

**ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE**

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**WICKERSHAM AND ADMINISTRATION POLICIES.**

THE Wickersham press, which had made the sweeping claim that Delegate Wickersham had been the guide of the administration in the formulation of its Alaska program and thereby invited the inference that to him rather than the President and his Cabinet is due the improved conditions that have prevailed since the incoming of Wilson and the Democratic party, was asked by The Empire to point out the specific parts of the Wilson policies which bear the blaze-marks of the "guide."

Of course it has not been done. We did not expect that it would be.

However, the Skagway Alaskan and the Ketchikan Mail reply to the requests by again setting up the general claim that we are indebted to Delegate Wickersham for everything that has occurred that is good, and, presumably, that we should thank him because anything that has been bad has not been worse.

The fact is, and the Wickersham supporters who are informed know it, that the instances where Delegate Wickersham has been of greatest service to the people of Alaska during the present Congress have been those instances where he supported the administration policies, in the formulation of which he had no part.

If Delegate Wickersham had supported more of the policies of the administration, he would have been even more useful to his constituents than he has been.

Among the more important of the administration Alaska policies have been: (1) Full Territorial form of government; (2) the government railroad; (3) Lane's Development Board plan; (4) coal leasing; (5) a more liberal interpretation of the land laws; (6) appropriations for additional aids to navigation; (7) an investigation of the Alaska fisheries with view to their 80-rod tracts between waterfront claims.

To this list may be added the proposal to appropriate \$450,000 additional money for a capital building for Alaska, for it was not until a Cabinet officer had intervened for Alaska that this proposition came before Congress.

Delegate Wickersham became identified with such of these propositions as he concerned himself with at all during the present Congress—perhaps excepting the question of aids to navigation—after they had become administration policies.

Many of them, including the proposal for full Territorial government, have not yet received the support of Delegate Wickersham.

The circumstance that many supporters of the Alaska railroad—including Delegate Wickersham and some of the members of the Alaska Legislature—had to disregard convictions against government ownership and government entrance into the transportation business in order to serve Alaska serves only to prove their real interest in the Territory's welfare.

**TELL THE TRUTH.**

THE EMPIRE claims to be in perfect harmony with the present administration, yet the Empire indorses the slippery seven who opposed the Alaska railroad bill—Consistency?—Ketchikan Mail.

One of the reasons why Delegate Wickersham should be defeated for re-election is that the campaign in his behalf is based on falsehood and "character assassination."

The "slippery seven" Senators did not oppose the Alaska railroad bill. They supported it just as Delegate Wickersham did; and assigned the same reason for their support that he did. They wanted the railroad in spite of the principle of government ownership involved.

The fact is that Delegate Wickersham went a great deal further than the seven Senators. Only a short time before the Senators signed the letter which the Delegate so bitterly denounced, Wickersham, himself, said that he was opposed to the principle of government ownership of railroads. The seven Senators did not even say that they were opposed to the principle. They said, in effect, that they believed that the people of Alaska were opposed to it, but that they had endorsed the proposed government railroad because it seemed to be the only way to get the railroad that was so greatly needed.

Time after time Delegate Wickersham excused his support of the proposal—not by any means made originally by him—that the government build an Alaskan railroad because of the great need for such a road.

If the Senators of the Alaska Legislature were "slippery" so was Delegate Wickersham.

The people will eventually know the truth about these matters, and newspapers will only add to the wrath to come by speaking falsely concerning them.

Meat is selling in Paris at the lowest prices in twenty years. But perhaps Paris is too close to the firing line for prudent food speculators to exercise their arts.

An apple crop of 210,000,000 bushels ought to provide a very agreeable per-capita circulation of pie.

**GREAT BRITAIN BUYS AMERICAN SILVER**

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Another shipment of silver bullion has cleared through the New York custom house for export to London. Several million ounces of the white metal have been consigned to English buyers at prices regarded by producers as very satisfactory.

**MEXICO CITY BANKS OPEN FOR BUSINESS**

MEXICO, Sept. 5.—The financial situation in Mexico City has been considerably improved by the reopening of the National Bank of Mexico and other important banks.

**CARRANZA TO BE RECOGNIZED**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, Provisional President of Mexico, soon will receive informal recognition from the United States. Formal recognition will be withheld until peace and order have been re-established in that republic.

President Wilson denounced the efforts of persons in and out of Mexico who are trying to bring on an open break between President Carranza and Gen. Villa.

The President made it plain that his Administration would do everything in its power to discourage any more revolutions in Mexico and would give Carranza aid in restoring law and order.

Villa Not Ambitious.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—By close friends of Villa the Administration is advised that if Carranza carried out the agreement of Torreon, Villa would not only remain loyal but would use his whole influence in Carranza's behalf.

This agreement was that Carranza was to begin at once the reforms which he had promised, to hold an election early for all Government offices and not to appoint any military man as Governor of any of the states.

Villa, these friends advised the Administration, sought nothing for himself other than the command of the military department of the northwest, with headquarters at Chihuahua.

UNITED STATES SHOULD DO FABRIC BUSINESS

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—President Wood of the American Woolen Co., just returned from Europe, says the prosperity is in store for United States as a result of the foreign up-heaval, especially in the wollen and cotton industries. England and Germany cannot fill foreign orders, factories in both countries being requisitioned by the government to work on government orders. Under the conditions, he says, America should step in and secure all the foreign business of the belligerents.

Hubbard Sees Boom.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Elbert Hubbard says: "Now is our chance to benefit ourselves by helping humanity. In all the history of the United States commercially, we have never had the opportunity that we have today. Fate has eliminated America's commercial competitors. The world is ours. I predict that for the next two years we will see a business boom in the United States the equal of which we have never before known. Every one will make money who works, and all may partake of the prosperity. The only depression that exists in America is in the big cities. The towns, villages and country are hopeful."

**AMERICAN FABRIC MAKERS RUNNING OUT OF DYE**

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—As the supply of imported German dyes is practically exhausted in this country, the Royal Weaving Co. of Pawtucket will have to close in two or three weeks. It employs 1500 men.

**PERKINS SAYS EMBARGO ON FOOD MAY COME**

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—George W. Perkins, chairman of the committee appointed by Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York to investigate the rise in prices, says:

"One of the causes of high prices is the exportation of foodstuffs or of orders received here for future delivery. Sheets in the custom house show these exportations already far exceed those of last year. It is plain that if the war should continue a long time the United States will be called upon to furnish supplies. Investigations show that people are being aroused against increase in prices, and will eventually be forced to ask Congress to place an embargo upon the exportation of foodstuffs. Manufacturers, producers, and exporters of foodstuffs for foreign shipment should take heed of the growing sentiment against the increase in domestic prices lest the people demand that no foodstuffs shall be shipped from this country."

**SOCIETY WOMEN WILL BUY AMERICAN CLOTHES**

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Nearly all of the leaders of society in the United States have agreed that they will purchase nothing but American made wearing apparel of all kinds. They will do it to encourage Americans to meet the conditions that have been brought about by the war in Europe.

Among the leaders in arranging the agreement are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Charles De Looney Oelrichs and Miss Lota Robinson. The last named is called the best dressed woman of Baltimore.

All these have urged other American women to join them.

**NEW YORK RETRENCHMENT MAKES IDLE MEN**

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Representatives of labor unions in New York city have complained that retrenchment has put in force by the board of estimate resulted in throwing 28,000 men out of employment.

**RISE IN SUGAR PRICE MAKES MONEY FOR CUBA**

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—It is estimated in Havana that the jump in sugar means profit of \$250,000,000 to Cuba.

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**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM**

Adopted at Skagway, Aug. 4, '14.

We congratulate the people of Alaska upon the advent to power of the Democratic Party under the splendid and inspiring leadership of President Woodrow Wilson and the great men he has summoned to his Cabinet.

In the nation at large, it has redounded every pledge made in the platform adopted at Baltimore in 1912; has freed industry from the domination of special interests; brought independence and prosperity to the people as a whole, in spite of the utmost efforts of the great corporate and financial interests of Wall Street to precipitate a panic for political purposes; has abandoned the "Dollar Diplomacy" of preceding administrations and with patience and wisdom guided the country through trying and vexatious foreign complications into the ways of righteousness and peace.

And of a far more immediate concern to us, it has struck off the shackles which so long bound and restricted this Territory and has at last set Alaska on the high road toward the development of a rich, prosperous, happy and contented commonwealth.

This development is not only already in full swing at many points in the Territory, but from Cape Fox to Point Barrow, and from the Gulf of Alaska to the Frozen Ocean the Wilson Administration has infused every town and camp with the spirit of hope and confidence in the future.

The Democratic Party of Alaska, in convention assembled, therefore pledges itself and its candidate for delegate to Congress to cooperate with the National Administration in securing the following beneficial legislation:

1. An amendment to the Organic Act, so that in the words of the President Alaska may have a "full Territorial form of government," enlarging the powers of the Territorial Legislature to every needful subject of legislation not of a strictly national character.
2. The construction of the trunk lines of railroad from tidewater to the great interior basins, preliminary surveys for which are already under way.
3. The creation of an Administrative Development Board, to be composed of bona fide residents of Alaska to sit at the Capital of Alaska to perform all the work now in charge of the various bureaus in Washington as advocated by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane.
4. The opening immediately of the coal and oil lands of Alaska, so that those great necessities of civilization may be made cheap and abundant to the people.
5. The abolition of the National Forest Reserves in Alaska, which are wholly unnecessary to the preservation of the forests, but operate merely as a vexatious hindrance to the miner and the homesteader.
6. The abolition of the St. Michael Military Reserve, except as to lands actually needed for the use of the Military Post at that point.
7. To prevent by law the great corporate financial interests of the country from taking any part in politics, or seeking to exert any secret influence upon Territorial or Federal officials.
8. To provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State as soon as she has attained a population of 200,000, which with the impulse given to her growth by the wise policy of the Democratic Administration we confidently expect to secure within a very few years.

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**Treadwell, This Evening, 1914**

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**ALASKA TREADWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY**