action. Shackelford, a Republican leader and close personal friend of the governor, brought disbarment

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proceedings against Cobb, a Democrat. Wickersham ruled in Cobb's favor, which placed him directly in the crossfire, especially since Shackelford had appealed to the Justice Department to permit Wickersham to try the case.² Shackelford and Hoggatt were furious that the judge had not disbarred Cobb. An angry governor immediately canceled plans to accompany Wickersham on a trip to Seattle and vowed that their friendship had ended. Astounded by Hoggatt's behavior, Wickersham, believing he had taken the proper course, confided to his diary: "I am sorry the governor feels that way, but I have the strongest sense of having done right and will stand the consequences. . . . Now that I have decided against disbarment, they are ugly. Well, they can go to hell. I did right and that is that and ends it."³

In a letter to President Roosevelt, Wickersham, who had not yet obtained Senate confirmation for his judicial reappointment, withdrew from consideration and announced his resignation. Listing various reasons for his departure, Wickersham emphasized that Hoggatt's views were "unjust and presumptuous" and that the governor's "opposition and refusal to support the court added greatly to my burden."⁴

Hoggatt was in Juneau when news arrived of Wickersham's resignation. When the governor failed to present publicly the facts surrounding the Cobb-Shackelford episode, Wickersham, who had valued Hoggatt's friendship, expressed disappointment. "I am greatly disappointed in his character," the judge confessed to his diary, "for I thought he was both courageous and truthful. . . . I knew Shackelford was a poor little Apache, but I thought the governor was too brave to stoop to adopt a lie to hurt even his bitterest enemy."⁵ Wickersham looked forward to spending more time with his family and library. Events soon propelled Wickersham back into the political arena with still more disagreements and heated controversies with Hoggatt.

In 1908, Wickersham announced his candidacy for Alaska's delegate in Congress. This set the stage for another bombardment between Hoggatt and Shackelford, on the one hand, and Wickersham, on the other. Hoggatt tried desperately but unsuccessfully to defeat the former judge, but Wickersham, a Republican who worked to reorganize and strengthen the GOP in the District, won election that year on an independent ticket. The outcome infuriated Hoggatt, but once in Congress, Wickersham sat and voted with the Republicans under the leadership of House Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and President William Howard Taft, who won election to the nation's highest office in November, 1908.⁶

Following Wickersham's election to Congress in 1908 but prior to and shortly after Taft's inauguration in March, 1909, Hoggatt renewed his attacks on Alaska's new delegate. His actions dispelled any thoughts that the two adversaries would renounce their respective hostilities and climb into the same political bed together for the sake of the Taft administration. Instead, the breach between the two political leaders intensified, and in the winter and spring of 1909, their distrust stemmed from a mutual unwillingness to surrender control of

patronage for Alaska. "Governor Hoggatt is a political misfit who would be a joke," commented one newspaper, "did not his official position enable him harm the territory as chief claquer for anything that bears the fleur-de-lis of the corporations. He sojourns in Washington . . . for the express purpose of blocking every attempt made by Alaska's elected representative in Congress to secure something approximating a square deal."⁷

In late February, 1909, Wickersham let it be known that as a delegate in Congress he would not tolerate any interference from Hoggatt. Speaking at a banquet tendered him by the Arctic Club and Seattle businessmen at the Hotel Washington, the delegate-elect served notice that he would brook no meddling with his official duties and that he alone possessed the power to speak for Alaska in Congress. "I am the sole and only representative elected from Alaska," he said, "to go to Congress. No other man has the right to say he represents Alaska, and while I shall not interfere with the duties of any officer of Alaska, should any such officer undertake to interfere with me in the discharge of my duties, or seek to represent himself as representing Alaska, there will be war, and that war will be of the offensive kind, and if I go down to defeat, my adversary will carry scars the remainder of his life."⁸ Although he publicly hurled a battle gage at Hoggatt, Wickersham privately was hoping for some kind of accommodation. "I favor a more harmonious arrangement of Alaskan affairs," he recorded in his diary, "for the Administration would soon tire of our bickerings. I want results in legislation, and would gladly forego personal quarrels to get them, but I will not be imposed on—nor will I permit them to put me in the light of tamely surrendering to Hoggatt."⁹

Hoggatt scoffed at Wickersham's veiled public threat made at the Seattle banquet and continued to pursue his clandestine and open activity to undermine Wickersham in Washington, D.C. In this connection, Hoggatt journeyed to the nation's capital with Shackelford, the Republican National Committeeman from Alaska. Their purpose was to gain control of Alaskan patronage under the new Republican administration and convince Taft and some of his Cabinet officers that Wickersham could not be trusted on various matters. Wickersham objected to their long presence in Washington. He urged Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger to issue a statement requiring all territorial officers to remain on duty at their respective places of legal residence and come to Washington only in emergency situations or when ordered by the administration. Ballinger consented to this arrangement, but in his directive, he specifically excluded Hoggatt, citing personal family reasons for allowing Alaska's chief executive, who had remarried, to remain in Washington. Wanting Hoggatt to return to Alaska to attend to his gubernatorial duties, Wickersham argued that Ballinger had demonstrated weakness by permitting Hoggatt to violate the rule. "It now looks to me as if my yielding to the coercive efforts of Sec. Ballinger in favor of peace in Alaskan matters," Wickersham wrote in his diary, "is likely to turn out badly. He is not keeping that friendly alliance as fairly as he promised and from his

constant affiliations & daily association and support of Hoggatt & Shackelford I am inclined to believe he is giving them strong support & growing cold in my favor. Well, if he does it may force me to put on war paint and go out on the war path. However, I intend to keep my part of the compact."¹⁰

Wickersham encountered numerous obstacles in his early congressional career. First, he entered Washington at the same time that his loyal ally, President Roosevelt, was leaving office and turning the reigns of power over to Taft. Second, he had to deal in Washington with Hoggatt, an experienced hand at the political game, who practiced patronage politics and detested the new delegate. Third, Wickersham confronted Shackelford, firmly ensconced as head of the territorial Republican machine, who endeavored to have Wickersham disqualified as a Republican because he had run as an independent in 1908, defeating the regular Democratic and Republican candidates. Finally, the most explosive episode occurred in late March, 1909, when Hoggatt and Shackelford conspired to eliminate Wickersham's influence by filing a communication with Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock in which they vehemently attacked and denounced Alaska's delegate in Congress.¹¹

In their letter to Hitchcock, Hoggatt and Shackelford claimed, among other things, that Wickersham owed his election to the gambling and liquor elements in Alaska. Attempting to discredit Wickersham and convince Washington officialdom that he was a spokesman for only that group and not for the entire District, the governor and committeeman castigated Wickersham in bitter fashion and then condemned the Fairbanks City Council and Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce as integral parts of the collusion. This fraudulent condemnation eventually backfired, and Wickersham emerged unscathed from the incident.

The Hoggatt-Shackelford written evaluation of Wickersham met with an immediate and generally vociferous response from the press and various government officials.¹² Typical was the *Daily Alaska Dispatch's* comment of April 2, which referred to Hoggatt's "Holier Than Thou" stunt as "The Little Bird on Nellie's Hat."¹³ Growing tired of the constant bickering between Hoggatt and Wickersham, President Taft and others in his Cabinet wanted the Alaskans to cease their incessant warfare and restore peace in the political family.¹⁴

After reading the scorching letter from Hoggatt and Shackelford, Postmaster General Hitchcock referred the written missive to Wickersham for a reply. Wickersham reciprocated in a forty-six page document condemning the Republican machine in Alaska as a Guggenheim organization led by grafters such as Hoggatt and Shackelford.¹⁵ Reference to Wickersham's reply appeared in several newspapers.¹⁶ Wickersham also mentioned the matter in his diary: "Went & saw Ballinger. Showed him the Shackelford letter & told him the situation—that it was intolerable—that Hoggatt was here knocking &c., and he told me that he thought they were not acting in good faith and that he would talk to Postmaster General Hitchcock about it, and that he intended to have a serious talk immediately with Hoggatt & that the Gov. would go to Alaska immediately. . . . I feel

greatly discouraged at the attitude of the Administration over Alaskan matters. Hoggatt & Shackleford are controlling far more than they ought and it is greatly to the detriment of the Territory. . . . Have finally determined to go into a fight here against Governor Hoggatt and Shackleford. Have begun the preparation of a detailed statement of the political situation in Alaska in the answer to charges against [the man] whom I have endorsed as postmaster at Fairbanks. I intend to prefer charges of misfeasance and malfeasance against Governor Hoggatt . . . and try and clip his wings."¹⁷

Hoggatt's credibility with the Taft administration suffered considerably after he dispatched the written communication to Hitchcock in late March. By that time, Taft had become irritated with the politics of dissension that characterized Alaska's Republican leaders. Shortly after Secretary of the Interior Ballinger issued his directive, approved by Taft, ordering territorial officers to devote their time exclusively to the duties of their respective offices at home rather than maintain lengthy leaves of absence in Washington, Hoggatt returned to Alaska. Wickersham shrewdly utilized the governor's departure to fortify himself with the national Republican administration.¹⁸ Cognizant of this activity, Hoggatt, back in his proper precinct, indicated to Taft a distaste for Alaska politics and a desire to return to private life. He handed in his resignation as governor in May, but his successor, Walter E. Clark, a Connecticut Republican and Washington correspondent of several newspapers, did not assume the gubernatorial station until September, 1909. Taft moved expeditiously on the matter to curtail protests, but his choice displeased former President Roosevelt, who had banned Clark from the White House, and Wickersham, who remembered Clark's unfair news reports about him. Wickersham also objected on the grounds that Clark was not an Alaskan. Both Wickersham and Roosevelt contended that Taft's appointee was connected with big business interests. Nevertheless, Taft remained with Clark, who had garnered the support of Secretary of State Philander C. Knox.¹⁹ Wickersham expressed his opinion on this matter when he told a news reporter: "Hoggatt had nothing to say about the naming of Walter E. Clark as his successor. Secretary of State Knox is responsible for Clark's appointment. . . . He [Clark] is not courageous and he has no constructive ability. I protested against his appointment and I still feel the same about it, that his appointment was unfair to Alaska. Particularly so when he was named without giving us a chance for an expression of opinion."²⁰

After submitting his resignation, but before relinquishing his duties as governor, Hoggatt pursued his intransigent campaign against Wickersham. In letters to President Taft, Hoggatt praised the appointment of Clark, referring to him as a well qualified, able, and honest man who should be able to withstand the attacks upon him emanating from "the heterogeneous population of this territory." "If he be given your full confidence," the governor emphasized, "he will be able to do much good for the territory, without it, he will be helpless. His duties within the territory are merely nominal under our system of government,

and unless he is the accredited representative of the President with the President's full confidence, his position will be purely an ornamental one."²¹ Hoggatt's clear implication in this letter was to tell Taft that the governor, not the congressional delegate, served as the president's representative and spokesman for Alaska.

In another letter to Taft in August, Hoggatt renewed his attacks on Wickersham. He warned the president that the delegate had broken his promise to Knox to cease his opposition to Clark's appointment and that Wickersham was "already engaged in a campaign to destroy Mr. Clark's usefulness as governor of this territory." Hoggatt maintained that "these utterances are unfair to you and to Mr. Clark, but are wholly in keeping with Delegate Wickersham's demagogic efforts for political success in this territory." Stating that he was anxious to see Clark succeed in his gubernatorial role and not "be harassed by the political mountebanks of the territory," Hoggatt wrote:

If Mr. Clark is to succeed as Governor it will only be upon an assurance given by you that his policy has been agreed upon and is approved by you, whether it conflicts with the views of the Delegate or not. Attempts to discredit Mr. Clark before he takes [the] oath of office should meet with your disapproval at the very outset, in order to discourage such attacks which will seriously impair his usefulness as an executive. I know that Mr. Clark is capable of giving a satisfactory administration, but it the Delegate from Alaska is to be permitted to play hide and see with truth and principle in the territory and assume the air of a virtuous gentleman upon reaching Washington, the officers appointed by you will have a sad time.²²

Hoggatt informed Taft that he had also written to Clark in Washington about the governor's office, inaugural ceremonies, and Wickersham. "I am very anxious to see you start off right," Hoggatt assured Clark, "and it will all depend upon consistent support of the administration. You will no doubt find yourself at difference with the Delegate on many questions, and if you can before assuming the duties of your office agree with the President as to a line of policy to be pursued by you, and secure his determination to uphold you in such efforts as you may see fit to make for the government of this territory, you can accomplish much good, but if the administration is to play politics with you at times, as has been done with me, you will have your troubles." Hoggatt added:

Already Wickersham is engaged in creating opposition to you in the territory. He was quiescent in this town during his recent visit. His first ebullition was at Skagway, and Mr. Shackleford sent you a copy of his interview. Upon his arrival at Fairbanks he gave out the same kind of interview. From the tenor of these interviews you will doubtless see that, notwithstanding any promises or assurances which Judge Wickersham or his sponsors have made as to his treatment of you, it is the fixed determination of Wickersham and his cohorts to cause you as much trouble as

they can. This should be made plain to the President when you see him. . . . Every recognition by the administration of Judge Wickersham will be calculated to strengthen him in the demagogic campaign which he undoubtedly contemplates against you.²³

Immediately preceding his departure from office in September, Hoggatt hurled one final blow at Wickersham in a strong letter to Taft. Reviewing his record of achievement and desired legislation for the revision of the Alaskan code of laws, the governor attempted to substantiate his claim that Wickersham engaged in hypocrisy and inconsistency, especially with regard to the creation of an Alaskan territorial legislature. Hoggatt quoted from Wickersham's letter to the governor on January 9, 1907, in which the judge applauded Hoggatt for opposing local self-government due to the sparse population, unsettled issues, the small taxable wealth, and other factors. Because there had been no appreciable change in the conditions in the territory, Hoggatt still contended that home rule in such a nomadic area, with intense local feelings, would be a farce and should not be given serious consideration until the population and developed resources had increased to such an extent as to warrant an alteration. "A legislature elected under present conditions in the Territory . . . would be completely under the domination of the saloon and of the Western Federation of Miners."²⁴ Wickersham, on the other hand, was publicly promoting the same idea that he had privately opposed in 1907, according to Hoggatt. He affirmed that the governor was an officer responsible to the Interior Department and "charged with the enforcement of law through officers of the Department of Justice," whereas the delegate was responsible to nobody, "and to be elected he must set his sails to catch every gust of public opinion in the widely separated settlements, and be governed in his action and conduct by policy and not by principle."²⁵

At the close of his term in September 1909 Hoggatt, who refused to retreat from his assaults on Wickersham after he left office, resumed his mining operations in Alaska. In 1910 Hoggatt reiterated that he had experienced all the public service that he desired but that he would "necessarily continue" his interests "in the welfare of the District generally."²⁶ Two years later, he and Shackleford attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago and again endeavored to paint Wickersham into a losing corner.²⁷ During that same year, Hoggatt became president of the Keyes Products Company, manufacturers of fiber board, at New London, Connecticut. He lived a relatively quiet life until his death in 1938. For his part, Wickersham, after retiring from Congress, practiced law in Juneau, wrote on ethnological, historical, and literary subjects, and edited the *Alaska Territory Law Reports*. He died in 1939.

The political dissension that existed between Hoggatt and Wickersham from 1907 through 1909 affected both men and damaged their ability to work together in the best interests of the District. These two intelligent, ambitious, and proud men clashed on the matter of patronage, the role of the governor versus that of the delegate, and other issues, such as territorial government for Alaska. Their

personalities and undisciplined personal styles only magnified the problem. Hoggatt's restless and vindictive manner in the end helped sabotage his basic objectives for Alaska and cost him his job. Moreover, he overestimated the degree of support he enjoyed in the Taft administration. The governor's nebulous position counseled caution; he would have performed better espousing glittering generalities than engaging in surreptitious specificities against Wickersham, a policy which ultimately backfired. Finally, a breach prevailed between Hoggatt and the citizens of the District. His defiant nature prevented him from getting too close to the ordinary people of Alaska, whom he felt were incapable of knowing how to govern themselves.

If Hoggatt had his shortcomings and meddlesome nature, Wickersham also displayed errors in political and personal judgment. He can be criticized for certain inconsistencies, for he always took the public pulse and in the process became obsessed with public opinion. Wickersham thought that he should have a significant advisory role in the choosing of a governor for Alaska, but this appointment was an executive decision subject to Senate confirmation. In addition, he probably carried the banner of anti-Guggenheimism too high. In any event, the delegate vigorously and relentlessly defended his record and honor against attacks by Hoggatt.²⁸

The Wickersham-Hoggatt story can be placed in the larger context of delegate-governor relations in Alaska. Alaskan governors had traditionally been a primary spokesperson and lobbyist for the district in Washington. When Alaska obtained a delegate, the governor was no longer the sole, and perhaps not the most logical, voice for Alaska in the nation's capital. The governor and the delegate would have to sort out who would be Alaska's mouthpiece in Washington, and that scenario partly contributed to the disagreements between Wickersham and Hoggatt. The two offices derived their authority from two wholly separate sources and had their different means of legitimacy. The territorial system, in other words, set up dual power bases in Alaska with potentially conflicting interests. The Wickersham-Hoggatt relationship compares to some extent with preceding and succeeding delegate-governor relationships in the district, but their quarrel was more bitter, intense, and hostile than most. The feud was also part of a broader philosophical and political rift, reflecting the national split in the GOP between Roosevelt and Taft and in Alaska by the Wickersham insurgency against the regular Republican forces. The animosity between the governor and the delegate during the period between 1907 and 1909 impacted on Republican policy and programs for Alaska.

Hoggatt and Wickersham at times resembled dueling actors performing a melodrama before respective audiences while brandishing the weaponry of harassment and counterinsurgency in a vituperative manner. Had they demonstrated more moral courage and less personal pain, they might have worked together in quietude as bulwarks for the entire community. Both leaders deserve praise for various accomplishments, but they also need to be rebuked for spend-

ing time trying to outfox the other and for their jealousies that worked to the detriment of those they chose to serve. Holding office during a tempestuous but exciting time, Hoggatt and Wickersham were indeed two fascinating figures in the history of the Pacific Northwest.

Notes

¹ Wilford B. Hoggatt to Theodore Roosevelt, September 24, 1907, Theodore Roosevelt Papers, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. For Hoggatt's appointment, see *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, 21 Jan. and 15 Feb. 1906. Excellent background material regarding this period in Alaska history can be found in Ted C. Hinckley, *The Americanization of Alaska, 1867-1897* (Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1972), and Ted C. Hinckley, *Alaskan John G. Brady: Missionary, Businessman, Judge, and Governor, 1878-1918* (Columbus, Oh.: Published for Miami University by the Ohio State University Press, 1982). The Alaska State Archives and Records Management Services at the Alaska State Library in Juneau is the official repository for Alaska Territorial and State government records of permanent historical value. Records in the archives were generated by government agencies and include records of the Office of the District and Territorial Governor. These include Hoggatt's papers. See Elmer Lindgard (comp.), *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Office of the Governor of Alaska, 1884-1958* (Seattle: General Services Administration, 1968).

² Evangeline Atwood, *Frontier Politics: Alaska's James Wickersham* (Portland, Ore.: Binford & Mort, 1979), pp. 146-47.

³ James Wickersham, Diary, 29 and 30 June 1907. Hereafter cited as Diary. The James Wickersham Diaries (1900-1939) are with the James Wickersham Papers at the Alaska State Library. A preliminary inventory is available.

⁴ Wickersham to Roosevelt, 7 Sep. 1907, Roosevelt Papers.

⁵ Diary, November 7, 1907.

⁶ *Alaska Press*, 24 June 1908; Atwood, *Frontier Politics*, pp. 300-301; and Claus-M. Naske and Herman E. Slotnick, *Alaska; A History of the 49th State* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987), p. 90. Biographies of Cannon and Taft include Blair Bolles, *Tyrant from Illinois: Uncle Joe Cannon's Experiment with Personal Power* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1951), and Henry F. Pringle, *The Life and Times of William Howard Taft*, 2 vols. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1939).

⁷ *Katalla Herald*, 13 Feb. 1909.

⁸ Quoted from an undated newspaper clipping in Wickersham's Diary, 24 Feb. 1909.

⁹ Diary, 7 Mar. 1909.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 28 Mar. 1909.

¹¹ *Daily Alaska Dispatch*, 2 Apr. 1909; *Valdez Prospector*, 8 Apr. 1909.

¹² News stories and editorials included *Fairbanks News-Miner*, 3 Apr. 1909; *Nome Gold Digger*, 3 Apr. 1909; *Skagway Alaskan*, 3 Apr. 1909; *Fairbanks Daily Times*, 8 June 1909; *Alaska Daily Record*, 9 June 1909; *Fairbanks Daily News*, 10 June 1909; and *Juneau Record*, 4 Apr. 1909.

¹³ *Daily Alaska Dispatch*, 2 Apr. 1909. The meaning of "The Little Bird on Nellie's Hat" has been obscured by time.

¹⁴ *Alaska Daily Record*, 11 June 1909. See Jeannette Paddock Nichols, *Alaska* (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark, 1924), pp. 317–19.

¹⁵ The Guggenheim family consisted of wealthy industrialists, businessmen, and philanthropists, some of whom, along with the financier J. P. Morgan and others, organized the Alaska Syndicate in 1906 to provide development capital for railroads and copper and coal mines in Alaska. The syndicate employed various means to discourage competitors. See Naske and Slotnick, *Alaska*, p. 94; Edwin P. Hoyt, Jr., *The Guggenheims and the American Dream* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1967); and John H. Davis, *The Guggenheims: An American Epic* (New York: William Morrow, 1978).

¹⁶ *Daily Alaska Dispatch*, 8 June 1909; *Alaska Daily Record*, 10 June 1909. In addition to Hoggatt and Shackelford, Wickersham censured George A. Shea, secretary of the Alaska Republican Territorial Committee, who had aligned himself with the governor.

¹⁷ Diary, 1, 13, 14 Apr. 1909.

¹⁸ Nichols, *Alaska*, pp. 320–21; *Ketchikan Miner*, 20 Apr. 1909; and *Daily Alaska Dispatch*, 22 Apr., 11 June 1909.

¹⁹ Nichols, *Alaska*, p. 321.

²⁰ *The Daily Alaskan*, 5 July 1909. Clark was more temperamentally suited to the gubernatorial position than Hoggatt, but his association with powerful individuals who secured his appointment handicapped his administration.

²¹ Hoggatt to William H. Taft, 21 May 1909, William Howard Taft Papers, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress.

²² Hoggatt to Taft, 6 Aug. 1909, Taft Papers.

²³ Hoggatt to Walter E. Clark, 5 Aug. 1909, Taft Papers.

²⁴ Hoggatt to Taft, 18 Sep. 1909, Taft Papers.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Hoggatt to Taft, 2 Jan. 1910, Taft Papers.

²⁷ Hoggatt to Taft, 22 Feb. 1910, Taft Papers.

²⁸ Elizabeth Tower, "Captain David Henry Jarvie: Alaska's Tragic Hero—Wickersham's Victim," *Alaska History* 5 (Spring, 1990): 1–22.