

ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

J. F. A. STRONG.

TELEPHONE 3-74

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JUNEAU, ALASKA, NOV. 20, 1912.

OPPOSITION WELL TAKEN.

Governor Clark is right in his opposition to the cannerymen who are seeking to have the taxes now imposed upon the salmon canning industry, devoted to maintaining fish hatcheries, and thus divert from the educational and road funds a not inconsiderable part of their revenue.

The Empire believes that salmon hatcheries should be operated and maintained exclusively by the government itself, because it believes that in no other way can the supply of salmon be conserved in these waters.

Speaking broadly, it may be asserted with truth that many of the salmon packing companies are not vitally concerned in the propagation of the fish. Their aim is to get as much money as they can, as quickly as they can, out of the business, and then quit.

Alaska is being deprived of a valuable source of its wealth and revenue without adequate compensation. Our fisheries laws need revision, and promptly. It would be placing no hardship on the salmon cannery industry if the tax were to be increased.

THE LESSON OF ALASKA.

The Alaska Railroad Commission has been dined and wined at the Arctic Club, Seattle, and, no doubt, have told their audience all about Alaska, as viewed from their standpoint, of course.

Major Morrow, however, seems to have talked good sense—as was to have been expected—and he uttered some truths which Alaskans may do well to ponder over. He said Alaskans must present a united front and he warned them against sectional jealousies; and he emphasized the fact that the pioneers of Alaska need encouragement.

This is fair speaking and it is truthful speaking. The trouble with Alaskans—if we are to believe our critics—is that we never know what we want; that we are never united; that what pleases one section of the country displeases another; that what one man asks another opposes, and so on.

There is truth in part in this. We have been pulling on separate strands of the same rope, and we have lacked unity of effort, and hence our work has not borne the best fruit.

No man, however, unless he knows Alaska thoroughly and comprehensively, is competent to judge either Alaskans or conditions in Alaska.

The man on the coast knows little or nothing about the interior or the Bering sea country, unless he has visited them and studied them. On the other hand the same is true of the resident of the interior. He may know that region intimately, but his ignorance of all other sections may be profound, simply because he has never seen them except at long distance.

Alaska is a country of magnificent distances—an empire within itself—and it would be strange indeed if the needs and requirements of the different geographical divisions were not dissimilar. These are a few things that some of our best critics do not know, but they should learn.

But we are all Alaskans, many of us are pioneers, and we should present a united front. We are too few in numbers to cultivate sectionalism, something that should never be done under any circumstances. We are in a formative stage only, and unity is necessary for our material development and progress.

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT.

Business—big and little business—seems to be pursuing the even tenor of its way, just as it was doing prior to the late election. Those people who were in the doldrums and were wont to indulge in jeremiads because of the political outlook, have recovered and they, too, are going about their business. It may be considered a hopeful sign of the trend of affairs.

Business should be divorced from government and business men generally made to realize that the belief that government support is necessary for their existence is a superstition—a fetish that limits their power of vision of their own abilities, and has been leading them away from the great possibilities of a developed foreign trade—a trade that with our increasing and also matchless facilities and workmanship, must find markets abroad.

That our government, by whatever political party, is able, honest and efficient should be the chief concern of our citizenship.

THE "HOLY WAR."

Only ten days ago the Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Moslem hierarchy, issued an appeal for a "holy war," but evidently the appeal fell upon ears that were dull of hearing. The shout of "wolf" has been too often raised. Modern war is transportation. Where Moslems prevail, remarks a writer, they cannot get at the Franks, and where they do not prevail, as in British India, the police keep them moving.

The last great "holy war," in the Sudan, did Christendom no harm and half depopulated the region where it broke out. The Sheik-ul-Islam can only make matters worse for the Turks. Beyond that, if he has more power than the Archbishop of Canterbury, he has missed of late, in Tripoli and Morocco two excellent opportunities for its display.

"THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK."

The Turk is still in the "last ditch," fighting grimly. He does not like the Bulgarian demand that he take himself across the Dardanelles to Asia—the place from whence he came nearly five hundred years ago. He was in Europe nearly a half-century before Columbus discovered America. He was then a victorious conqueror—a militant power that defied defeat. But the Turk long ago reached the zenith of his power. The terror that the crescent flag created is no more, except when it is accompanied by a force of soldiers in the towns and hamlets of his subjugated provinces. He has become a by-word and a term of reproach among most civilized peoples. And he fights doggedly, persistently for the lands that his sword won for him, for the provinces that he has glutted with blood.

The European powers are not his friends. He has none, save those to whom territorial or financial control is the impelling cause of interest in his present weal and future position. The interest they have in him, too, may be somewhat sharpened by the fear that he has not property enough in Europe to satisfy all the expectant heirs.

No matter, however, where our sympathies lie, the plight of the Turk is now a most interesting one. And its consequences may indeed be far-reaching so far as the map and the future history of Europe are concerned. The interest in the outcome of the Balkan war is world-wide. Fresh from the conclusion of a costly and bloody war with Italy in Africa, the Turk had scarce breathing time to prepare for a still fiercer conflict with the Balkan States—Montenegro, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. And anathematize him as we will, we must concede that he is making a gallant, if losing, fight.

REPUBLIC WILL PRESERVE ITS TITLES.

Those who declare that in spite of all republican sentiment the Chinaman is still a Chinaman will perhaps find their theories confirmed by a recent presidential mandate setting forth the law governing the bestowal of titles of honor.

These titles are distinguished by six names denoting six degrees of nobility of the persons holding them. They are really titles for nobles, although the government avows that the bestowal of them is only to be made upon persons who have rendered meritorious services to the republic.

The first title is "The Title of Great Merit," which is to be given

to such men as Dr. Yat Sen and Gen. Li Yung Heng, and is regarded as equivalent to that of prince. The other five titles are deemed in honor and nobility to equal those of a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount and a baron.

Fortunately the native press is expressing itself very clearly against such an innovation as contrary to the spirit of the republic. There are in the country of course people belonging to the old regime who still use their titles, but it is argued that these are to be treated as noble families belonging to a foreign nation.

SIDELIGHTS

The election returns from this division are almost as slow as those from some of the important states of the Union.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is safe for another six years. The legislature is his.

The pork barrel has not the same influence in politics that it once had, but it still helps some.

Lefty Louis and Gyp the Blood and their companions, of the New York gunmen gang, seem to be on the way to an electric chair in Sing Sing.

The Hon. Sereno Payne, one of the authors of the Payne-Alrich tariff law says that the vote showed that the people have changed their minds on the tariff question. They changed their votes, anyway.

The swift, decisive and terrible victories of the Bulgarians over the Turks are ascribed by one war correspondent to the superiority of deadly French Creusot guns over the German Krupps used by the Turks.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, which has seen many vicissitudes under numerous publishers, is again under the control of H. H. Koalsaat, a noted Chicago publisher and newspaper man. In his "announcement" Mr. Koalsaat strikes the Bull Moose some heavy swats ending with this one: "The Inter-Ocean pledges itself with all the power at its command to fight those twin devils of anarchy—the Recall of Judges and the Recall of Judicial Decisions." There's anti-bullmoosery for you, with a vengeance.

HOW TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Be clean. Be good-natured and companionable. Do not worry. Be more careful to take exercise as you grow older. Be comfortable. Keep your feet warm and wear comfortable clothing. Sleep in a comfortable bed in a room that is ventilated, and in which sunshine is not a stranger. Do not eat twice as much as you need, and eat only the food that agrees with you.

LAUGH A LITTLE BIT.

Here's a motto just your fit, Laugh a little bit, When you think you've trouble bit, Laugh a little bit. Look misfortune in the face, Brave the belidam's rude grimace; Ten to one'twill yield its place If you have the wit and grit Just to laugh a little bit.

Cherish this as sacred writ, Laugh a little bit, Keep it with you, sample it, Laugh a little bit. Little ills will surely betide you, Fortune may not sit beside you, Men may knock and fame deride you, But you'll mind them not a whit If you laugh a little bit.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

It is proposed that the new Alaska legislature pass a law granting pensions to widows who have helpless children to support. Missouri has such a law—Skagway Alaskan.

PARCELS POST JAN. 1, NO STAMPS PRINTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Although the parcels post law will go into effect on Jan. 1, next, not a stamp has been printed. The officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are unable to get definite action from Postmaster-General Hitchcock's special parcels post commission. Under the law the parcels post must be in operation Jan. 1, 1913, and before that date the bureau must print 12 different denominations of stamps.

The best typewriter on the market. The Royal. W. H. Case, agent. It

Just received—A nice lot of comb and Brush sets. I. J. SHARICK.

SPOKANE MAN IN WILSON'S SCABINET.

A North Yakima dispatch says: Correspondence received here today indicates that Woodrow Wilson is considering former Senator George Turner, of Spokane, for Secretary of the interior, and that he is doing so at the request of several of the strongest Democrats of the country. It is asserted that Turner has the backing of Champ Clark, Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, and W. J. Bryan, and that he is more likely to get a place in the cabinet than Charles Hefner, of Seattle.

MORE COAL LAND CLAIMS CANCELLED.

The local land office received advices in the last mail of the rejection of the following coal claims: M. C. Jones, Annie Thurston, T. C. Smith, C. E. Thurston, Lizzie Emery, all of the Jeter group in the Matanuska coal fields; Lewis A. Larson, Augustus H. Toole, and Amelia R. Ball, of McAlpine group, Cook inlet country; Richard Johnson, on Admiralty Island; Henry Fenster, of Katalia fields; George Rupie, Cook inlet country.

The claims were rejected because no applications had been made for patent under the law.

SCHOEN HAD NERVE.

Albert Schoen, was operated upon yesterday at St. Ann's hospital by Dr. Mahone, for tumor. Mr. Schoen secured the admiration of all attendants by declining the usual anesthetic. After the ordeal was over he smiled and thanked the surgeon.

Chill concerns served every night at Lockie McKinnon's, on Second avenue.

The Juneau Steamship Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer

GEORGIA

Juneau-Sitka Route—Leaves Juneau for Hoonah, Gypsum, Tenakee, Killisnoo and Sitka—8:00 a. m., Nov. 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, Dec. 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, Jan. 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, Feb. 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, March 5, 11, 17, 23 and 29.

Leaves Juneau for Funter and Chatham, 8:00 a. m.—Nov. 17, Dec. 11, Jan. 4, 28, Feb. 21, March 17.

Leaves Juneau for Tyeo, 8:00 a. m.—Nov. 23, Dec. 23, Jan. 22, Feb. 21, March 23.

Juneau-Skagway Route—Leaves Juneau for Pearl Harbor, Eagle River, Yankee Cove, Sentinel Light Station, Juelin, Eldred Rock Light Station, Comet, Haines, Skagway, 8:00 a. m.—Nov. 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, Dec. 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, Jan. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, Feb. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, March 3, 9, 15, 21, 27.

Returning leaves Skagway the following day at 8:00 a. m.

WILLIS E. NOWELL, MANAGER

JUNEAU FERRY & NAVIGATION COMPANY

TIME CARD

Leaves Juneau for Douglas and Treadwell—8:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., *11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., *4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 11:00 p. m.

Leaves Treadwell for Douglas and Juneau—8:25 a. m., 9:25 a. m., *12:00 noon, 1:40 p. m., 3:25 p. m., *4:55 p. m., 6:55 p. m., 8:25 p. m., 9:25 p. m., 11:25 p. m.

Leaves Douglas for Juneau—8:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., *12:05 p. m., 1:45 p. m., 3:30 p. m., *4:45 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:00 p. m.

*On Sundays this trip is omitted.

**This trip to Sheep Creek daily except 4:30 p. m. trip on Saturday, which is omitted and trips leaving Juneau at 6:30 p. m. and 11:00 a. m. are made instead, and Sheep Creek trips at 11:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., and 11:00 p. m.

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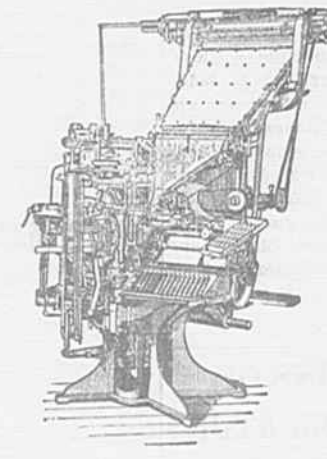
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THE ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

A paper for all the people, all the time. Independent in every way. It stands for everything that will tend to the opening up and development of Alaska—especially South-eastern Alaska—along legitimate lines.

The EMPIRE'S motto is Progress in all things. The world never stands still. Neither can mankind. They must move backward or forward.

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