

WICKERSHAM CONGRESSMEN WHO CLIMB

They Are Representatives of Insular Possessions and Territories—Four Are Foreigners and One Was in Line to Be a Real Live King—All Have Stories That Are Quite Apart From the Usual Run of Congressmen.



JAMES WICKERSHAM, DELEGATE FROM ALASKA.



BENITO LEGARDA, DELEGATE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

BY WORTH C. HARDER.
T possess all the privileges of members of the National House of Representatives, except the right to vote. It is the peculiar lot of six men. They are the delegates and resident commissioners of the territories and insular possessions of the United States. It is doubtful if any other six men could be gathered from the two Houses of Congress who would present such widely varied and interesting life histories and records of endeavor as do the representatives of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the last continental territory soon to become a state, Arizona.

Who are these men who combine in the United States the representation of all the outlying possessions of Uncle Sam, and the last divisions of the United States itself to be enrolled in the rank of states?

Four of them are foreigners, thoroughly representative of the people whose affairs they are sent to watch in the United States. Delegate Rivera, of Porto Rico, was an insurgent against Spanish rule in his native country more than 10 years before the clash between the United States and Spain, which cast Porto Rico free from the Spanish yoke.

Manuel L. Quezon, one of the Philippine Commissioners, only 33 years old, was a Major in the insurgent army of Aguinaldo. Benito Legarda, his colleague, was a member of Aguinaldo's cabinet in the exciting days of the Philippine revolution.

James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, adventurer and mountain climber, made a partial ascent of Mount McKinley before the famed exploit of Dr. Cook, who claimed to have reached its peak. Ralph Cameron, of Arizona, quiet and retiring, built the Bright Angel trail down the walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and became King of Hawaii. The two men who represent the Philippines were both leaders in Aguinaldo's long fight against American rule in the Philippines.

Manuel L. Quezon, former major in the Philippine revolution, is a man of many talents. He is a lawyer, a statesman, a writer, and a leader. He has been elected to the Philippine Commission, and is now in the United States to represent the Philippines in Congress.



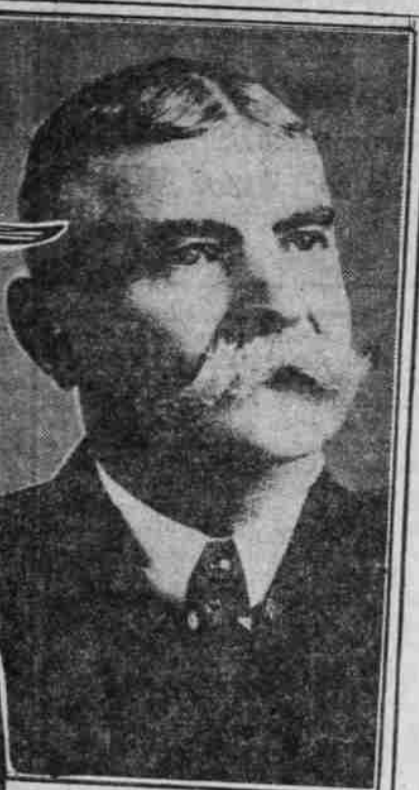
MANUEL L. QUEZON, FORMER MAJOR IN PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION.



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WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, NEW MEXICO, WHO HAS JUST ACQUIRED A VOTE.

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made the first actual attempt to scale the mountain. The trip started May 16, by steamer to the head of navigation, and then by trail to the mountain, partly by pulling boats and partly overland. Provisions gave out after a week's work at the attempted ascent of the mountain, and the party was forced to return. The party reached an altitude of 10,000 feet, had thrilling experiences with glaciers and snow-covered crevasses, and made many important topographical maps later adopted by the geological survey.

It takes the Alaskan delegate nearly a year to cover his district in a campaign. He reaches the coast cities by boat, goes down the Yukon to the interior and goes in as far as time and facilities permit to the interior camps. So closely is the population packed in the settled districts, however, that he is able to tell by midnight of election day, from the telegraphed reports from the more important cities, whether or not he has been elected.

Delegate Ralph H. Cameron, of Arizona, moved out to Arizona in 1885. His appearance hardly suggests the work he has done in the Southwest as Sheriff, pioneer, trail-builder, stock-raiser, and miner. Cameron was Sheriff of Coconino County for three terms. He located and built the Bright Angel trail into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and still maintains it.

The position of the delegate in Congress has always been a source of trouble. When the number of states was smaller, and the territories more numerous, the delegates were frequently in controversy with members of the House as to what powers they could exercise.

As a matter of fact, although the Constitution of the United States provides only for Senators and Representatives from states, and does not mention delegates from territories, the delegate was authorized by the Continental Congress in 1787, two days before the Constitution was adopted.

In that year the Continental Congress passed "an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," and authorized that immense region to send a delegate to Congress, who should have the "right of debating, but not of voting." In 1817 that principle was put into a general law by Congress, so that all territorial delegates are now authorized to debate, but are prohibited from voting.

Fixing Powers of Delegates.
In the earlier days, time and again the delegates had to appear in the House to determine their powers and standing. Henry H. Sibley, then a delegate from Wisconsin, afterward Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, secured a memorable ruling in 1848, when he took charge on the floor of the House, of the passage of the bill to organize the Territory of Minnesota. Sibley's right to make the necessary motions was questioned, and he appealed to Speaker Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for a ruling. Winthrop's study of the authority under which delegates sit in the house and the precedents which had governed their participation in the proceedings of the House, led him to the conclusion that Speaker Winthrop permitted Delegate Sibley to make the necessary motions.

"It is clear that the gentleman from Wisconsin has no right to vote," said Speaker Winthrop. "The chair has had some doubt whether the gentleman has the right to make a motion. It has, however, been the uniform practice in the House to allow delegates to make motions."

"The chair believes, upon the whole, that delegates from territories could not subvert the purpose for which they are sent here, unless they have the right to make motions; and, as the law does not expressly deny them that right, the chair is disposed to accord to them the largest liberty."

Most of the questions concerning the rights of delegates were settled long ago. Practically all of the internal problems, concerning lands, homestead laws, settlers' rights, mining and prospecting with which they were formerly so intimately concerned, have come into the hands of state delegations. Within another year there will be a marked change in the character of the territorial delegation.

It will then be distinctly the representation of the far-off people of the United States. Already Alaska and Hawaii are being represented in Congress. The Philippines, in the demand for independence, have many strong supporters in Congress. There are big important problems to be dealt with in the not distant future; and the delegates from the island possessions of the United States will play an important part in their development.

Within a year the delegates in Congress will represent only the far-off possessions of the United States. The last territory within the Nation's borders passes out of existence with the admission of Arizona, for New Mexico took its place as a state January 6, and duly elected members of Congress possessed of all the power conferred by election to such offices will come soon to take the place of Delegate Cameron.

Both men are lawyers, graduates of the University of St. Thomas at Manila, an institution 25 years older than Harvard; and both are expert linguists, speaking their native dialects, English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. Quezon represents the Nationalist party, the party now in control of affairs in the islands; and as representative of that, he demands immediate independence for the Philippine people.

still kept to the field, where he had won promotion after promotion. In the last days of the conflict between the American and Filipino troops, Major Quezon was captured, and he was held as a military prisoner until peace was declared some six months later.

By "immediate independence," the Nationalists, whose views Delegate Quezon represents, do not mean that the islands shall cast loose from the United States as soon as the independence is authorized. They believe that the problem can be handled intelligently, and the independence brought about scientifically, so that in about six years the Filipino republic will sail forth fully organized, as the first republic of the Orient to be established under the guiding hand of the United States.

Each Summer the men who live on this big reservation go to Honolulu to represent the former Prince as participants in the races and sports. For years Delegate Kalaniana'ole has had an outrigger crew in the canoe races, and time after time they have carried off the prize as the fastest crew in the water.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole is a cousin of King Kalakaua and of Queen Liliuokalani. As there was no direct heir to the throne, he was created Prince by royal proclamation in 1894, and would have succeeded to the throne had the kingdom continued. He is 40 years old, a lover of sports, and the possessor of a large country place on the island of Hawaii.

Judge Wickersham climbs Alaskan mountains for pleasure. He was practicing law in Tacoma in 1900, when President McKinley appointed him District Judge for Alaska. He traveled over that territory with dogs, boats and pack animals. He had court in Fairbanks when it was composed of one or two log huts, instead of the 4000 people it now holds, and when the hotels, electric lights and modern conveniences it contains were unthought of.

In the intervals of court work Judge Wickersham organized an expedition in 1902 to the Mount McKinley region. Dr. Cook had not yet made his noted ascent of the mountain; in fact, the Cook party went in just about the time the Wickersham party, provisionless and exhausted, was beating its way out, subsisting on short rations.

Judge Wickersham took five men and two mules, named Mark and Hanna, and

Articles With The Funny Men.

Terse Tales From Humorous Pens

THE LEARNED THE LESSON.

A Baltimore lawyer had an office boy who was given to telling in other offices what happened in that of his chief. The lawyer found it necessary to discharge him, but, thinking to keep him from a similar fault in the future, he counseled the boy wisely on his departure.

A SUGGESTION.

The restaurant manager stood behind the cashier's desk, wearing his stock-in-trade smile for each customer. An old gentleman came up. "I notice," said he, fumbling with his wallet, "that you advertise to make your own pie."

CORNERED.

Lord Guilford tells a story of a young lady's resource at a banar. Bussiness was in full swing when a young man strolled around the various stalls with no intention of purchasing anything.

EXCUSABLE.

On one occasion Governor Dick Oglesby went down to Joliet to inspect the state prison, and in one of the cells he found a very ugly man.

NO DETAIL OVERLOOK.

Life guards at a Jersey seaside resort fell with great ease of an incident that happened there last Summer. A German, with his hand in his pocket, was looking for it—London Opinion.

Quips and Flings

Friend—What about the rent of a place like this? I suppose the landlord asks a lot for it.
Hardy—Yes, rather. He's always asking for it.—London Opinion.

THE COMING TYPE.

The race of progression has tired me—
Allow me to pause, Father Time! Lo, also, the game has inspired me To wallow a moment in rhyme— To supinate sadly in rhyme.

Among the Poets of the Daily Press

One syllable that's bawled— "Wa-wa-wah!"
He's grown in childish troubles He makes a grievous fuss. And comfort seeks in treble shrieks In accents soundly thus— "Ma! Ma-na!"

BREVE DULCETHERS.

The Rev. Herbert L. Trencham, in a lecture on "Woman" at a Methodist church in Duluth, was condemning this winter's type of hibble skirt.

DEVOTION.

When the doctor called to see the baby its mother informed him that the medicine left for the infant the day before was all gone.

SETTLEMENT WORKER—MERCY, LITTLE BOY, ARE YOU FIGHTING WITH THAT CHILD?

The little boy—Me? Naw, I ain't fightin' wit' him. What's eatin' you? He's me sparrin' partner.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AS IT IS WRITTEN.

(Being a stock poem for any month's magazine.)
Cactus and croft of heather,
And lilt of the fertile vine;
Thistle-down borne on the weather—
But what of the thine and mine?

BOTH WAYS.

If corporations grow too rich Reform keeps calling. "Get the switch!"
And censure no less harsh extends To those that can't pay dividends.—Washington Star.

...I pardon you as soon as I go back to Springfield," said the Governor. "I don't see how you could expect to get a wife in any other way."—Exchange.