

ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE
J. F. A. STRONG.

TELEPHONE 3-74

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A UNANIMOUS OPINION.

They all tell the same story—do those men who come to Juneau from other points, south or west. This section of Alaska is attracting the attention of many people, mining men and others.

Those who drop in here from the westward say that Juneau is by far the most lively town on the coast but they also predict a great future for their respective sections. And they are right. The Alaska of ten years hence will show marvelous development, every section of it that now is inhabited. Its population will have doubled or trebled, perhaps quadrupled within the next decade, if we are to believe the stories that are told of the marvelous richness of districts where the real work of development has just begun.

Alaska within two or three years will be supplying the Pacific coast with a large share of the coal it consumes, with the settlement of the coal question which is bound to come. Its output of gold from its quartz mines on the coast and in the interior will increase by leaps and bounds, while the placer gold production will be active fifty years hence. Its copper is just beginning to occupy a prominent place in the nation's output, and it has just started. Many other rich mines will become producers as soon as cheaper and better transportation facilities are provided. And then we have our fisheries which will be greatly expanded and Alaska will reap returns from them which are now diverted elsewhere.

The outlook for every section of Alaska never looked more promising. The winter of our discontent is passing and all may take courage.

The Mariposa, of the Alaska Steamship Company is entitled to carry the broom. Sixty hours between Seattle and Juneau is going some.

THE DAYS OF "HOOCHE"

The manufacture of "hoochie" by the natives of Alaska, we understand, is now practically unknown, although a few years ago it flourished amazingly in the more remote regions. In the Daily Empire of yesterday there was detailed a story of the manufacture and sale of "hoochie" by the Cape Prince of Wales Eskimo. Some years ago on the Bering Sea coast the distilling of rum from molasses, dried apples, corn meal and the like was a winter industry, and though the native larder might be skimped the hooch bottle was kept well filled.

Of late years the government however, has conducted a vigorous campaign against the manufacture of this bad booze and its efforts to stamp out the business have been fairly successful. The greatest menace now is the illicit peddler of whiskey among the natives. They, unfortunately, can always find some degenerate white man who will cater to their desire for red liquor, and they can buy it more cheaply than they can manufacture it themselves.

Officers of the law have always been handicapped in securing evidence and insuring conviction of these offenders. Juries question the credibility of native witnesses and complainants, and the white vendor escapes often when he should be punished. No sane person can question the desirability of protecting the native people from the harpy peddler of hooch, for it is a fact that nearly all the crime and debauchery among the natives are directly traceable to this source.

PEOPLING THE PACIFIC COAST.

Atlantic steamship companies are making preparations for handling a large immigration to the Pacific coast with the opening of the Panama canal. This immigration will come largely from Southern Europe. The time was when the bulk of the immigration to the United States came from the north of Europe. Now it is different and the southern European states furnish most of the immigrants.

And this fact is causing considerable discussion in the newspapers of the Pacific coast, who fear that the influx from Europe will congest in the cities instead of being distributed in the agricultural regions. There is cause for the apprehension, for, by far the larger proportion of the im-

migrants from the south of Europe seek the cities, where large colonies of every country can be found. This is especially true of the cities of the Atlantic coast, and the cities of the Pacific coast may have similar experiences.

The colonizing of cities in this way is not desirable, either for the cities or these denizens themselves. There is ample room for them on the soil, however, which many of them know how to cultivate. Opportunities on the farms of the entire Pacific coast await them, and the demand for labor may absorb more. But we do not wonder that Pacific coast cities do not relish the creation of distinctive colonies within their bounds.

It is stated that the Hamburg-American Company will establish a direct line of steamships from Europe to the Pacific coast; other of the big Atlantic steamship companies will also get into the business, and the population of the entire coast, from San Diego to Nome will be increased to a large extent. And there will be a great expansion of commercial business as well.

SAGEBRUSH WISDOM.

Governor Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada, is a courageous man, as was to be expected from a statesman of the sagebrush state. Nevada has furnished a standing text for many people and newspapers. Paragraphers and others have shot their attic wit at the state, because, forsooth, it has afforded an asylum for those of every nation whose matrimonial chains were galling.

Now comes Governor Oddie and tells the wisdom of the country, as exemplified by, and through, the gathering of governors at Richmond, Va. that his state has no apologies to make, or any desire to change, her divorce laws. Marriage and divorce declared the Nevada man are fundamentally sociological questions, and by inference he says that Nevada should be permitted to solve these matters in the light of her experience and wisdom. Governor Oddie is fundamentally right also. And though some will disagree with him, Nevada will continue to be an asylum for those that would be free.

New York and Newport; Patchoque, Pittsburg and Puxsutawney—all will rejoice because the road to Reno remains and the mill ready to grind.

A BLEASE RAMPANT.

Governor Cole L. Blease of South Carolina is troubled with a cacoches loquendi—an itch for talking. When a governor of a great state in a representative gathering of chief executives dares to say "to hell with the Constitution." This is the action of a blatant blackguard and no more represents the views of the people of his state or the people of the south than they represent the opinions of the same people of the north.

The question which evoked the ebullition of the South Carolinian is an ever present one in most of the southern states, but the way to handle it and control it is not by openly advocating lynch law, and damning the Constitution and the statute books.

Speaking in a purely elemental sense there have been lynchings that seemed to be justified by the circumstances, and there have been others that have shocked the country, where insensate mobs, their vision red, have slain to gratify the mere lust for blood.

And lynchings, too have not always been confined to the region south of Mason and Dixon's line, but they have occurred in the north and nearly always with much less reason than those of the South.

The reckless use of language by such men as Governor Blease makes a deplorable situation worse and adds another blot to the country's escutcheon; and not only that but it tends to breed a disregard of human life, a contempt for law and obloquy for themselves.

South Carolina could get along very well with fewer men of the Blease brand.

A PECULIAR CASE.

In pardoning Albert T. Patrick, Governor Dix of New York, is quoted as saying that it had always seemed to him that there was something peculiar about the case. The case was peculiar in many respects. Patrick was found guilty of murder and condemned to death. His death sentence was commuted by one governor and the succeeding governor, after a review of the record pardoned him with no tarnish on his name, so far as the law is concerned. Patrick may or may not be guilty, a contemporary in commenting upon the case it is a question about which men will naturally have different opinions. But whatever the truth may be there certainly can be no good reason for holding the American courts or the American method of adminis-

tering justice responsible for what has happened in Patrick's case.

The plain fact, in spite of public opinion to the contrary, is that the government, in efforts to convict men who are accused of crime, is at considerable disadvantage. The coefficients of immunity are numerous. The immunities begin with the chance of the offender to escape detection and arrest, and do not end until the confounding and convenient rule of the law with respect to the "reasonable doubt" has been exhausted.

It was this rule that gave Patrick his freedom. No man or woman of gentle impulse will begrudge Patrick his liberty. They will hope, at least that he deserves to be free, and will regret the exactions the law has made of him. But they will not be inclined to sympathize with any reckless criticism of the American system of jurisprudence on account of the Patrick case.

ANCIENT ADVICE.

By the Poet Philosopher.
Come, let us do our shopping early and buy a doll with tresses curly—or buy two dolls—if they are twins. The theme is all that I can think of, the only subject for a lay; the bubbling spring that poets drink of for me is dry as last year's hay. I've scratched my head for hours together to find a subject for a song, and there is nothing but the weather—and that I've sung about too long. I've racked my brain till it is popping, disturbed the household's restful calm; there's nothing left but Christmas shopping, that one in verses may embalm. Oh, sisters, do your shopping early, before the rushing throngs begin, for when you reach the portals pearly, St. Peter will not let you in! There's nothing doing in this valley, the country's quiet as the town; gone are the cactus and the rally, the suffragists have slumbered down. The poet's briny tears are dropping down his whiskers to the floor; there's nothing left but Christmas shopping that calls for anthems any more. The knee-sprung muse is sour and surly the harp is made of rusty tin. Oh, brothers, do your shopping early, before the Christmas crowds begin!

WALT MASON.

The stock of diamond goods, now on display at Valentine's Store in Juneau, is something that you would not expect to see in this far Northern country. He has them in any quantity, size or price, and in all styles of mountings.

Fire at Latouche
The electric power plant at the Latouche mine was burned on Nov. 25, causing a shut down until repairs are made.

The ore bins were full however, hence shipments are not yet interrupted. It is expected that the plant will be rebuilt and in working order within six weeks.

Longshore Boss O. E. Head had his crew loading halibut on the North-western last night. The shipment amounted to 44 boxes, which if honest returns were made, at the present price of nine cents per pound, amount to a considerable sum.

What could be more appropriate than a beautiful umbrella for Christmas? Valentine has them in countless styles.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION.

Case No. 940-A.
In the District Court for the District of Alaska, Division No. 1, at Juneau.

First National Bank of Juneau, Plaintiff, vs. Ellen G. Bach, Frank Bach, Northwest Rubber Company, Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Inc., defendants.

To the NORTHWEST RUBBER COMPANY and SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO., Inc., defendants, GREETING:
In the name of the United States of America and pursuant to an order of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause made on the 5th day of November, 1912, you and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear in the above entitled court holden at Juneau, in said Division, in said Territory, and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action within thirty days from the date of the last publication hereof; and if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for and the Court will grant the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: Judgment on a promissory note against Frank Bach, in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent (12 per cent) per annum, from the 24th day of May, 1909; one hundred dollars (\$100.00) attorney's fees; together with its costs and disbursements herein incurred; further for a decree foreclosing a certain mortgage upon certain property situate in Douglas, Alaska, against all the defendants herein.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the above entitled court this 5th day of November, 1912.
E. W. PETTIT, Clerk.
First publication, November 5, 1912.
Last publication December 17, 1912.

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Leaves Juneau for Funter and Chatham, 8:00 a. m.—Nov. 17, Dec. 11, Jan. 4, 28, Feb. 21, March 17.
Leaves Juneau for Tyee, 8:00 a. m.—Nov. 23, Dec. 23, Jan. 23, Feb. 21, March 23.
Juneau-Skagway Route—Leaves Juneau for Pearl Harbor, Eagle River, Yankee Cove, Sentinel Light Station, Junah, El dred 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.
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FERRY TIME SCHEDULE
JUNEAU FERRY & NAVIGATION Co.—Operating Ferry Service Between JUNEAU, DOUGLAS, TREADWELL and SHEEP CREEK

Lv. Juneau for Douglas and Treadwell	Lv. Treadwell for Juneau	Leaves Douglas for Juneau	Leaves Juneau daily for Sheep Creek	From Juneau for Sheep Creek Saturday Night Only
8:00 a. m.	8:25 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.	for Juneau Returning Leaves Sheep Creek 11:40 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	12:00 noon	12:05 p. m.	Leaves Sheep Creek for Juneau Leaves Treadwell 11:45 p. m.	Leaves Douglas 11:50 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	1:45 p. m.		
3:05 p. m.	3:25 p. m.	3:30 p. m.		
4:30 p. m.	4:55 p. m.	5:00 p. m.		
6:30 p. m.	6:55 p. m.	7:05 p. m.		
8:00 p. m.	8:25 p. m.	8:30 p. m.		
9:00 p. m.	9:25 p. m.	9:30 p. m.		
11:00 p. m.	11:25 p. m.	11:30 p. m.		

Sunday Schedule same as above, except trip leaving Juneau at 8 a. m. is omitted

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