Martin Dies, John Henry Kirby and Timber Politics, 1908-1919

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On March 25, 1909 Martin Dies walked down the aisle of the United States House of Representatives and took the podium for the first time and boldly declared, "What I lack ... in comprehensive knowledge of the details of the tariff bill I hope to make up by the candor and sincerity with which I express myself." Tariff revision was the subject under consideration and Dies stood ready to defend his region and his party. The Payne Tariff, he declared, "was just what the country had a right to expect at the hands of the Republican Party." Dies warned House Republicans that if they hoped to gain the support of the South and the West they would have to repeal the "odious sectional tariff laws" and make haste to declare for the white man's domination of the government and the integrity of the caucasian race.  

Ironically, the same House Republicans Dies condemned had occasion to cheer the East Texan several days later when he voted to extend tariff benefits to the timber industry, a revision favored by East Texas lumber manufacturers. "Taking care of the home folks," as one future representative of the Texas Second Congressional District would describe it, and practical politics were clearly more important to the young congressman than blind idealism or consistent behavior.

Dies' willingness to take the Republican chiding on behalf of the East Texas lumber industry presents an important question as to how well the congressman represented the large lumbering concerns in his district, which included the holdings of John Henry Kirby, T.L.L. Temple, H.J. Lutcher, G.B. Moore, and others. This question is made even more intriguing in light of Dies' long personal and financial association with another former resident of Tyler County, John Henry Kirby, and Dies' earlier success as a member of the People's Party.

In 1908 Dies was firmly in the Democratic Party and hoped to advance his political career, mainly by exploiting incumbent Congressman S.B. Cooper's long association with John Henry Kirby. In fact, Dies made this well-known relationship the premier issue in his campaign. After a Dies speech delivered at the corner of Crockett and Main streets in Beaumont, the Enterprise reported: "He (Dies) paid his respects to Cooper and J.H. Kirby, saying that they were Siamese twins and if they could not be separated, he promised to bury them both on election day." Dies' attack apparently was in response to Kirby's attempt to help his old benefactor by telling voters that if elected Dies would have "as about as much influence in Congress as a Negro."

Kirby had been advising the Cooper campaign all Spring. In May Kirby had written Cooper to advise him on support in the town of Center. "The news I have from your district in the past two days has been very discouraging," Kirby told the candidate. "You have a fight on your hands and there is no

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mistake about it.” Kirby promised to continue his efforts on Cooper’s behalf. “I am going to speak at Jacksonville at the reunion of Hood’s Brigade on the 25th and 26th. Of course, I shall not talk politics from the rostrum, but I shall do some talking on the side.”

By July Kirby was taking an even more active role on Cooper’s behalf. He resented Dies’ charge that his company had obstructed navigation on East Texas rivers. Kirby told Congressman Cooper’s son that his company had no interest in the Sabine and only limited interests along the Neches. Kirby admitted that some of his company’s loggers used the Neches, “but neither they nor we place any obstructions in the river.” In fact, Kirby claimed that his company had spent a “considerable sum” to improve the navigation of the Neches. Dies, Kirby claimed, was lying. He wrote, “It is marvel to me that Mr. Dies would seek to prejudice the public against us, but his act in that regard is less surprising than that he would boldly and boldly assert that we have been obstructing the navigation in those rivers, with obstacles to be removed at the public’s expense when he is bound to know that such statements are inexcusably and unqualifiedly untrue.”

Kirby urged the Cooper campaign to action. “I think you ought to prepare a circular embracing Martin Dies’s Lufkin speech in full … It don’t cost much to get up the circular and you ought to have them ready … The campaign circular,” Kirby continued, “is the modern weapon of (political) warfare … Dies is resorting to it and is going to work it daily from now until July 25th.” If Cooper failed to fight back it would greatly lessen his chance for re-election. “Dies is a weak man,” Kirby concluded, “and to be overwhelmingly defeated needs only to be exposed.”

Kirby included a list of charges the Cooper campaign could use to derail the Dies candidacy. Kirby believed that Dies’ populism could be exploited. Dies repeatedly had opposed Democratic nominees to further his ambition in the People’s Party. Then, after having secured election as county judge in Tyler County in 1895, Dies returned to the Democratic Party only to abandon it in 1896 to support William McKinley. Kirby claimed that Dies had celebrated McKinley’s victory over William Jennings Bryan with a group of black Republicans on the streets of Woodville. Kirby claimed that in 1898 Dies had “joined the army when the Spanish war broke out, got as far as Austin, and got himself discharged by deceiving the surgeons regarding his eyesight.” After the discovery of oil at Spindletop, Dies, according to Kirby, “made a fortune in manipulating land titles in the oil district.” A campaign circular embracing these charges “within safe limitations,” Kirby concluded, “would be very effective.” The younger Cooper took Kirby’s advice. The charge that “Dies and twenty Negroes” had celebrated McKinley’s victory on the streets of Woodville appeared in several East Texas newspapers. Cooper’s circulars failed to have the desired effect, because on July 25 voters of the Second Congressional District elected Dies to Congress.

Dies’ willingness to exploit Cooper’s relationship with Kirby was hypocritical, to say the least. Dies and his three attorney brothers, Will, Thomas,
and Jack, had tried to cultivate a relationship with Kirby. As early as 1891 Will Dies had written Kirby offering, for a small retainer, not to take any cases against Kirby in Hardin County. "I had rather work for you than against you," the young attorney told Kirby. Apparently, Kirby did not pay and was soon involved in litigation. In 1897 Will Dies again approached Kirby. Dies wrote, "Say Kirby, I'll make you a proposition give me a Small Retainer [underlining Dies's] and I'll not take any cases against your Co. but will assist you in any matter wherein my assistance might be desired." This time Kirby paid and continued to pay.

For a mere $100-a-year retainer Kirby not only received good legal advice, but soon had an ear in Austin as well. By 1899 Will Dies was serving in the State House of Representatives and contemplating a race for the state Senate. Kirby never hesitated to advise Dies on matters important to his business, and Dies seemed perfectly willing to do the lumber baron's bidding. In the Spring of 1899, Will Dies pushed for a railroad consolidation bill that Kirby wanted and Texas Governor J.D. Sayers opposed. When the bill passed both houses of the legislature, Kirby wrote Dies, "I am greatly obligated to you for the zeal with which you have championed this measure." A month later Kirby wrote Dies to complain about a policy change at the land commissioner's office that forced him to pay $5.50 per acre for a tract of East Texas timberland owned by the state. "I paid for it for the simple reason that I could not have it fall into the hands of those Orange fellows," Kirby moaned. "It was a serious disappointment to me to pay such a price, but it is a feather in [Land Commissioner Charles] Rogan's cap."

When the legislative session ended in 1899 Will Dies was again in East Texas looking after Kirby's interests. In July Kirby sent Dies to Sabine County to buy land. Always wanting to cut costs, Kirby instructed Dies to "be a bear rather than a bull" on making the purchases. "There are some people up there now that think a few trees are worth a fortune and that kind of notion gets in my way occasionally." In August Kirby learned of Will Dies' desire to run for the state Senate and quickly promised support. "I note your statement that you will be a candidate for State Senate next year and while I think you very foolish to mix in politics, yet you can be sure of my support and best services in your behalf."

While Will Dies' ability to help Kirby certainly surpassed that of his brothers at this point, both Martin and Jack were on the Kirby payroll. Thomas seems to have continued to take clients who had legal disputes with the Kirby Lumber Company. Such disputes, on at least one occasion, pitted brother against brother, as was the case in January 1898 when Martin Dies wrote Kirby: "My distinguished brother at Kountze is on his 'ear' and threatens to give us some trouble on the Anderson suit...it may be that I will want you to come to our rescue, or rather cooperate with us on in the adjudication of this matter."

While Kirby maintained a close business relationship with all of the Dies brothers, he seems to have developed a closer personal friendship with Martin.
In April 1898, when Martin decided to abandon his law practice in search of military glory against the Spanish, he felt compelled to explain his actions to Kirby. He wrote the Lumber Baron a long letter in which he claimed many of his friends regarded his enlistment as the "height of folly." But Dies believed that "no man was ever too good to serve his country when the country called" and the army could not rely on soldiers who joined because they "could not get a better job at home." As he prepared to go off to war, Dies promised to keep Kirby abreast of all "the things I see and hear."18

The ill feeling between Martin Dies and John Henry Kirby that surfaced as Dies tried to advance his political fortunes at the expense of S.B. Cooper were not present before 1908. Apparently on several occasions Kirby loaned Dies money and on at least one occasion Kirby asked Dies for financial assistance. On April 22, 1899, Kirby wrote to Dies, who was then in Beaumont, "On May 3rd I have got to payout a large sum of money. If convenient for you to help me out at this time please do so." Apparently, a note for $17,500 that Kirby had signed in Boston was due and the Lumber Baron needed help. "It is of the utmost importance to me to maintain my credit at that bank I must make every effort possible to raise the money. I would not call on you if it were a case of less urgency."19 In September 1906, the tables were turned and Kirby paid off a $1000 debt for Dies by over drafting his own account. "I am confident I can cover by Monday or Tuesday of next week," Kirby told Dies. When Dies paid back the loan the following Spring he inquired about the interest. Kirby responded, "This loan was a mere matter between friends and I believe it has always been our East Texas policy to account to each other for principal only. We charge interest when we trade. We do not charge interest when we act to serve."20

Kirby's loans might well have been an attempt to bolster a friend experiencing a personal crisis. A letter from Dies to Kirby in August 1900 suggests that Dies was battling alcoholism. Dies had relocated to Colorado, Texas, where he was pursuing life as a rancher. "You may be surprised when I tell you that I have been beastly sober for nearly a year," Dies told Kirby. "Haven't taken a drink this year ... I am hopeful. It 'springs eternal in the human breast' you know, and I am determined to be 'heard from.'"21 Kirby seemed relieved to hear of Dies' confidence and determination. Several days later he responded, "I am glad indeed to note from your letter that you are full of ambition and engaged in formulating plans for creating a plethoric exchequer. Yours is a mind which soars in the filmy realms of poetic dreaming or toils with the masses in sordid commercialism with equal facility."22

By 1906 Dies was ready to be "heard from," not as a candidate in his own right but as a supporter of Bronson Cooper, who was trying to regain the congressional seat he had lost in 1904. Cooper had been defeated by M.L. Broocks, a pro-labor candidate from the southern end of the Second District. Apparently in 1904, Cooper had not taken Broocks candidacy seriously and had paid dearly for it. In 1906 Cooper was more visible throughout the district. An editorial appearing in the Beaumont Enterprise and reprinted in the Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel observed, "only a few years back, he (Cooper)
was too dignified to do the scrambling act, but he is hungry for it this time ... My don't (sic) Cooper want it bad this time."

The same editorial commented on Kirby's role in the campaign, "John Henry Kirby has been fiddling about on politics in the 2cd (sic) district ever since Cooper was incubated as a congressional possibility," the Enterprise observed. But this was the first race in which Kirby had taken such an open and active part. "It seems awful hard for Kirby to get rid of that debt to Cooper for taking him in as an office boy a long time ago," concluded the Enterprise.

Kirby's active involvement in the campaign gave Broocks plenty of political ammunition. He attacked Cooper for being on the board of the Houston Oil Company, a Kirby controlled company. "The power behind Mr. Cooper's candidacy," Broocks told a gathering in the Nacogdoches County community of Garrison, "is Mr. Kirby of Houston."

As the July Democratic Primary approached, Kirby believed that Cooper was in trouble, mainly because of the candidate's association with him. In May, Martin Dies wrote Kirby explaining that several prominent citizens in Beaumont intended to support Broocks, mainly because they were tired of Kirby's meddling in local politics. "I shall regret that Mr. Pope or any other citizen votes against Cooper on my account," Kirby told Dies. Several weeks later, with Cooper's chances looking slim, Kirby summoned Dies to a more active involvement in the campaign. Kirby procured for Dies a leave of absence with the Guffy Oil Company in Beaumont and urged Dies to take to the stump on Cooper's behalf. "Don your armor and get in the ring," Kirby demanded. "Our friends write me that a few speeches by you in Shelby County alone will be worth hundreds of votes for Cooper." Kirby concluded, "From now until the 28th, three weeks, we ought to give the enemy the bayonet with all the vigor possible and the only way to do so is to put our commander in the field and rally and organize our forces."

Apparently not everyone was impressed with Dies' ability to aid the Cooper campaign. The Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel reported, "Mr. Dies is a shrewd man and a good speaker, but in his advocacy of Hon. S.B. Cooper he indulges in a lot of oratorical flights that receive momentary applause, but get no votes." Obviously the editor of the Daily Sentinel underestimated Dies' ability to pull in votes because Cooper defeated Broocks, regaining his congressional seat.

Dies' involvement in the Cooper campaign was extremely important for his future political career. By speaking on Cooper's behalf throughout the Second District, Dies, a relatively unknown, became much better acquainted with East Texas voters. Dies also learned first hand about Cooper's weakness as an uninspired campaigner and about Cooper's greatest vulnerability, his association with John Henry Kirby. In 1908, Martin Dies defeated Cooper by employing the same tactics that M.L. Broocks had used in 1904 and 1906.

Even after Dies' election to Congress, the correspondence continued. Congressman Dies and his brothers Will and Jack often sought Kirby's advice on business affairs. In September 1909 the Dies' brothers were interested in Kirby rebuilding a mill near the Dies property in Tyler County that would have
increased the amount the brothers could demand for their timber. "I think when the market improves I can get the board of directors to do so," Kirby wrote the brothers. 29 Several months later Kirby wrote Martin Dies, trying to obtain a federal judgeship for S.B. Cooper. 30 Dies apparently had someone else in mind and refused to back the former congressman. Any bad blood that may have lingered between John Henry Kirby and Martin Dies seems to have disappeared by the Fall of 1910. Dies wrote Kirby an extremely friendly letter which Kirby claimed reminded him of the days "when I knew absolutely that you did love me." Kirby also promised to visit Dies at the latter's East Texas farm as soon as he returned from Washington. "I will linger about your premises for as many weeks or months as you will permit me, and in the meantime I will feed the hogs and do other chores in the day while discussing the philosophy that interests during the evening." 31

While most of the Dies-Kirby correspondence between 1908 and 1913 was personal in nature, Kirby, a staunch protectionist, had to have been pleased with Dies' performance in Congress, especially in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff debate. In that instance, the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association mounted a fierce effort for maintaining a tariff on lumber, refuting the idea that cheap lumber would promote conservation. 32 In that debate Dies fought valiantly for the interests of his region: "I detest the spirit of blind sectional selfishness which demands free trade for all it buys and high tariffs for all that it sells." Dies promised that one day soon the South was going to "rise like a giant from the couch of her infirmities." He did not neglect the timber industry in his dramatic appeal to the House. "I ask you not to forget the 5000 boys who are rolling and stacking lumber down in my part of the country." When some suggested adding lumber to the free list to lessen the cost on home construction, Dies was quick to inquire about window glass and iron hinges. 33

In the Spring of 1911, Dies continued to defend the timber producers of his district. This time the issue was Canadian reciprocity. Southern lumbermen feared the competition of duty-free Canadian lumber. When the Republicans attempted to put lumber on the free list, Dies bounded to the podium. "The doctrine of free raw materials," he proclaimed, "is either the progeny of the Whig-Republican Party or it is a political bastard. It was never conceived in Democratic brains or warmed in Democratic hearts." The Republicans, he charged, pursued free raw materials because they were "selfishness personified." "You want to buy in a free market and you are selfish enough to demand to sell in a protected market," Dies told them. 34 Dies continued to support protection for raw materials during the Underwood Tariff debate during the early days of the Wilson Administration. Dies tried unsuccessfully to add an amendment protecting certain raw materials on the final bill, a move opposed by the Democratic leadership. 35

Kirby continued to give Dies the benefit of his opinion. In May 1913 the lumber baron tried to advise Dies on an appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission. "Sawmills, as well as other industries, will come under the investigations of this committee." 36 Kirby also wrote Dies on numerous
occasions to suggest friends for local appointments and to secure a post office near the old Kirby home near Peachtree Village in Tyler County.

During the Summer of 1915 Kirby wrote to Dies, who was temporarily back in East Texas. "My Dear Cincinnatus," he began. "I have heard of that fifteen acres of corn you are cultivating in the sweat of your own fare. I am wondering if you do not desire to employ a hand at fodder-pulling time. Would you consider my application?" For whatever reason, Dies gathered his corn without Kirby, much to the lumber baron's chagrin. A disgruntled Kirby sarcastically accused Dies of forgetting his friends. "Sitting in the inviting shade of a broad piazza, spitting your tobacco juice against the wall when it ought to be spurted in the opposite direction; thrusting your cracked fingers through your ample whiskers and contemplating the exaltations of your proud position, you have become ungrateful, thoughtless, hardhearted, cruel." He ended with a threat. "I pray that remorse may overtake you and that your next letter will be an unequivocal endorsement of my application, for the place which I seek. If you do not see it proper to do me this simple justice I shall proclaim it from the housetops that agriculturists hereafter may avoid your presence."

An issue important to East Texas lumber producers on which Dies did not flood the House with his fiery rhetoric was that of labor relations. Dies was much less outspoken in denouncing organized labor than his better know son, who, prodded by Kirby, went to extremes to condemn the Wage and Hour Bill in 1938. On various occasions East Texas lumbermen spoke out on issues concerning their industry, such as the attempt in 1916 to tax lumber or the 1918 effort to tax raw material producers who worked employees more than eight hours a day. In the latter case lumber manufacturer T.L.L. Temple wrote virtually the entire Texas delegation to oppose the Jones Bill. Now, he advised, would not be the time for such legislation. He continued, "As far as I know the employees of the various mills are satisfied and contented with treatment they are now getting, including wages and hours of service." At least one member of the Texas delegation agreed with Temple. Hatton Sumners responded, "... it seems to me that your position on the Jones Bill is correct." Since the bill never made it to the floor, one can not say conclusively how Dies would have voted; one suspects, however, that he would have acted in a manner consistent with that of his fellow Texans.

Perhaps Dies took a low profile on labor issues out of fear of losing either the support of timber workers or prominent backers such as Kirby. Dies confined his "pro-labor" rhetoric to immigrant bashing, an issue he used in his campaign in 1908. Illiterates from abroad would provide unfair competition for American workers and, as Dies maintained, "were incompetent and incapable of arbitrating the destiny of the one remaining republic on the face of the earth."

An issue where Dies' sentiments ran counter to those of the lumbering industry was on that of "preparedness." The timber industry had much to gain from America's attempt to build up its military strength, a fact many in the
timber industry recognized. A Lumber Press Club meeting in St. Louis in July 1916, for example, was described as a "School of Preparedness," and the organization made T.L.L. Temple an honorary colonel. War with Germany was not something to advocate, but "our business would be A1," a friend of Temple's from Ellis County wrote. John Henry Kirby played an even more prominent role in the preparedness program by serving the Wilson Administration as the lumber administrator for the South in the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board.

Dies opposed any expansion of the military establishment. As early as 1911, Dies was warning the United States to "attend to its own business" and "to stop meddling in the politics of Europe." He considered it "the lesson of all history that the spirit of liberty, equality and free government" cannot live in a military atmosphere. On January 28, 1916, Dies warned against a war scare brought about by munitions dealers and military men. He said, "...the Teddy Roosevelts are never truly happy unless they can see blood and bellow like a bull in the slaughter pen." Dies also tried to discourage American involvement in the war by proposing tax increases for army and navy appropriations be levied in proportion to wealth so that the "profit makers might be less anxious to embark on war ...."

In January 1916, President Wilson embarked on a speaking tour to rally the country to his preparedness program. As Wilson spoke in the Midwest, Dies told Washington audiences, "Europe is on fire all right, but there is about 3,000 miles between us and the conflagration." Wilson obviously took Dies seriously, because when the Fort Worth Star-Telegram announced its opposition to Dies, Wilson was quick to send his thanks to editor-owner Louis J. Wortham.

When the crisis reached its peak, Dies voted for the declaration of war against Germany. It would have been political suicide for him to have done anything else. Dies, in his earlier anti-war rhetoric, had sounded a great deal like Mississippi Senator James K. Vardaman. Dies, however, did not remain loyal to the anti-war crusade as did Vardaman, but was still apprehensive about American involvement with Europe. He warned President Wilson to be careful in a card game where there are more kings and queens than there are presidents.

In the Spring of 1918 Dies announced his retirement from Congress, citing ill health as the reason for his departure. His farewell to the House was a dramatic moment. Dies took the opportunity to lecture his colleagues on the nature of the American system of government. He presented what could be called a Jeffersonian appeal for a return to agrarian values. He warned against departing from the "spirit and traditions of this republic" and appealed to congressmen to vote their convictions rather than worry about the political consequences of their actions.

How well did Martin Dies represent the interest of the East Texas timber industry during his tenure in Congress? Late nineteenth-century wit Ambrose Bierce defined politics as: "A strife of interests masquerading as a contest of principles." Martin Dies' long relationship and correspondence with John
Henry Kirby shows that Dies was willing to go to bat for lumber manufacturers if it was politically expedient for him to do so, as was the case during the Payne and Underwood tariff debates. In other cases, such as labor relations, Dies was less willing to be a tool of the timber industry, recognizing that too close a relationship with Kirby held the potential of political disaster. After all, Martin Dies was elected to Congress by promising East Texas voters to end Kirby’s influence in politics, not increase it.

NOTES

1Congressional Record, 61st Congress, Vol. 44, part 1, pp. 294-295; While little has been written about the career of Martin Dies, he is discussed in several works on his more famous son who represented the Second Congressional District in the 1930s and 1940s. Those include: William Gellerman, Martin Dies (New York, 1945); Alvin John Impson, “Texas Demagogue: The Political Career of Martin Dies, 1930-1945,” (M.A. thesis, Texas A&M University, 1989); Dennis Kay McDaniel, “Martin Dies of Un-American Activities: His Life and Times,” (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Houston, 1988); and Donald R. Walker, “The Public Career of Congressman Martin Dies, Sr., 193-38,” (M.A. thesis, Lamar University, 1974). A version of this paper was presented to the East Texas Historical Association at the Spring meeting in 1994.

2The best work on the East Texas timber industry is Robert S. Maxwell and Robert Baker, Sawdust Empire: The Texas Lumbering Industry, 1830-1940 (College Station, 1983).

3Dies ran successfully for county judge in Tyler county as a member of the People’s Party in 1894; Tyler County Election Returns, County Courthouse, Woodville, Texas.

4Cooper, a prominent citizen of Tyler County, had taken a young Kirby under his wing; he gave Kirby his first job, and provided him with opportunities that he might otherwise have lacked. Kirby remained devoted to Cooper throughout the congressman’s life. See Mary S. Lasswell, John Henry Kirby: Prince of the Pines (Austin, 1967); Kirby’s business affairs outside the timber industry are discussed in Walter L. Buenger and Joseph A. Pratt, But Also Good Business: Texas Commerce Banks and the Financing of Houston and Texas, 1886-1986 (College Station, 1986); and John O. King, The Early Years of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, 1901-1908 (Houston, 1959).

5Beaumont Enterprise, July 4, 1908.

6Beaumont Enterprise, July 24, 1908.

7John Henry Kirby to S.B. Cooper, May 30, 1908, Kirby Letterbooks, East Texas Collection, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas.

8John Henry Kirby to S.B. Cooper, Jr., July 1, 1908, Kirby Letterbooks.

9John Henry Kirby to S.B. Cooper, Jr., July 1, 1908, Kirby Letterbooks.

10Beaumont Enterprise, July 24, 1908.

11W.W. Dies to John Henry Kirby, November 30, 1891, Kirby Lumber Company Records, Box 1, East Texas Collection, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas.

12W.W. Dies to John Henry Kirby, January 6, 1897, Kirby Lumber Company Records, Box 1.


14John Henry Kirby to W.W. Dies, June 5, 1899, Kirby Letterbooks; those “Orange fellows” in all likelihood were G.D. Lutcher and H.J. Moore. For a good account of land policy during this period see Thomas Lloyd Miller, The Public Lands of Texas, 1519-1970 (Norman, 1972).

15John Henry Kirby to W.W. Dies, July 15, 1899, Kirby Letterbooks.


17Martin Dies to John Henry Kirby, January 19, 1898, Kirby Lumber Company Records, Box 1.

18Martin Dies to John Henry Kirby, April 30, 1898, Kirby Lumber Company Records, Box 1; Dies apparently failed his physical. Kirby later claimed that dies had thought better of his military adventure and had lied to army physicians to secure his release.
"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, April 22, 1899, Kirby Letterbooks.

"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, May 25, 1907, Kirby Letterbooks.

"Martin Dies to John Henry Kirby, August 18, 1900, Kirby Papers, Houston Metropolitan Library and Research Center, Box 12/D-2; McDaniel, "Martin Dies of Un-American Activities," p. 21.

"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, September 7, 1900, Kirby Letterbooks.

"Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel, July 2, 1906.

"Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel, July 2, 1906.


"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, July 9, 1906, Kirby Letterbooks.


"John Henry Kirby to Jack Dies, September 20, 1909, Kirby Letterbooks.

"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, February 6, 1910, Kirby Letterbooks.

"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, October 29, 1910, Kirby Letterbooks.

"See American Lumberman, September 12, 1908 and December 5, 1908; and William G. Robbins, Lumberjacks and Legislators: The Political Economy of the U.S. Lumber Industry, 1890-1941 (College Station, 1982).


"Congressional Record, 62nd Congress, Vol. 47, part 1, p. 408.


"John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies, June 17, 1915, Kirby Letterbooks.


"See John Henry Kirby to Martin Dies (son), April 20, 1938, Martin Dies Papers, Sam Houston Library and Research Center, Liberty, Texas, File L; and Impson, "Texas Demagogue," p. 82.

"T.L.L. Temple to Sam Rayburn, January 11, 1918, Temple Papers, East Texas Collection, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas, Box 16.

"Hatton Summers to T.L.L. Temple, January 16, 1918, Temple Papers, Box 16.

"Gellerman, Martin Dies, p. 21.

"Bolling Arthur Johnson to T.L.L. Temple, July 10, 1916, Temple Papers, Box 16.

"Mitchell to T.L.L. Temple, February 16, 1917, Temple Papers, Box 16.

"Maxwell and Baker, Sawdust Empire, p. 104.

"Maxwell and Baker, Sawdust Empire, p. 18.

"Maxwell and Baker, Sawdust Empire, p. 18.


"Gellerman, Martin Dies, p. 21.

"Gellerman, Martin Dies, pp. 31-32.