

(1)  
Personal.

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
RECEIVED  
MAR 13 1902  
PRIVATE SECRETARY.  
March 12, 1902.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President directs me to say that the  
game pictures you so kindly sent him are splen-  
did, and that he is really obliged to you for  
them.

Very truly yours,

*Geo. P. Corcoran*  
Secretary to the President.

Hon. P. C. Knox,  
Attorney General.

*Law Shuins 3<sup>rd</sup> E*  
*Pittsburgh*  
*Dear Mr Shuins*

*In addition to the above the President  
has asked me personally to thank  
you*  
*Very truly yours*  
*Geo. P. Corcoran*

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

JOHN F. LACEY, Iowa, Chairman.  
F. W. Mondell, Wyo. F. M. Griffith, Ind.  
J. M. Miller, Kans. J. L. Barnett, Ala.  
J. C. Needham, Cal. G. P. Foster, Ill.  
E. W. Martin, S. Dak. W. W. Rucker, Mo.  
J. W. Fordney, Mich. Ezekiel C. Candler, Miss.  
A. J. Volstead, Minn. John Lind, Minn.  
J. M. Dixon, Mont. R. S. Roddy, N. Mex.  
Philly Knopf, Ill.  
Geo. Shivers, Pa.  
J. J. McCarthy, Nebr.

Wm. M. Rees, Iowa, Clerk.

Committee on the Public Lands,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., January 26, 1905.

Hon. William Loeb, Jr.,

Secretary to the President.

Dear Sir:

In the near future you may find the President's mind <sup>re</sup>adverting again to matters relating to the protection of wild birds and animals, and as he has been for years regarded by the sportsmen and naturalists of this country as the foremost champion of progressive legislation he may be interested in the bill I recently framed and introduced into the House extending Federal supervision over that class of game birds which are most threatened with extermination, and which, in my judgment, can be legally brought within the control of the general Government for reasons briefly suggested in the preamble of the inclosed bill. Knowing full well how the President at the present period is over-burdened with business of every sort, I have thought it best to leave this bill in your hands, with the expressed desire that you do not submit it for his inspection unless you feel sure he can examine the same without annoyance.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

JOHN F. LACEY, Iowa, Chairman.  
F. W. Mondell, Wyo. F. M. Griffith, Ind.  
J. M. Miller, Kans. J. L. Burnett, Ala.  
J. C. Needham, Cal. G. P. Foster, Ill.  
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A. J. Volstead, Minn. John Lind, Minn.  
J. M. Dixon, Mont. B. S. Rodey, N. Mex.  
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Geo. Shreve, Pa.  
J. J. McCarthy, Nebr.

Wm. M. Rees, Iowa, Clerk.

Committee on the Public Lands,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C.,

Hon. W. L. Jr. · 2.

The underlying principle is somewhat analogous to certain legislation now receiving much consideration at the hands of the President and his advisors, viz.: That when States, as a class, can not through inherent <sup>or other</sup> causes properly ~~of~~ effectively control the object of legislation then Federal supervision can be asserted, since a State's "right" ought to depend primarily upon its corporate capacity to fully and satisfactorily perform the function claimed, and unless such an ~~exclusive~~ right is given by the constitution the time is rapidly approaching when National laws will replace State legislation on a number of important subjects requiring uniform treatment and control. Many distinguished lawyers and legislators have gradually been taking advanced ground on this subject, but the President's attitude in one year has done more in this direction than all the ~~accumulative~~ causes in the last decade.

You may also mention to the President, in case you submit the bill to him, that I visited Yellowstone Park this summer with a view of preparing legislation extending the

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

JOHN F. LACEY, Iowa, Chairman.  
F. W. Mondell, Wyo. F. M. Griffith, Ind.  
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J. C. Needham, Cal. G. P. Foster, Ill.  
E. W. Martin, S. Dak. W. V. Rucker, Mo.  
J. W. Fordney, Mich. Enoch L. Cassler, Miss.  
A. J. Voldstad, Minn. John Lind, Minn.  
J. M. Dixon, Mont. B. S. Rodey, N. Mex.  
Philip Knopf, Ill.  
Geo. Shiras '84, Pa.  
J. J. McCarthy, Nebr.

Wm. M. Rice, Iowa, Clerk.

Committee on the Public Lands,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C.,

Hon. W. L. Jr. 3.

southern boundary of the Park so as to cover the winter range of the Elk, and likewise include the beautiful Peton mountains, but found unfavorable conditions in the State of Wyoming.

However, the past week <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ Committee on Public Lands reported out favorably the bill establishing Federal control over the wild game in those Forest Reserves which might be designated by the President, and this bill, if passed, virtually puts in his hands the attainment of objects sought in the extension of the Park boundaries; since the existence of a forest reserve south of the Park makes this possible.

Yours very truly,

12  
WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

February 1, 1905.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

I am very much pleased with your bill, and am glad that we have ~~got~~ in Congress a man taking so great an interest in the preservation of our birds, and <sup>nature generally.</sup> ~~institutions~~. I particularly wanted wild fowl to be protected.

With hearty congratulations,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Hon. George Shiras 3d,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington.

JD

3  
THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

November 28, 1905.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

What I am doing in the effort to protect our birds  
I know has your most hearty sympathy. Will you look  
over the enclosed communication and see if you cannot  
get through the legislation suggested?

With regard,

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

Enclosure.

(2)

Washington, D.C. Dec. 6, 1905.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
White House,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:-

*the past week*  
~~Report~~ ~~Work~~: I have been on the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia, photographing wild fowl. Returning yesterday, I found your favor of the 28th ultimo, with enclosure, relating to bird preservation on certain Government islands of the Louisiana coast and *note* write you suggestions that steps should be taken to strengthen the trespass laws by additional Federal legislation.

I have been much interested in this matter of gradually bringing under Federal supervision our shore birds and wild fowl, as it is exactly in line with the necessities of the situation. Recently by Executive order, you included the Huron Islands, on the south shore of Lake Superior, in sight of which I have hunted and fished (and photographed) for more than thirty years.

~~tax~~ *thiv*

I am afraid, however, that you are unaware of the fact that I was not a candidate for renomination last year, owing to the unsatisfactory conditions in Pennsylvania politics--*which* were vastly improved by the recent elections. I assume, however, that you will have no objection to my taking the matter up at once with my old chairman, Major Lacey, with a view of getting the legislation started.

2

Hon. T. R.--President, U.S.A.--NO.2.

*Similarity*  
~~Similarly~~ with the conditions in the House lead me to say that little practical good can be accomplished until the friends of game protection in Congress are better organized. While ~~that~~ <sup>there</sup> are a few all round sportsmen among our National law-makers, they are so scattered on various committees that the responsibility now falls upon one or two members. Practically all the game bills, under the rules, are referable to the Committee on Agriculture, which contains very few members interested in such legislation, the Chairman of which, while efficient in matters relating to agriculture and domestic animals is most inimical to the preservation of our wild life--believing that the mere existence of wild animals is a severe reflection on "<sup>m</sup>Modern civilization". It was for this reason and the fact that the Senate and all legislative bodies have such a committee, that I introduced, late last session, the appended resolution. Since the Speaker is short on committee appointments, he, too, ought to favor such an addition.

By a rather odd coincidence my plans have been made recently <sup>for</sup> by visiting the Breton Islands on my way to the Isle of Pine, where I go in the *endeavor* to photograph the Manatee <sup>S</sup> and the Crocodile, now about extinct on the North American <sup>C</sup>Continent.

With best regards, I remain

*Stonelygh Court-*



Hon. T.R.--NO.3.

P.S. Since writing above your Secretary's favor, with additional enclosures received. The bill submitted seems to be correct in form and <sup>substance</sup> nature. Instead, however, of classifying the birds as "native" and "game", in my judgment, the <sup>division</sup> should be "local" and "migratory"-- thus covering the migratory gulls, <sup>terns</sup>, herons and other non-game birds, which are so numerous on many of the Government islands in Northern and Southern States <sup>waters</sup> eastward. <sup>each season</sup>

Since this particular bill relates only to the public domain, it will likely be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, where a favorable report will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

Personal.

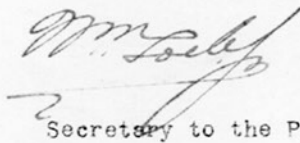
THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

December 7, 1905.

My dear Mr. Shires:

The President is very much obliged to you for your letter of the 6th instant. He hopes you will put that proposed bill in its proper form in the hands of some member of Congress who will look after it actively this session.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. Geo. Shires, 3rd,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D.C.

A

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

February 7, 1906.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

Can not you stop at Washington and let me have a chance to talk over certain matters with you? I think it a dreadful mistake that you do not publish a book containing not only your wonderful pictures, but the innumerable notes you have made on wild animals. Such a book would be a great gain to natural history, whereas scattered pictures really amount to little. I beg you to seriously take this up.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. George Shiras, 3rd,  
Ormond, Florida.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

Personal

March 1, 1906.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

Many thanks for your letter of the 27th ultimo.  
I shall count upon your seeing me <sup>in March</sup> without fail. Your letter makes me all the more certain that it is your duty to write what you have seen and done, and moreover, your duty in a preface to give as much as you can of the hunting record of your family in the wilderness from the days when your great-grandfather hunted wild turkey, bear, deer and elk in Allegheny County, down to last year, when you taught your son how to handle the rifle and the camera. Remember that it is worthless to be able to write or to be able to use the camera unless you leave permanent records, and that the only fundamental difference between the savage and the civilized man is this power of leaving the written word. I shall count on seeing you without fail.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Ormond, Florida.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
July 14, 1906.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

I have just been looking through your photographs in the National Geographic Magazine. Now, my dear sir, no other work you can do <sup>still less</sup> (not even going to Congress <sup>for publication</sup> and writing articles for magazines, utterly evanescent in character) <sup>is</sup> is as important as <sup>for</sup> if you <sup>to</sup> write a big book - a book of bulk as well as worth, in which you shall embody these pictures and the results of all of your invaluable notes upon the habits not only of game but of the numerous other wild creatures that you have observed. I feel very strongly that this country stands much more in need of the work of a great out door faunal naturalist than <sup>of</sup>

the work of any number of closet specialists and  
microscopic tissue <sup>cutter</sup> ~~costing~~ <sup>ahead</sup>. Do go on and do this work!

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Hon. Geo. Shires, 3rd,  
434 Diamond Street,  
Pittsburg, Pa.,

(Copy)

Marquette, Mich., July 28th. 1906

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt;

Oyster Bay,

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My Dear Mr. President:

What a kind and thoughtful interest you have shown for my work with the camera, in behalf of the hunter and the hunted! Your much appreciated letter of the 14th. inst. was forwarded from Pittsburgh and reached me yesterday on my return from White Fish Lake, where I have camped every season for thirty-five consecutive years; so you see I am a regular migrant. I felt, intuitively, before opening your letter, that it contained a protest in some form, against further "firing in the act", as the article in the National Geographic Magazine would strike you. The fifty or sixty prints sent the Editor to select from, in illustration of a very brief article, were, with true newspaper enterprise, all appropriated, and I had not the heart to restrict the number to eight or ten, which, in the first instance, seemed ample. However, Mr. Grosvenor has been so nice about it and as the magazine is practically limited to the members of the Society, reaching but few sportsmen, perhaps no harm has been done.

Let me write, in all sincerity, that your former appeal did not fall on deaf ears or fail to awaken a determination to make an effort to comply with your suggestions, even though I may have hesitated to say so in black and white. In fact, all my plans have been changed the past six months, and it was with no faltering that I declined to enter into a fairly favorable contest for the regular nomination for Congress this

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Summer, or with any less hesitation shall I decline an Independent Republican nomination, which I understand will be offered me in September.

Next week I go to Canada after a few more moose pictures and the first of September leave for Newfoundland for an illustrated chapter on the woodland caribou. The rest of my program is quite extensive, but I will not take up your time describing it.

I hope you are getting some relaxation this Summer and that you will keep within reasonable distance of the eight hour law.

Most sincerely yours,

*Ge. Stinas*



75  
Stoneleigh Court.

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1907.

Hon. William Loeb,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

Yesterday I read Dr. Long's splenetic attack upon the President and to-day I see it has appeared practically in every day's paper in the United States. Have just looked over a dictated letter to the President, expressing my views on the situation. Some of it seems like rather hot stuff, but if the sportsmen of the country feel as I do about it, I won't be alone in my feelings. However, I doubt the propriety of the President paying any attention to this attack. This morning's paper represents the Reverend gentleman, squatting on his haunches, watching for the President to drop, after his fatal onslaught -- but I fear that like Dr. Long's deer, the President does not know that he has been "gripped". As I leave for Pittsburg to-night, returning Monday, I have written the President instead of calling upon him. The length of my letter, and the fact that he will be busy on his return, leads me to suggest that you be in no hurry about delivering it. Neither of these letters need to be acknowledged -- for before my departure for New Brunswick and Newfoundland early in June, I will call for a few minutes chat with the President.

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Yours very sincerely,

Geo. Shinn 3

An apparent copy of text on  
Stoneleigh Court.

pg 19.

pg 17?

Plus has been simplified  
insert on cover of 2

Washington, D.C., May 30, 1907.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

On my return from a six weeks' cruise in the Bahaman waters, after photographic specimens of Man-o'-War birds, I read with great pleasure an article in a June magazine decrying the flagrantly false character of certain so-called nature stories with which the general public have been inflicted the past several years. Of course, naturalists, sportsmen and persons fairly familiar with wild life, have not been imposed upon by the more meretricious class of writers, though thousands of school children and those little acquainted with the wilderness have taken in good faith much which has appeared in the more reputable papers and magazines.

In the article referred to, you are quoted as indignant at the widespread and continued reiteration of these alleged truthful portrayals of animal life and some of the grosser absurdities in these stories are referred to by you, special attention being called to the fanciful creations of the Rev. Dr. W. J. Long.

In yesterday morning's paper I notice that the Reverend gentleman has bitterly arraigned you as a base libeler of his veracity and that you have used your commanding position to crush a poor but

honest man whose income and whose character are alike imperilled. While I think past events clearly show that you do not confine yourself to reproving any form of moral depravity in the weak and lowly, the attempt of this imposter to screen himself behind such a sympathetic barrier while deliberately attacking you personally and in your official capacity, very clearly shows the venomous nature of this gentleman of the pulpit. He says, in the open letter referred to, that "in every preface I have stated -- and I now repeat the statement -- that every incident I have recorded from my own observation is true so far as an honest and educated person can see and understand the truth." And, again, he declares "if I have spoken falsely in any book or word of mine, if I have intentionally deceived any child or man regarding animal life, I promise publicly to retract every such word and never write another animal book". These solemn assertions that all his stories are absolutely founded upon fact become distressing to those familiar with the fictitious character of practically all of his writings; and this because, the person in question, owing to his education and calling, renders his insincerity all the more reprehensible.

Having underwritten with his word of honor all the fictitious stuff turned out by him in the past few years, it is hardly possible that you feel inclined to enter a rejoinder direct or indirect. Unless you feel impelled to do so because the author, garbed in clerical robes and loudly asserting his honesty and his poverty has

T. R. -3.

set up special claims for consideration from one who has been pictured as the baser libeler by reason of his high office.

Sometimes it is proper to unmask the hypocrite who seeks shelter behind the plea of weakness in order that the really dangerous character of the skulker may be shown. The Rev. Long's books and his syndicated articles in the Sunday press are read by thousands of people. If these fabrications are the source of substantial income they are also the cause of much misinformation and require stern protest from men in the position to end such charlatanism. Many sportsmen and naturalists have protested in vain against this ever-increasing school of nature fakers, and if by reason of your extended experience, in the ways of nature, you have lent your aid in helping to pierce the callousness of the worst offender,-- so much more are you to be accorded praise for the performance of a necessarily disagreeable duty. It is hard to prove a negative; and when the Rev. Long asks that direct proof be supplied that he did not see these various and miraculous antics of animals, fish and birds, it becomes doubly difficult in his case because he seldom, if ever, gives dates, places, and the names of his companions, in these very secret, sylvan haunts where such wonderful things are witnessed nearly every month. But if direct proof cannot be gathered from these mystic, and doubtless mental, realms, no writer ever afforded more circumstantial proof through the inherent improbabilities of these occurrences than the Rev. Dr. Long.

As the above criticisms are general, it is proper to make a

T.R. No.4.

few observations upon the material portion of Dr. Long's last letter. Your specific criticisms have driven this inspired nature writer to the attempt to prove one "incident" which you saw fit squarely to question, and in his foolish effort to give it weight hazards the existence of all his other writings upon the establishment of its correctness. One may therefore assume, under the influences that generally control a person selecting his own weapon, that, when he stands or falls upon the verity of this alleged occurrence, he presumably selects the least vulnerable of his many miraculous anecdotes. He rests upon the proposition that a timber wolf, while pursuing a caribou or deer, can spring upon it and pierce the heart with its fangs. Not only does he say it is true, but he further avers "I have known from my own observation and from the testimony of my Indians that wolves sometimes kill in this way." He then proceeds to tell how this physically impossible feat is performed. In view, however, of the fact that my name was mentioned by you in reference to the usual manner in which wolves destroy running deer, I feel it may be proper to briefly outline to some extent the source of my information -- for I believe you may have given my former conversation some consideration in reaching your conclusions. My observation of deer began in my thirteenth year, when the first one was killed on the shores of a small Michigan lake, south of Lake Superior. Since then I have been thirty-seven consecutive seasons hunting deer, caribou and moose, with rifle and camera. After some fifteen years with the rifle,

T.R.No. 5.

the camera was largely substituted and it was a pleasure when the glass negatives finally exceeded the trophies of the gun. I have now more than four hundred negatives of deer, and many additional ones of caribou, and moose, representing twenty years of day and night photography with the camera and flash light. Hundred of days and hundreds of nights have been spent in Michigan, Canada and Newfoundland, watching for big game, until I have had thousands of wild animals under my direct and close personal observation. With the exception of Newfoundland, my hunting territory has always been in the midst of the wilderness more frequented by the gray or timber wolf, than any other probably on this continent. No less than two thousand deer have been killed by wolves the past five years in the general region of my Michigan camp, and therefore my life long study of these destructive brutes has been greatly intensified of late, and every possible device that ingenuity could suggest and from every source obtainable has been employed in recent years to curb the terrific destruction of these ravenous beasts. Yet, permit me to say, in all these thirty-seven years I have seen but twelve wolves and with the aid of my guides we have only succeeded in shooting, trapping and poisoning a total of fifteen; which, by comparison with others who have lived all their lives in this region, may be considered lucky. Nevertheless, these brutes infest that district by the hundred, and with a bounty averaging from twenty-five to fifty dollars, the adult wolves have been seldom destroyed. Dozens of shooting companions,

T. R. No. 6.

who have visited at my camp during these many years, have never seen a wolf, though their tracks could be noticed daily and the howling packs heard frequently at night. The past five or six years from fifteen hundred to two thousand local licenses have been issued to deer hunters located in the two counties that comprise the wilderness about my Michigan camp. This vast army has hunted practically every nook and corner in this territory and so far as I can now recollect few have ever seen a wolf, although frequently reporting the finding of carcasses of partly eaten deer.

In Lake Superior, eighteen miles east of my camp, there is a large island, some six miles by four in diameter, containing originally many native deer. It has had naturalized thereon caribou, moose and elk. A year ago last September I noticed a good sized wolf track, on a sand beach bordering a little lake. My report to the game keeper was received with some doubt as to the character of this animal since it was necessary for a wolf to swim many miles from the main shore. When the snow came in October, however, the half eaten carcasses of fourteen deer and caribou were found. Thereupon twenty of the best shots and still hunters in this region were employed to exterminate the animal. In the first three weeks hunting from dawn to dark, the wolf was seen three times -- being wounded on the second occasion, and finally dispatched by a lucky shot when seen the third time. The cost of destroying this one animal, with splendid tracking snow, and on an island only partially covered with dense growth, cost the owners the sum of \$1200.

T. R. No. 8.

Last month, owing to the continued havoc of wolves, in Northern Michigan, Mr. Vernon Bailey was sent by the Agricultural Department to investigate the matter. On his arrival there he was appalled at the sight of many carcasses lying about in the half-melted snow. His suggestion that the wolves and their young be destroyed at the breeding dens in April and May has already borne good results.

Now, while it is of course unnecessary to bring these matters to your attention in order to disprove the Rev. Long's ability to see things -- it is nevertheless the widely prevalent opinion that wolves are easily seen in daytime. On the plains, the coyote, and occasionally a gray wolf, may be observed in the open cattle ranges, beyond rifle shot -- but these are not the beasts Dr. Long interviews, or has observed piercing a deer's heart. The fact is, the timber wolf is practically nocturnal, even though it may occasionally run a deer in daytime. The Rev. Dr. Long in his few peregrinations in the wolf country, not only saw wolves the moment he got there, but witnessed their many wonderful antics without apparently raising a finger to lessen the ravages of these murderous brutes. The instance he originally cited, as convicting you of moral perversity, through your expression of incredulity, was where a white wolf pierced the heart of a running caribou. Assuming that he and his Indian guides have actually seen wolves in close contact with deer or caribou, although there are practically no wolves in Newfoundland, (even if he does depict them almost battering down the doors of the humble fisherman) one may consider the manner in which this initiatory but mortal



T. R. No. 8.

heart wound was inflicted. The modus operandi is as follows, according to the Rev. Long in his book: "a terrific rush, a quick snap near the stag's chest just behind the forelegs where the heart lay; the big wolf leaped aside, and sat down quietly again to wait". As a sequel of this attack, and patient waiting, the caribou obligingly gave up his life. This statement, Rev. Long says, is true and you expressed the opinion that it was a mathematical impossibility, besides being contrary to an animal's habits when thus dangerously wounded.

The heart of the deer or caribou hangs high up and well forward in the cavity formed by the breast and shoulder blades, partly surrounded by the lungs. It is by far the best protected organ in the animal's body - - though a long bladed hunting knife will penetrate it when driven into the chest at the lower junction of the throat and breast bone - - however impossible it would be for an animal to reach it from the front. A fair sized hunting knife will reach the heart when driven between the very narrow interstices of the ribs just back of the shoulder blades; - - and for a wolf to insert his fangs into this cavity far enough to grasp the heart between the upper and lower jaws, it would be necessary to tear away the outer hide, then break and tear out six inches each from the three ribs next the shoulder and joined together by an intercovering of flesh, and, after this was done, push the greater portion of its head into the large wound thus made, in order to seize the heart. Like the ribs of a ship, extending from the keel to the lower deck, the ribs of the deer are firmly imbedded in the breastbone below and the backbone above.

T. R. No. 9.

The Rev. Dr. Long seems to have ignored the ribs entirely when he speaks simply of the wolf tearing away the "breast cartilage". The Long deer must be of the invertebrate, soft-shell variety. Snapping a great gaping wound into the ribbed-side of a running caribou, where piercing the jugular or cutting the hamstrings would require no miracle, goes to show that Dr. Long is capable of seeing things of rare character. Having however come to the conclusion that this proposition required a little further elaboration, he, therefore, adds in his long, rambling letter assailing you, the following, regarding the "snapping" powers of wolves: "Sometimes a single snap tears open the breast cartilage and a wrench lays the heart bare. If the first snap fails, others follow quicker than a man can open and shut his hand and the heart is cut before the deer is fairly aware that he has been gripped." That a deer can have its tenacious outer hide flayed, its tough ribs demolished by a gaping hole half a foot square, mangling the lungs, then have the wolf insert its head into the cavity and grasp the heart between the upper and lower fangs -- before it is fairly aware that it has been "gripped" -- only indicates how absurd it is for such a timid animal to jump ten or fifteen feet when a tiny twig is broken by a hunter, and yet be totally oblivious to a wolf dallying with its internal organs. This truthful James then continues to say, in effect, that this kind of snapping and gripping is the real thing and represents in the highest degree the truthful character of all his previous stories. Now if a deer were made of rags, and the ribs of such a floating character that they

T. R. No. 10.

could be blown aside by the angry breath of the wolf and the animal further had the claws of a tiger or leopard, with the protruding tusks of the boar, one might easily see how he could hold on to a bounding deer and by vigorous sideswipes pierce the heart cavity in the way that would excite enthusiasm of the Rev. Dr. Long. With the wolves most of us know, nature has given them the feet of a dog, and the power of only grasping the lower limbs, the throat or such portions of the body that can be readily seized between the jaws. It is hold on or let go with the wolf every time. The flat, firm and smooth sides of a deer, where buttressed against the ribs, are proof against the penetration of the wolf's fangs, when the deer is upright and running; though in some instances it may get a mouthful of hair, scar the sides with its front teeth, and at times hold on long enough to help drag down an exhausted deer. That he can persistently "snap" his way into the "innards" of a jumping caribou, requires either claws or sustaining wings, with a weapon like a sword fish, which can be inserted at the right point. Then this kind of a "wolf" could reach the heart. A traveler recently returning from South America told of bees a foot long, and six inches around the body, that lived in the regulation bee-hive. When asked how they got into the hive, this voracious traveler replied, "That is the bee's business".

However, when a man like Dr. Long can be chased around all afternoon in fear of his life by a skulking lynx; who can so enrage a bull moose by giving the premature call of the cow, in the trout fishing season, that the bull-moose, out of sheer revenge, stood for

T. R. No. 11.

hours on a bar separating two lakes and prevented this astonished divine from getting back to camp until nearly dark, -- why, one reaches the opinion that he is just the man who will one day be treed by a rabbit.

The certificate of the Indian, used in Dr. Long's letter, wherein the former says he saw a wolf kill a horse by biting it in the heart -- only shows that there are red fakers as well as white. A horse standing upright, and tied to a tree, might have its heart laid open by the numerous strokes of an ax,-- if the wielder had plenty of muscle and accuracy. But it would be a pretty sick looking horse long before the heart was reached.

If the Rev. Dr. Long wants to test the real seriousness of his numerous offences, let him make affidavit to the truth of all these inspired writings which he says are true, and do it in a way that the oath will constitute perjury, when the statements contained therein are false, and he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to keep out of the work house or the jail. His venomous attacks upon reputable people like John Burroughs, yourself and others who finally felt impelled to protest against the chicanery of a man, who, under the plea of faithfully depicting nature, has meanly abused the confidence of his fellow man in order that he may personally profit by his immoral traffic in fraudulent wares, entitles him to neither sympathy or mercy and the sooner such a person is rendered harmless, the better.

Yours very sincerely,

(1)

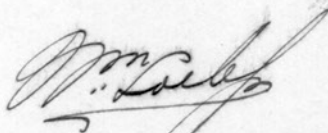
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1907.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

Both of your letters of the 30th ultimo have been received, and the President particularly wishes to have the chance of seeing you. Can you not take lunch with him Thursday, June 6th at 1:30 o'clock?

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Mr. Geo. Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

9  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1907.

My dear Shiras:

Just after you left yesterday I glanced at the Outlook and saw that those eminently worthy people have swallowed the Reverend (or ex-Reverend) Mr. Long, bait, hook and sinker. Now, these are honest people of more than average intelligence, and while it is simply astounding and rather discouraging that they should be taken in by so shameless a faker, it shows to my mind the desirability of your writing such an article as you have in view.

Above all, do go on preparing your own great work.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. George Shiras,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D.C.

3 (74)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1907.

My dear Shiras:

Many thanks for your letter of the 8th. Come and take lunch with me on Tuesday at 1:30, when we can talk matters over. I am delighted that you can postpone your trip long enough to write that piece. It is a fine thing to do. By the way, I have something interesting about ~~passenger pigeons~~ *for you*.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Mr. George Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

4  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
July 11, 1907.

My dear Shiras:

I have not been able to arrange for the publication of your article. I think it was admirable, and I laughed over the humor of it more than I have over anything for a long time. But I suppose the fact is simply that people know so little of the subject that the humorous treatment, especially at such length, does not appeal to them. Whitney wisht to publish in the Outing Magazine a part of your letter to me, however, and I accordingly gave it to him. Won't you write a very brief statement, as emphatic as possible, as to Long's worthlessness as an observer, to be used in connection with a final statement of my own in the matter in Everybody's Magazine? I think either Clark or Nelson has written you.



I hope you have had a pleasant outing and will  
enjoy all your summer.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Marquette, Michigan.

5  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Personal

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
July 22, 1907.

My dear Shiras:

Long can not write the shortest statement without some preposterous lie. The Sun, which of course is bitter against me, recently printed an attack upon me apropos of a visit of John Burroughs here. He could not resist a couple of fake statements in the article, and one of them brought out the enclosed note from a Sun reader.

Now will you, as soon as you can, get ready just a thousand-word article on Mr. Long; and will you in it embody that letter from Squires to you about the squirrel and the wolf in Newfoundland? If you do not, will you let me use the letter as a foot-note in my article, which will appear together with yours and those of the other naturalists? If Nelson's letter has reached you about

your writing your article, send it direct to him; if not,  
send it direct to me. I have told Whitney to correspond  
with you before he uses any part of your two articles  
which I sent him.

I do not suppose you will be east this summer, but  
if you are, be sure to spend a night with me at Sagamore  
Hill.

Faithfully yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Marquette, Michigan.

Enclosure

6

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
Personal

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
July 23, 1907.

My dear Shiras:

The enclosed telegram and marked galley explain themselves. I trust you can let Whitney use that portion of your article which he has written you about.

I am just sending to Cosgrave, of Everybody's, my revised proof of the nature-faker article, and I have added three or four lines from your letter, with an extract from the letter from the guide. I shall strike it out if you object, but your letter put the thing so neatly that I wanted to use your exact words. I have told your address to Nelson, who is getting up that "symposium of truth-tellers"; but if you have not heard from him do send me five hundred words or thereabouts of terse appreciation of Mr. Long, and I will send it to Cosgrave myself.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*  
9/2/07

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Marquette, Michigan.

Enclosures

10

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

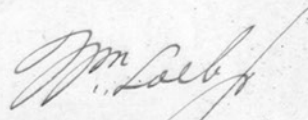
Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
July 31, 1907.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

The President has received your letter of the 29th instant and thought the accompanying article an admirable one. He has sent it with your letter to Cosgrave, of Everybody's, telling him that he most emphatically wanted it produced, no matter what else is left out.

With regard, believe me,

Sincerely yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Marquette, Michigan.

Private

(21)

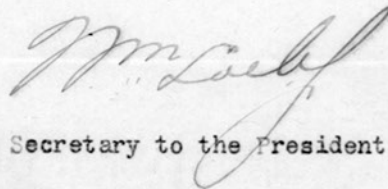
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1907.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

The President has received your letter of the 15th instant, with enclosures, and directs me to say that he has taken up the subject of public health in his annual message - this for your private information. When you return from Mexico the President wishes you would give him a chance to see you, as there is much he would like to tell you.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington.

(3)

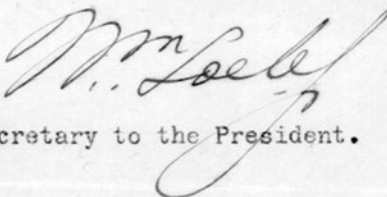
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1908

My dear Mr. Shiras:

That Englishman, Kearton, who has taken such wonderful bird photographs, is coming here in March. If possible, the President wants to have you and Dr. Hart Merriam meet him at lunch. Will you let me know if you are to be in Washington in March?

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington.

4

Stonleigh Court

February 10, 1908.

Hon. William Loeb, Jr.,  
Secretary to the President.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

The very considerate invitation of the President to meet Mr. Ker<sup>o</sup>n at luncheon, in March, was received with great pleasure, and I hope that I may not have to decline for reasons beyond my immediate control.

Mr. Frank M. Chapman, after finishing his lecture course on February 28th, is to join me here March 1st, en route to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, where we hope to finish our study of sea-fowl--upon which we have been working intermittently for the past ten years. However, our cruise does not begin until about the 10th of March, so that should Mr. Ker<sup>o</sup>n be the President's guest by that time, I would defer going south until then. ~~However~~<sup>But</sup>, I most sincerely trust that the President will not in any way change his plans, even were it practicable, or otherwise I would feel called upon to express my regrets now, in order to avoid even the appearance of such a suggestion on my part.

If you will, therefore, kindly ask the President to keep the invitation alive for a few weeks, I will try to be present--not only because I regard Mr. Ker<sup>o</sup>n the most distinguish-

~~70~~



2.

ed nature lover in all England, but because the idea of meeting the President again and under such pleasant circumstances appeals to me most strongly.

Yours very sincerely,

(4)

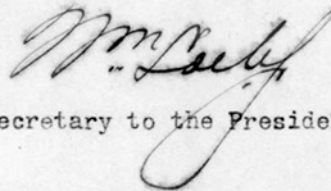
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1908.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

Your note of the 10th has been received. If Kearton arrives here in time the President would like very much to have you bring Mr. Chapman with you to the lunch.

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington.

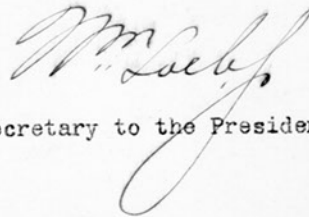
(5)  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1908.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

Referring to your call of this morning, the President insists that Mr. Chapman and you must come to lunch Monday next at 1:30. Please advise me if you accept.

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington.

5

Stoneleigh Court,

Washington, D. C.,

June 23, 1908.

Hon Theodore Roosevelt,

Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My dear Mr. President:

After Secretary Taft had flattened out the Allies by sitting on them good and hard, it has been by intention to make you a brief call upon matters relating to wilderness ways--but a telegram from Detroit announcing the sudden death, in that city, of my father-in-law, Peter White, of Marquette, Michigan, hurried me away last week. On my return Saturday morning I just caught a glimpse of you passing through the gate to your train.

Mr. White was about the last of the Lake Superior pioneers, having founded Marquette in 1849; and you may remember a persistent old gentleman calling upon you at Oyster Bay several years ago (just as you were settling down for a well earned rest) in the endeavor to have you present at the Semi-Centennial celebration of the opening of the Sault Canal. While he failed in his purpose, he enjoyed meeting you immensely.

The motive in wishing to see you last week was to explain--in case you have already seen the last issue of the National

~~III~~

Geographic Magazine--that the illustrated article of mine therein is not a blind continuation of "temporary writings", to which you have objected in the past, but is in furtherance of a plan to round up in convenient form fair examples of my photographic work--to be followed next October by an active overhauling of all my material, in order to determine the best way of utilizing it.

Should I confine myself to the deer family or at least to quadrupeds, I will have in the two magazine articles collections of my general work, which otherwise might never see the light of day.

The National Geographic Society has made a tentative proposition to get out the book at cost, thus permitting the ordinary publisher's profits to go into the highest grade of paper and process work.

I leave tonight for Marquette, Michigan, and after a few weeks at my old camp at White Fish Lake, go to the head waters of the Yellowstone River, south of the Park, in search of bear in particular, and certain varieties of the deer family that I have never photographed in the Rockies. As you are largely responsible for the bruin part of the expedition, I hope to be successful, though still determined to take no bear pictures in the Park, because of the persistent and unscrupulous use now being made of such pictures taken at the hotel garbage piles, and used, in very many cases by otherwise reputable publishers, under misleading or deceptive titles.

3.

Having told Mr. Grosvenor not to send you any copies of the Magazine until I could write you in advance, I am now taking the liberty of sending you several--one of which is addressed to Kermit, in the hope that he will prepare himself for similar work in the African hunt, in case he accompanies you.

With very best wishes for you and your good family, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
June 25, 1908.

My dear Shiras:

I am delighted to receive your letter and those copies of the magazine and see your really extraordinary pictures. Kermit shall study them for purposes of profit. I am particularly pleased that you are making genuine headway in your book. Do remember, my dear fellow, what I have so insisted upon to you and Hart Merriam even at the cost of seeming to be rude; viz: <sup>ly</sup>, that to have the capacity to do a monumental piece of work and then not to do it leaves the net result just exactly as if you had no capacity at all. My own outdoor work in hunting and natural history has been of an exceedingly commonplace and ordinary type compared to yours, and I have made it count for a great deal simply because I have utilized each experience in a way in which anyone could utilize it if <sup>he</sup> ~~the man~~ chose. <sup>So</sup> it will be with my African trip.

I am too old and have not the physique to enable me to do work of the first class, and I shall have to depend upon making so much out of second class work - that is, work which almost anyone could do if he chose - as to make the result of value. Kermit has long been interested in camera work. He is going in to see Chapman's cameras and get some hints about their use.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. Geo. Shiras, 3d,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D.C.



ESTATE OF PETER WHITE.  
MARQUETTE, MICH.

ALFRED O. JOPLING,  
ALBERT F. KOEPCKE,  
ADMINISTRATORS.

7

September 14, 1908.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, New York.

My dear Mr. President:

Please read copy of enclosed letter. The report referred to has caused me considerable concern particularly as I was not aware of the fact in time to head it off at the inception.

The ascent of the Yellowstone River last month in a canvas canoe carrying myself and two guides failed of its main purpose, this a series of photographs of wild bear outside the park lines. So far as I can discover the upper Yellowstone River had never been ascended, although we got up it some twenty-five miles the swiftness of the current finally prevented any further ascent, and we came finally ten miles this side of the Wyoming bounding, thus leaving us in the park where I did not wish to photograph wild animals. However, we had a lively adventure with a big bear, whose disposition varied greatly with the animals we had seen feeding back of the hotels. While momentarily stranded on a sand bar at a wide portion of the river and more than forty miles from the a huge "Silver Tip" leaped from the left hand bank and came down the river diagonally directing for our little canoe, sixty yards away. For a moment we were taken entirely by surprise, but when the bear got within forty yards I drew a revolver and fired over his head but on he came, when I fired a second shot at the breast within fifteen yards. The other shot crossed

ESTATE OF PETER WHITE.  
MARQUETTE, MICH.

ALFRED O. JOPLING,  
ALBERT F. KOEPCKE,  
ADMINISTRATORS.

his side and the bullet apparently lodged in his flank, when he turned with a whirl and retreated back to the bushes fringing the banks. It is only proper to say that we were much relieved at his departure and made good time up the river under the impetus of the occasion.

On my return to Yellowstone Lake Billy Hofer was greatly delighted especially as he had just read in a recent magazine a statement of mine that there were no dangerous wild animals in the United States. However he agreed with me that it was a case of mistaken identity as the spot where the bear made the charge was a great crossing place for Elks, as his unfamiliarity with the canvas canoes and human beings was what led to the mix-up. If General Young had not kindly permitted me to carry a revolver we probably would have had a fourth passenger on board considerably larger than the next President.

Further up the river we came across a large ~~expanse~~<sup>number</sup> of moose, and in three days I saw nine big bulls which General Young regretted that I had not photographed as up to the present time a picture had not been taken of these rare animals.

In about ten days I leave on a Canadian moose hunt north of Georgian Bay and this time the rifle will be used as well as the camera.

I will be East about Oct. 25th when I will be more interested in the political situation than the wilderness.

ESTATE OF PETER WHITE.  
MARQUETTE, MICH.

ALFRED O. JOPLING,  
ALBERT F. KOEPCKE,  
ADMINISTRATORS.

8

September 15, 1908.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay,  
New York.

My dear Mr. President:

Please glance over the copy of enclosed letter. The report referred to has caused me considerable concern, particularly as I was not aware of the rumour in time to head it off at the inception.

The ascent of the Yellowstone River last month, in a canvas canoe carrying myself and two guides, failed of its main purpose, viz: a series of photographs of wild bear outside the Park lines. So far as I can discover the Yellowstone River had never been ascended by boat, and although we got up it some twenty - five miles the swiftness of the current finally prevented any further progress, and we gave up finally ten miles this side of the Wyoming boundary, thus leaving us in the Park where I did not wish to photograph any wild animals. However, we had a lively adventure with a big bear, whose disposition we found varied greatly with the animals seen feeding back of the hotels. While momentarily stranded on a sand bar at a wide portion of the river and more than forty miles from the nearest habitation, a huge "Silver Tip" leaped from the left hand bank and came rushing down the bar directly for our little canoe, sixty yards

12 (duplicate)

ESTATE OF PETER WHITE.  
MARQUETTE, MICH.

ALFRED O. JOPLING,  
ALBERT F. KOEPCKE,  
ADMINISTRATORS.

Hon. T. Roosevelt - 2.

away. For a moment we were taken entirely by surprise, but when the bear got within forty yards I drew a revolver and fired over his head, but on he came when I fired a second shot at the breast within fifteen yards, while a third shot grazed his side, the bullet apparently lodging in his flank, whereupon he turned with a whirl and retreated back to the bushes fringing the banks. It is only proper to say that we were much relieved at his departure and made good time up the river under the impetus of the occasion.

On my return to Yellowstone Lake "Billy" Hofer was greatly delighted, especially as he had just read in a recent magazine a statement of mine that there were no dangerous wild animals in the United States. However he agreed with me that it was a case of mistaken identity as the spot where the bear made the charge was a great crossing place for elk, and his unfamiliarity with the canvas canoes and human beings was what probably led to the mix-up. If General Young had not kindly permitted me to carry a revolver we probably would have had a fourth passenger on board considerably larger than the next President.

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In about ten days I leave on a Canadian moose hunt north of Georgian Bay, and this time the rifle will be used

ESTATE OF PETER WHITE.  
MARQUETTE, MICH.

ALFRED O. JOPLING,  
ALBERT F. KOEPCKE,  
ADMINISTRATORS.

Hon. T. Roosevelt - 3.

as well as the camera.

I will be East about October 25th when I will  
be more interested in the political situation than the  
wilderness.

Yours sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,  
September 19, 1908.

Dear Shiras:

Many thanks for your letter. After the election  
wont you come on to Washington? There are a number of  
things I want to talk over with you.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. Geo. Shiras 3rd,  
Marquette, Mich

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

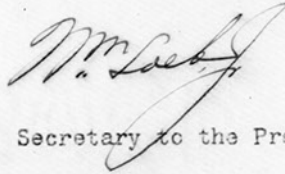
October 1, 1908.

My dear Mr. Shiras:

I have your letter of the 29th, with enclosed draft for \$250, and assure you that your action is greatly appreciated. I have sent it to the Treasurer of the New York State Committee. I do not see how "the Peerless One" can possibly win without New York State, and it seems as if the check would do more good in making that State safe than in using it anywhere else. I hope this disposition of it will meet with your approval.

With high regard, and many thanks, believe me,

Faithfully yours,



Secretary to the President.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d,  
460 East Ridge Street,  
Marquette, Michigan.

GEORGE SHIRAS 39  
STONELEIGH COURT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 27, 1908.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
White House.

My dear Mr. President:

On November 4th (the day after the frazzle) I left for my old hunting camp on Lake Superior--where, as host to some eastern sportsmen, I used the rifle for the first time in several years. Shot a 255-pound nine-prong buck, and a 170-pound buck of eight prongs--a rather marked difference in weight for one point.

Mrs. Shiras thinks I am a miserable backslider--but I believe that every camera hunter who was once a sportsman has got to have a "periodical" occasionally, and I have promised to be good hereafter.

Under the Michigan game law I was permitted to bring out one deer, and have sent you a roast therefrom. Next year you will have an opportunity to make a comparison with the African variety.



2.

I am going to call upon you in the near future--in response to the kind invitation in your last letter, and, aside from one or two suggestions, will avoid any gratuitous advice--the principal thing you will be burdened with from now on.

Chapman tells me that Kermit is a most apt pupil, and subsequent events will prove, I feel sure, what an important factor such knowledge will be in effectively illustrating your own notes.

If your son feels that he needs some advice on animal photography--especially flashlight work--my experience is wholly at his service.

Yours very sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1908.

My dear Shiras:

I have your letter of the 27th. That is first-class. I am looking forward to the receipt of the venison. Soon I must see you and talk over a variety of things, including the question of how your book is getting along.

Now, can not you and Mrs. Shiras come to dinner on Tuesday evening, December 8th?

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Hon. Geo. Shiras, 3d.,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

March 13, 1909.

La

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

On my return from New York yesterday I saw the statement in the press that you were utterly swamped with communications of every kind, and yet I can not well avoid sending you the enclosed papers, for they can be laid aside without hesitation, since I appreciate your inability to give many matters a consideration which, at a more propitious time, would receive your approval.

For years the sportsmen of this country have realized that in State or National legislation there has been no medium for quickly and effectively centering the support or opposition of this vast body of men in matters of game legislation. The National organization, with possibly three general divisions—(Eastern, Middle, and Western) will enlist more than 200,000 active sportsmen and control very largely the attitude of several million more persons interested in outdoor life. In this country today there is a no more widely distributed or representative class of men than the sportsmen, and yet, by reason of the scattered organizations having no practical means of expression, we can neither bring

Congress nor local legislatures to realize the great strength of this element in the United States.

Last Wednesday, at the instance of Doctor Butler, I delivered an address before Columbia University, and on the day following met a number of sportsmen who wished to present for my consideration the project covered by the enclosed papers. My sympathy was so aroused upon hearing the purposes of the movement that I was induced, in a moment of enthusiasm, to promise to lay this matter before you, since we were all agreed that your formal endorsement of this movement, if not essential, was at least of such great value as to lessen to a considerable degree the tremendous labors involved in getting this movement upon a permanent and representative basis. Dr. Hunsinger came over from Syracuse, and I was quite impressed with his apparent ability as an organizer, and I suppose we can take Senator White's letter at its face value--apart from Dr. H. being president of the largest and most successful State game organization in the United States. Mr. Grinnell and I were unable to get by reason of conflicting engagements, but I was assured that he was particularly interested in this matter. All respectable sportsmen's papers are to have an equal voice in the furtherance of this movement, and none are to be made its official organ, thereby avoiding the fate of certain

leagues that were fathered solely or largely for special interests.

On your return from Africa it is hoped that you will find in existence the greatest and most effective game protective association in the world, and it is for this reason that I have ventured to write you on the eve of your departure.

I leave with my family for England on the morning of the 20th, and have arranged to meet Kermit the day before at the American Museum of Natural History to give him some final instructions upon certain phases of flashlight photography. If more convenient, you can send any reply with him, and should it be favorable it will be accepted with the distinct understanding that no use will be made of your endorsement until both Mr. Grinnell and myself, or such others as you may suggest, shall unanimously agree not only that the movement warrants the use of your name, but that the project is now in the right hands. I shall insist, however, upon my name being left out of the letter addressed to you by Dr. Honsinger in case of its subsequent use, as in my judgment there is no need of anything of a personal kind appearing in the initiation of a general movement like this.

The letter enclosed for your signature, if acceptable, was only to save you bother, and not to in any way limit your real opinion of the project--for any change or addition would be most welcome.

Yours very sincerely,

(5)

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

March 16th 1909.

My dear Mr Shiras:

I heartily approve of your proposal.

While I cannot speak as to the details of  
the scheme that you mention, I will say  
that any plan which you and Mr Grinnell  
are willing to back, to work for the pre-  
servation of game and of wild life in ~~the~~  
*county,*

~~the~~ I also am willing to back.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Mr George Shiras,  
Stoneleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.  
June 8, 1910.

9

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Colonel:

In an extended editorial the NEW YORK SUN today re-views your Romanes lecture. While likely to be called to your attention, the introductory and concluding part are in such contrast to its old time venom and makes such a ridiculous figure of the little chap howling so unexpectedly out of tune in an adjoining column, that I can not forebear putting the two views side by side for your inspection.

**The Sun.**  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	6 00
DAILY, Per Year	72 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.  
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Edinburgh House, 1 Abchurch Lane, Strand. The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, Cannon street, Regent street, and Day's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 32 Rue de la Harpe. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera; and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

On leaving the city for the summer you may have the SUN sent to you by mail at the regular subscription rates, addresses being changed as often as desired. Orders may be sent through any newsdealer or to the publication office.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

**The Romanes Lecture at Oxford.**  
The address delivered at the University of Oxford yesterday under the title of "Biological Analogies of History" is a fresh illustration of the ability and marvellous versatility of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. We shall not be suspected of a tendency to praise any of his achievements unduly, but it is only doing him justice to say that his discourse was in every respect worthy of the occasion and the audience, and manifested not merely a superficial acquaintance with the subject which he had chosen for discussion but a degree of sound scholarship in history and science for which we had hardly given him credit and a moderation and modesty in the assertion of his own views which have not always characterized his public utterances.

addresses. Although scholarly in tone throughout, there is an occasional touch of humor. Referring to the elementary fact that "a book which is written to be read should be readable," the Colonel says: "This rather obvious truth seems to have been forgotten by some of the more zealous scientific historians, who apparently hold that the worth of a historical book is directly in proportion to the impossibility of reading it save as a painful duty."  
No one can read this Oxford address without thinking more highly of THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

**A Travelling Ex-President.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Roosevelt as Mr. Roosevelt has the right to talk and to act as he pleases. He has the inalienable human right to act and to talk like an ass if he chooses.  
Mr. Roosevelt as a former President of the United States, travelling as such and seeking and accepting invitations, honors and publicity as such, owes it to his country and his countrymen to conduct himself so as to not bring ridicule or contempt upon them.  
What must be the opinion of the civilized world of the United States as it derisively smiles and wonders at the platitudes and gaucheries of the man whom it knows as the hero and the one time overwhelmingly elected President of a supposedly sane republic?  
J. C.  
NEWTONVILLE, Mass., June 7.

*(Mrs S. objected to my including the above, but I told her that the hands of a trapped coyote was not off to annoy the man who set the trap).*

and dignity as such, owes it to his country and his countrymen to conduct himself so as to not bring ridicule or contempt upon them.

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J. C.  
NEWTONVILLE, Mass., June 7.

14

(Miss S. objected to my including the above, but I told her that the howls of a trapped coyote were not apt to annoy the man who set the trap).

Your effective and interesting analogies in human and animal life only bear out my oft-repeated remark -- among mutual friends -- that had you not been the skilled and persistent hunter of predatory animals in the West, you could not have been quite the same successful hunter of the predatory class in the East.

Yours very sincerely,



F

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

December 21st, 1911.

Dear Shiras:

If anything should make me pardon your not turning your attention to hunting and natural history, it would be such admirable work as you are doing in placing before the people the proper conception of the supervisory powers of the general government. Now when are you coming on here? I want to see you and talk over both things. You must get out that "Hunting Wild Game with Camera and Flashlight", and, on the other hand, you must go on with your governmental work. More power to your elbow in every way!

Very sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Mr. George Shiras, 3rd.,  
Washington, D. C.

10

April 1, 1912.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay,  
New York.

Dear Colonel:-

Of course I am with you in this contest and against the combination that you have to fight in our behalf.

When improperly entrenched interests are aided by a perverted use of the party organization, it is difficult for any candidate or the people supporting the same to prevail, even though representing seventy-five percent of those who would support the ticket, if fairly nominated.

You may know <sup>not</sup> that I was one of the first to make a persistent fight for direct primaries and to give the reasons therefor. Ten years ago I was nominated for Congress on an independent Republican ticket, in a movement expressly designed to break down the existing party organization in order that it might be reorganized as a medium for supporting party nominees at the election instead of slating them in advance at the primaries.

I enclose herewith a copy of an address made in that connection, vide page #14. It may appear crude now, but

~~15~~

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt -2-

contains, I think, some arguments that I have never seen used elsewhere. We were successful on that occasion and a year or two later, after getting control of the organization, direct primaries were provided for. Since then, and each year in fact, there have been more unrelated candidates nominated and elected than in the twenty-five years previous. Doing away with the delegate system in county, judicial and Congressional districts may render it unnecessary to dispense with the State convention system, as the real basis of the State machine is the control of the local county and district organizations. Cut the roots of this political Bay tree and there is nothing to hold it up.

It seems to me that your friends have failed to point out, with sufficient clearness, the exact reason which Mr. Koenig's use of the county organization became so flagrant.

If the steward of a social club or the secretary say - of an institution like the American Museum of Natural History - should write to one of two candidates for the presidency of such a body that he and all his fellow employees would support him, even to the extent of denying to the supporters of the opposing candidate admission to the building, we all know that every member - irrespective of the candidate he was supporting - would demand the immediate dismissal of such presumptuous employees. Yet this was the position taken by Chairman Koenig when he wrote President Taft that the county Republican organization would be for him and against you at the party primaries.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt -3-

That the candidate, thus favored, did not indignately repudiate such a proposal can be passed by, but that he would actually telegraph his thanks, in advance, for this plan to sand-bag his rival - only goes to show that the conditions I described ten years ago are either growing worse or that the slated candidates have become more callous.

The party organization of New York County, with more than thirty-five hundred employees, certainly controls ten thousand votes; and this means a change of twenty thousand votes according to the way they were cast. Under such a condition it was in Mr. Koenig's power to reverse your respective positions at the recent primary election, if he wished, and this too, leaving aside the failure to provide ballots or the casting of fraudulent votes.

I have coupled with my former address President Taft's thanks to Mr. Koenig - just to emphasize my position.

Will be in Washington about the 15th of April, when I will confer with Senator Dixon regarding the situation.

Yours very sincerely,

11

July 12th, 1912.

Dear Colonel:-

This is just an announcement of my arrival here, <sup>and</sup> the splendid progress we are making in the third party organization.

We will send delegates from Marquette, and adjoining counties, to the State Convention, and later a big crowd to Chicago.

In the Republican District conventions, you got a little from Northern Michigan - owing to the combination of Federal and County office holders, backed by corporate interests - but the voters are for you 3 to 1, and neither Taft or Wilson will make much of a showing up here. Hope, however, that you can get into this State before the Fall election, as it can be carried with a rush if you do.

Iowa has officially issued privateering privileges to all Republicans who wish to hunt down the bosses responsible for the theft at Chicago, and the same idea will spread throughout the West, wherever such usurpers are in possession.

Do not think of answering this personally, for I know that you are already overwhelmed with matters of minor detail; just have your Secretary note my present place of enlistment, and my desire to aid you in this region.

The Marquette Mining Journal, the leading and most influential daily of the Upper Peninsula, is with us, and will have a tremendous influence along the south shore of Lake Superior.

Yours very sincerely,

Col. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, New York.

GEORGE SHIRAS 3<sup>d</sup>  
STONELEIGH COURT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

12

January 16, 1913 .

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Dear Colonel:

The enclosed clipping is from the Marquette Mining Journal of last week.

If you expect to visit Marquette for the trial of the case, I want you, your counsel, and other friends, to stay at my house, where I think you will be comfortable and certainly free from undue publicity.

If I can be of personal assistance, I will come up from Florida - where I go about January 25th.

Michigan did so well for the Progressives - especially the Upper peninsula - where nearly 30,000 Republican majority gave way to a big majority for you - that you will feel at home if you re-visit the place.

With the impetus given the campaign by your presence we defeated Senator Moriarity, whose adverse vote was a crucial one in the defeat of the Presidential primary bill, and we also elected MacDonald to Congress. The latter was counted out on a ridiculous technicality by the State Election Commissioners - but I feel sure that Congress will not stand for any such political theft. The first Chicago Convention has taught then a lesson.

Editor Newett, the defendant in the libel case, is a contemptible fellow personally, and a professional bully. His paper, however, has considerable circulation, so his punish-

-2-

ment would be a good thing for decent journalism and a needed lesson to those "blood hounds" who seem to think it a brave thing to howl and show their teeth when your back is turned.

While my visit to Ormond, Florida, is primarily to be with father for a few weeks (mother having died last September) I would like to sound the prospects of the Progressive party in the South.

The one unanswerable argument to those Republicans who still think their party can be restored permanently to favor, is its perpetually sectional character. I enclose herewith the concluding part of a letter of mine published several weeks before the election in the Mining Journal.

Until the Southern Democrats begin fighting over the tariff, the spoils and leadership, no great headway can be made in the South, but as a bitter division will probably occur within the next year the Progressive party should put itself in a position for Southern enlistments.

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE SHIRAS 39  
STONELEIGH COURT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 16, 1913.

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Oyster Bay, N. Y.

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17 (duplicate)



GEORGE SHIRAS 39  
STONELEIGH COURT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Col. Roosevelt -2.

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Yours very sincerely,

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

January 21st, 1913.

My dear Shiras:

That is an awfully nice invitation of yours. I expect to go to Marquette and I need not say how glad I will be to stay at your house, with two or three people, if you are sure it will not inconvenience you. I am very indignant at [this soundrel] Newett. When he started those libels against me, he may not have known that they were false, but he must know it now if he has made any inquiry.

Give my very warm regards to your father. I absolutely agree with you about the importance of the non-sectional state of the new party and a year hence I hope we will be able to begin to get allies because of the inevitable division among the Democrats of the South. My dear fellow, I cannot tell you how much your support has meant to me. That was a capital piece of yours which you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

George Shiras Esq.,  
Stonleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

3

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

January 24th, 1913.

Dear Shiras:

I am not only pleased, but greatly touched by your letter. First let me say that I am cordially in sympathy with your enclosure. I am sending you a copy of a notice by me of Hornaday's book on game preservation.

Now I did not understand that you intended to come back for the trial, but I am more than pleased if you will do so. You could be of inestimable service to me. The counsel I have employed is Mr James H. Pound, Burns Building, 90 Griswold Street, Detroit. Is he the right man? May I send part of your letter to him? I would like especially to present to him what you say about taking care of the jury.

Always yours,



George Shiras Esq.,  
Stonleigh Court,  
Washington, D.C.

13

January 25, 1913.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Dear Colonel:

Of course, use freely anything in my last letter bearing upon the trial of the case. Your inquiry about counsel was most opportune - for I was just on the point of summarizing a letter of Frank Russell's on that subject and sending it to you this afternoon. As it is, I now enclose the letter itself for your confidential consideration.

Mr. Russell, as you may recall, is the Editor of the Marquette Mining Journal - the leading daily of the upper peninsula. While you have plenty of friends in Marquette, Russell is one of the best. A fearless and effective fighter, he turned his paper to your support at a time when it involved a big commercial risk. But the fire once started, spread throughout the district and today this paper is in a more commanding position than ever.

My old friend, Don Dickinson, of Detroit, who espoused your case, might be able to suggest something in regard to additional counsel. So far as the Marquette end is concerned, you will be put to no expense for local counsel. I am in accord with Russell's idea that you need a first-class lawyer against Belden. The latter is persistent

~~20~~

2-

cool, able and I believe entirely honest, but nevertheless I feel that he is primarily representing adverse political interests rather than the individual case of his client. I may be mistaken in this conclusion, but it is a safe one to harbor until the contrary is proven.

Russell seems to think the case may not come up before the May term - but gives no reason for his belief. I leave for Ormond Sunday night, but shall continue in easy touch with the situation.

Yours very sincerely,

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# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

January 28th, 1913.

My dear Shiras:

I am having Pound on to see me. It looks as if we should have a very big fight. Undoubtedly the <sup>party</sup> [scoundrel] who is responsible for the libel is now being backed up by outside money. He is sending around the country to get depositions. I shall want Marquette counsel and perhaps other counsel outside. Would Russell be willing to come on here to see me? I shall keep in touch with you with all that comes up.

Sincerely yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

George Shiras Esq.,  
Atonleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

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# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

February 4th, 1913.

My dear Sir:

Mr Roosevelt wishes me to thank you for your telegram and to say that he would be glad if you would come into The Outlook office to lunch with him on Saturday next at one o'clock. He hopes this day and time will be quite suitable.

Faithfully yours,

*Frank Harper*

Secretary

George Shiras 3rd., Esq.,  
Stonleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

# THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

### RECEIVED AT

5 J QN 11

OYSTER BAY , N.Y. FEB. 2-13.

HON. GEO. SHIRAS,

HOTEL ORMOND.

CAN YOU NOT LUNCH OR DINE WITH ME NEWYORK THIS WEEK .

THEODORE ROOSEVELT .

10AM.



# THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

FEB 6 - 1913

X 18 NY 18 DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED MESSAGE

MS NEW-YORK 6

GEO SHIRAS

STONLEIGH COURT WASHINGTON DC

CAN YOU COME TO OUTLOOK OFFICE SATURDAY MORNING TWELVE OCLOCK

TO SEE ME AND AFTERWARDS GO TO LUNCH

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

*m2270*

*1158 A*

Phoned to *Self*

Time *1205*

By *a messenger*

16

April 26, 1913.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, New York.

Dear Colonel:

I returned from Florida this week and expect to be in New York about May 14th to attend the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Game Protection and Propagation Association, when, if convenient, I can confer with you about the libel suit, provided there is nothing I can do meanwhile. If there is, don't hesitate to ask.

Should the case be called May 26th, I will leave for Marquette about the 18th in order to get the house ready and look the situation over.

I have had considerable correspondence with Editor Russell and he thinks the defendant is hard pressed for any kind of evidence - even of the Miller variety. I understood from him that you have additional New York counsel.

If the political situation of Florida was typical of the South, as seems probable, then in a few months, after the tariff situation and the fights over spoils become more acute, it would be well to start the Progressive Party in the larger communities and in those districts where the farmers are organized. In my judgment, no start should be made in any community until men of high character and political experience are willing to head the movement, for in the South

2-

this is very essential to the permanency of the new party. There are hundreds of these men who thoroughly understand the need of a virile opposition party if Southern interests, both state and national, are to be advanced or properly protected. But they won't join any bob-tail movement even if there were enough sore heads and light weights to make a good temporary showing in certain localities. These latter gentry are all right in the rear, but when they are in front there is no rear.

Mr. MacDonald is here and my son had a long talk with him today. Underwood promises the appointment of a committee on contested seats next week and the prospects are that the seated member, Mr. Young, will lose in the contest.

Yours very sincerely,

April 26, 1913.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
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LB

2-

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Yours very sincerely,

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

April 30th, 1913.

Dear Shiras:

That is fine. Let me know where you are in New York as soon as you come, and then come out and spend the night with me. I have taken the liberty of sending your statement about the political situation in Florida to Walter Brown.

My dear fellow, I am very much obliged to you.

Faithfully yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

George Shiras 3rd Esq.,  
Stonleigh Court,  
Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1913.

17

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, New York.

Dear Colonel:

Instead of the 14th instant, as stated in a previous letter, the date of the Board meeting will be the 13th and notice is enclosed giving the exact locality should it suit you best to send word at the last moment. I leave here Monday night and stop at the Hotel Wolcott.

Of course the idea of seeing you at Oyster Bay and remaining over night is most agreeable. But at this time you are apt to be unusually busy and with the trip West for a week or so, I want to leave you entirely free to see me at any time or place, or to send any word of instructions in lieu thereof.

Remember, as I said before, I can take care of at least a dozen of your friends with more quarters next door. The Marquette hotels are pretty well managed but, structurally, are the worst on the Great Lakes. If you think it would add to the strength of my hospitality in sending a direct invitation to any in particular, let me know but otherwise feel at liberty to tender ~~a~~ the strongest kind of an invitation in my behalf.

Spent yesterday afternoon at the House and quite admired the fighting qualities of Colonel Victor Murdock's regiment.

Yours very sincerely,

24

May 19, 1913.

18

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, New York.

Dear Colonel:

The enclosed clipping from the Mining Journal came several days ago. The reference to additional New York counsel is doubtless based upon Mr. Russell's talk with you in Detroit. Mr. Belden's associate is probably Horace Andrews of Cleveland, the senior member of the leading law firm in that city and who may represent corporate interests opposed to you politically.

While I agree with Mr. Bowers that your counsel should not be of such wide reputation as to indicate any fear on your part of the result, yet when you hunt dangerous game with a single shot rifle (and perhaps a muzzle bore at that) it is not always safe. Mr. Hill of Marquette, Mr. Pound's assistant, will be useful in selecting the jury and in other ways, but lacks experience in a case of this kind. If Mr. Cockran is not available, or cannot be brought in under cover for an emergency, it seems to me that Mr. Bowers' junior assistant, who possesses a special knowledge in libel cases, would prove useful.

My son left for Marquette yesterday and will advise me by wire of anything important. I go on Thursday morning, being detained a day in getting the galley-proof of my

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Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, 2-

magazine article. As there are apt to be changes in the list of those coming with you, please have Mr. Harper send me a day or night telegraphic letter, when you are leaving, so that I can arrange rooms suitable for the convenience of each.

I enjoyed my visit to Oyster Bay tremendously. Please give Mrs. Roosevelt my kindest wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

May 22nd, 1913.

Dear Mr Shiras:

The following is the list of witnesses who will come out  
to Marquette:-

Lawrence Abbott  
J. McGrath  
Frank Harper  
Jacob Riis  
Gifford Pinchot  
Van Benschoten (*Lawyer from n.y.*)  
Frank H. Tyree  
Robert Bacon  
William Loeb Jr.  
J. H. Pound (*Lawyer from Detroit*)  
Edmund Heller  
Walter Brown  
L. F. Curtis  
Governor Hadley & another ✓  
J. C. O'Laughlin  
O. K. Davis  
Gilson Gardner  
Dr Rixey  
J. Sloane  
Judge A.Z. Blair  
Phil M. Streich  
W. P. Schaufele  
J. W. Faulkner  
John T. Bourke  
W. Emlen Roosevelt  
Philip Roosevelt  
Dr Lambert  
James R. Garfield  
Truman H. Newberry

*+ probably Mr McKee + N.B. Wright.*

Make whatever arrangements you care to regarding putting  
them up. Some of them will undoubtedly have to stay at a hotel,  
probably the Marquette Hotel. The ones who can do this best are

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

*Mr. Wright*  
*Mr. McKee*

L. F. Curtis  
W. P. Schaufele  
J. W. Faulkner  
John T. Bourke  
Lawrence Abbott  
Frank Harper  
J. McGrath  
Frank Tyree  
Judge Blair  
P. M. Streich  
J. Sloane  
Gilson Gardner  
O. K. Davis  
J. C. O'Laughlin  
H. F. Cochems  
Walter Brown  
Governor Hadley & another  
Edmund Heller.

Make whatever arrangements <sup>as to any of them, however, that</sup> you care to. I will

leave the whole thing to you. When we arrive perhaps you will have a list made out so that the men may be told straightaway where they are to stay.

Faithfully yours,

*Frank Harper*

Secretary

George Shiras 3rd Esq.,  
Marquette, Mich.

*P.S. We shall arrive over the Northwestern from Chicago at 7.45 Monday morning next.*

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

June 2nd 1913.

My dear Shiras:

It is very hard on one's friends to be dragged into irksome and uncomfortable proceedings; but it is a mighty pleasant thing for a man to find out that he has friends who will stand the strain. My dear fellow, I have long valued your friendship, but I think I appreciate its full worth now. You have done invaluable service for me in this suit, and moreover, by your openhanded hospitality to all of us you made our stay in Marquette a pleasure instead of a penance.

Give my warm regards to Mrs Shiras, and remember that you and she are to spend a night with us at Oyster Bay whenever you are in our neighborhood.

Always yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

George Shiras 3rd, Esq.,  
Marquette, Michigan.

P.S. If entirely convenient, would you have your man  
look in my room, where I left a book of mine called "The  
Private Soldier under Washington", and have it sent to me?  
But don't take any trouble.

T.R.

GEORGE SHIRAS 39  
STONELEIGH COURT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

19

June 6, 1913.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Dear Colonel:

On arriving here I found Mrs. Shiras much relieved by your forethought in writing her so soon after reaching Marquette. She did not doubt my intentions, but rather the methods of a faunal naturalist and housekeeper. Moreover, she was concerned about the court house end of the affair, but now that her native city has made a reparation more than local in its effect, the expedition is deemed a great success.

In your later letter to me, I was more than touched by the deeper meaning given in your expression of ~~fact~~ <sup>thanks</sup> for ought that I may have done for you and your personal friends.

I will be in New York June 10th and 11th, attending the monthly meeting of the American Game Protective Association, and again about the 20th, outfitting for the Alaska trip.

Don't you think that Mrs. Shiras and I should defer making a visit until Fall, for the remainder of the month will be a busy one for you?

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As we fully appreciate the urgency of the invitation, it would not be misunderstood if you would carry out plans of public import rather than set any of them aside for those who prefer to aid rather than interfere, with many pending engagements.

Give my affectionate regards to Mrs. Roosevelt.

As ever,

Yours sincerely,

P. S.

Your book leaves Marquette today and I hope will reach you without delay.

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# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

June 9th, 1913.

Dear Mr Shiras:

Mr Roosevelt has asked me to thank you very cordially for your letter and to say that he would be very glad if you and Mrs Shiras could take dinner with him and spend the night of either Friday June 20th or Saturday June 21st at Sagamore Hill. You could take the train leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 4.30 on either of those days. I wish you would let me know at your earliest convenience whether or not you and Mrs Shiras can come on either of these days.

Faithfully yours,

*Frank Harper*

George Shiras 3rd Esq.,  
Washington, D.C.



# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

June 18th 1913.

Dear Mr Shiras:

Mr Roosevelt was particularly sorry that you and Mrs Shiras were unable to come, but he hopes you will not fail to let him see you both at Sagamore Hill in the Fall, whenever you can get on.

Herewith is a cheque for \$30 to reimburse you for Jacob Riss's ticket and accommodation which you paid at Marquette. I have only just been able to get at the accounts, and that is why I have not settled it before. Your boy is one of the best ever. He is fine!

Sincerely yours,

*Frank Harper*

George Shiras 3rd Esq.

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

June 19th 1913.

Dear Mr Shiras:

I have received a note from Mr Pound in which he says: "I understand that Mr Hill is proposing to send in a bill to Mr Shiras for his services." The suggestion is so preposterous on the face of it that at first I thought I would take no notice of it, but since then I have come to the conclusion that at least I had better mention it to you. Of course you must not pay any such bill for Mr Roosevelt, but turn it over to him. Mr Roosevelt already feels that he will never be able to repay the great debt he owes to you for what you did for him and his followers, both as host and friend.

Sincerely yours,

*Frank Harper*

George Shiras 3rd Esq.

OYSTER BAY,  
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

July 7th, 1915

*Fly. H*

My dear Shiras:

It was good of you to write me. Will you give my very warmest regards to Mrs. Shiras? I am delighted to learn that you are going to take up seriously the white-tailed deer biography. That's a great thing to do. I don't want to see foreigners do the serious work of natural history - to use an old-style word to which I am attached. There isn't anyone who can do as well as you can the kind of work that just at this time is best worth doing. I earnestly hope you will sit right down to that white-tailed deer biography and not let up until it is absolutely finished.

Faithfully yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

George Shiras, 3d, Esq.,

Marquette, Mich.

December 1, 1913.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Pinchot:

Your letter of November 24th was sent to Marquette and returned here today. For several years past I have worked intermittently upon a treatise entitled, "The Supervisory Powers of the Federal Government"; in which I point out the existence of National Police Power and its wide scope. Naturally, such a subject covers about all the controverted questions of the present day, and many others not yet open to view. Consequently, I am much interested in the inquiry submitted to me, and can advise you quite fully thereon -- for I have given the principle involved considerable attention.

I am at work now on a brief upon the constitutionality of the Bird Law, in reply to the recent attack made thereon by Attorney-General Carmody.

I would be glad to call upon you at any time or see you in my apartments in Stoneleigh Court, where, by the way, I have a lot of data bearing upon other questions in which you are interested. Yours very sincerely,

# The Outlook

287 Fourth Avenue  
New York

Office of  
Theodore Roosevelt

July 9th 1913.

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My dear Mr Shiras:

I am afraid Colonel Roosevelt does not see eye to eye with you in the matter of those expenses. If Mr Hill has any charges, then Mr Roosevelt must pay them himself. He certainly would not for a moment consider your paying anything to Mr Hill either for services rendered in the libel suit or for any out-of-pocket expenses to which Mr Hill might have been put. I hope, therefore, you will tell Mr Hill to send his bill in to Mr Roosevelt, or shall I write him myself in the matter? As you probably heard, Messrs Bowers & Sands did not make any charge whatever for what they did, including the attendance of Mr Van Benschoten in Marquette. - *a very fine action on their part.*

Sincerely yours,

*Frank Harper*

Secretary

Hon. George Shiras 3rd.,  
Marquette, Mich.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

## RECEIVED AT

B25 CH AR 52 BLUE

NS OYSTER BAY L I N Y MAY 31 1915

GEORGE SHIRAS 3RD

MARQUETTE MICH

PRAY ACCEPT THE DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR BOTH YOU AND YOUR  
DEAR WIFE FROM MRS ROOSEVELT AND MYSELF. IT IS DREADFUL  
TO LOSE ONES SON AND ESPECIALLY SUCH FINE AND GALLANT  
FELLOW, THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A STANCHER AND MORE LOYAL  
FRIEND THAN YOU AND WE MOURN WITH YOU <sup>WITH</sup> ALL OUR  
HEARTS

THEO ROOSEVELT

358P

GEORGE SHIRAS 39  
STONELEIGH COURT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

23

Marquette, Mich.,  
June 29th, 1915.

30

Dear Colonel:-

I have been most anxious to thank you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your very sympathetic message and to tell you how great a consolation it was, for bitter and irrevocable ~~is~~ our loss. Mrs. Shiras and I find great comfort in the way that our friends have expressed their sorrow, and a desire to aid in any way. The day your message came it was stated in the newspapers that you were just starting for the Gulf, but this proved to be incorrect. The past week I made a hurried trip to Washington and back, though Mrs. Shiras' condition has been in a serious way, but she is now improving daily.

In recent years George had become more and more a companion of mine, as he inherited to a marked degree the traits of his paternal ancestors and the love of the woods, besides having a same dual interest in nature, and in the betterment of political conditions which have proved such a source of pleasure to you and such benefit to the public. In the last two weeks of George's life his only news of the outside world was my daily summary of the

30  
*and diminished activity*

Syracuse trial, backed by the assurance that a full file of papers would be saved for him for later examination. The verdict brought tears to his eyes and was a great satisfaction. By a coincidence your telegram came on the second anniversary of your verdict in the Newett case - another victory that meant so much to George in his first active participation in public affairs.

With sincere regards I am, as ever,

Your friend,

*W. Marquette*

24

# The Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

HOTEL ORMOND,

Hotel Ponce de Leon  
ROBERT MURRAY, MANAGER  
Hotel Alcazar  
W. H. CAULIFF, MANAGER  
Hotel Ormond  
D. J. THURDEAU, MANAGER  
Long Key Fishing Camp  
L. P. SCHUTT, MANAGER  
Hotel Royal Poinciana  
R. J. BERTIS, MANAGER  
The Breakers  
LELAND STUBBS, MANAGER  
Hotel Royal Palm  
JOE P. BRIDGES, MANAGER  
The Colonial  
J. W. GREENE, MANAGER

Ormond Beach, Florida, February 9, 1916.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
Oyster Bay,  
New York.

Dear Colonel:

The enclosed clippings are from the Marquette Mining Journal, received yesterday. Mott Williams was a Cornell friend of mine and for many years has been Bishop of the Marquette diocese. I consider him one of the most intellectual and manly leaders of the Episcopal Church. While one could collect bushels of indorsements showing that your persistent efforts for preparedness have penetrated every element of society, it is possible that some of the Bishop's utterances may be of service, some time, in meeting certain detractors.

President Wilson's mock heroics, like his change on the Tariff commission, convicts him once more of shiftiness - a form of hypocrisy particularly objectionable to the American people.

I read with great interest your encounter with the pugnacious bull moose. I have always considered the courage and determination of the male members of the deer family, during the mating season, as far greater than that of any of the larger carnivorous animals at any season of the year, for the latter prey on unresisting victims, while a stag eagerly seeks an encounter with an equal or superior, fighting often to the death. The gradually inherited fear of man has made the wild stag of little danger, just as those in confinement are often extremely vicious, killing or wounding more persons in a year than all the grizzlies in half a century.

Whether the bull you met had never seen a man before or had been reared near a club-house or that of a caretaker is a question in my mind. I recall the case of a young bull moose, in a protected district, that hung around a ranch until three or four years of age, when one fall it became a perfect terror to those living in the neighborhood and had to be killed.

I have studied moose in practically all their ranges for the past fifteen years and am thoroughly satisfied that their mental makeup differs greatly from that of the other deer. The fact that they do not survive long in confinement has prevented observations in this direction.

The moose possesses certain Teutonic qualities, in that they lack sensitiveness, are stolid, determined and in the frenzy of marital



OYSTER BAY,  
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

April 3rd 1916

Dear Shiras:

I wish you would tell  
Bishop Williams what a pleasure  
it is to me as an American to read  
those statements of his. We have a  
great deal of education to accomplish  
in this country and at present all  
we can do is to try to make a beginning  
in it.

When are you coming North?  
I must see you. I have so much to  
talk over with you.

Faithfully yours

Theodore Roosevelt

George Shiras, 3d., Esq.  
Hotel Ormond,  
Ormond Beach  
Florida

February 18, 1918.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
New York.

Dear Colonel;

Yesterday's joint telegram of Messrs. Osborne, Chapman and self not only reflected our pleasure at your convalescence but suggested an interest in your immediate future.

Last week Mrs. Shiras and I talked about inviting you and Mrs. Roosevelt to visit us, whenever you were feeling well enough to travel but thought likely that your many friends had already anticipated us. When Doctor Chapman was here yesterday he said it would be a wise thing for you to come south and I told him what we had had in mind. If your physician and Mrs. Roosevelt think well of it, come along whenever the time suits and you will be welcome into a quiet, little family that probably knows just how to manage matters in your period of inactivity. No devil fishing this time but broad verandas in an orange grove, birds in sight all the time, fine drives on the beach or river front and trails throughout the forest, with continuous sunshine, balmy air, and appreciative friends at your disposal any time.

In Mrs. Shiras's opinion, and in which I concur, Mrs. Roosevelt with you and four sons to worry about, is just as much entitled to sympathetic attention as yourself and we believe such a visit would be a good thing for her.

Here you will find a quiet place for the rest and surroundings needed now. As ever

Sincerely yours,

32 (duplicate)

OFFICERS  
GEO. SHIRAS, 3RD PRES.  
MACON THORNTON, VICE PRES.  
IRVING W. BONBRIGHT, TREAS.  
GEO. N. RIGBY, SEC'Y

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
W. F. PEET  
JAMES P. VINING  
HARWOOD HUNTINGTON  
E. E. BOSTROM  
JOS. M. MCGRATH

Ormond Beach Property Owners' Association  
ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA

25

February 18, 1918.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,  
New York.

Dear Colonel;

Yesterday's joint telegram of Messrs. Osborne, Chapman and self not only reflected our pleasure at your convalescence but suggested an interest in your immediate future.

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Here you will find a quiet place for the rest and surroundings needed now. As ever

Sincerely yours,

32

OYSTER BAY  
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

July 26th, 1918.

My dear Shiras:

We thank you and Mrs. Shiras.  
You have both always been very true  
friends to us.

Faithfully yours,

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Mr. George Shiras,  
Marquette, Mich.