

# ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

JOHN W. TROY, Editor and Manager.

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## BUNNELL FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

CHARLES E. BUNNELL believes that the people of Alaska should accept the invitation of President Wilson to ask for "a full Territorial form of government." He believes that the people of this Territory are capable of managing their own affairs. He believes they are capable of exercising the police powers of government; of arranging their own taxation matters; of regulating the game laws, school matters and other affairs of government. In short he believes they are capable of acting the part of American citizens.

On this matter, he occupies the American position. If he is wrong, the whole woof and web of our American governmental fabric is wrong. American experience has been in vain.

But he is not wrong. Self-government is government from within; government by those who know. No people anywhere are so well qualified to govern Alaska as those who live in the Territory. No people are so much entitled to make laws and manage the government as those who must live under the laws and governmental management.

And yet, further, there is nothing that develops good citizens and interest in home and country like exercising the responsibilities of government. The responsibility for good government in Alaska should rest upon the people of Alaska.

Mr. Bunnell is the candidate before the people of this Territory who does stand for a full measure of self-government. Delegate Wickersham is opposed to further enlargement of home rule in Alaska.

## PRAYING FOR PEACE.

(New York World.)

TO PRAY for peace—yes! But out of this welter of death and desolation must come something more than a cessation of hostilities, something more than a paper truce between the warring nations.

A peace that restored Europe to the condition of an armed camp, with every peasant and workman carrying a soldier on his back—a peace that kept civilization still at the mercy of autocracy—a peace that left all the old ulcers eating their way into the hearts of nations—a peace still "stained with crimes of many vanquished years" and black with the blood that has been offered up in sacrifice to the divine right of kings—what is such a peace worth to mankind?

It is good to pray for peace, but it is better to pray for justice. It is better to pray for liberty. It is better to pray for the triumph of right and for the victory of human freedom.

These are the only issues which ever justify war, and when the final appeal is made to the sword these are the only issues which ever justify peace.

On the battlefield of Gettysburg Abraham Lincoln made the noblest speech of the nineteenth century, and the noblest sentiment of that speech was compressed into these few words:

—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth.

Unless out of this greatest of all wars shall come a new birth of freedom, the dead have died doubly in vain. Pray for peace, but pray for a peace that proudly bears the torch of liberty, not for a peace that is shackled by brute force to the chariot wheels of military despotism.

The Dispatch says The Empire published a "delayed in transmission" account of the performance of the assessment work on Delegate Wickersham's Fairbanks mining claims. No, the dispatch was not delayed. It was received one evening and printed the next afternoon. It showed that the Delegate had ordered assessment work performed after it had been disclosed that he had written the Johnson bill, and after the discovery that the Johnson bill was dead beyond hope of resurrection.

The Dispatch has "unutterable thoughts" when it recalls the names of the several times re-elected Mayor of Valdez, Jim Lathrop, Charlie Hand, James Fish, A. C. Dowling, Al. White and others of Valdez. The thoughts are probably favorable. The Dispatch could never think of attempting to injure the reputations of pioneer Alaskan developers and town builders by inuendo.

In extending the west wings of the armies in Northern France the combatants ran out of land, and the Allies have patched out with the British navy, and thus overspread the North Sea.

Everybody is thoroughly pleased that Col. Harvey and Col. Wattersen have made up with the President—but none is so kittenishly happy about it as the two amiable old Colonels are.

Charles E. Bunnell is a repeater. He not only broke the Juneau record in drawing out a crowd to a political meeting Monday night, but last night he broke the Douglas record.

If Wickersham had fulfilled all of his promises he would have had nothing left to promise the voters. Perhaps there has been method in his performances.

Juneau has met Charles E. Bunnell, and heard him talk. The verdict is one of approval.

Alas! how soon do Przemysl's glories fade before the rising star of Shtachuschyn!

## OLD-HOME WEEKS IN POLITICS.

To true Democrats the attractions of the White House under its present occupancy are very good. Most Democrats come and go as to the house of a friend, but a few, as a result of misunderstandings, in many cases regrettable, have stood at a distance, doubtful of their reception, and yet wistful.

It does not matter how much Col. George Harvey happened to make a Sunday afternoon call upon the President. The point is that after waiting nineteen months for reasons best known to himself, he appeared at the White House, and was made welcome. Conversations interrupted long ago were resumed. Old associations were renewed. No doubt both of these distinguished Americans were glad to meet again, forgetting past differences and hopeful by reunited efforts to be of public service.

As this reunion chanced to take place on the day devoted to the President to prayers for peace, it had a significance which wise observers were not slow to interpret. If Col. Harvey could appear at a visit to the Executive Mansion, why not also that other and more celebrated Colonel—namely Wattersen of Kentucky—who happened to fall outside the breakfasts in company with Col. Harvey? The fact that correspondence has been established between Louisville and Washington proves that differences between honorable men, as between honorable nations, may still be settled by reason, truth and justice.

If this spirit is to prevail among Democrats partly as a result of leadership which can no longer be ignored by any of them, why should we not expect to see Champ Clark at the White House and Roger Sullivan a self-respecting caller at the State Department. There are old-home weeks in politics as well as in the country towns.—New York World.

## A BULLETIN FROM THE HOSPITAL.

The patient's temperature has become practically normal. He shows few signs of febrile excitement.

He has wholly recovered from the shock of the severe operation to which he was unwillingly, but unavoidably on his part, subjected to about August 1.

He is taking all the nourishment he can get and showing an increasingly interest in schemes for getting more.

His mental condition has greatly improved. He no longer talks about putting up the shutters of his warehouse or hanging crepe on his door knob.

He is showing signs of impatience to get out and go to work again. He is, in fact, out part of the day and working hard on some new enterprises.

Translated into the language of the hospital bulletin, that is the present condition of that distinguished patient, American business, as shown by the fact that 27,136 more of his freight cars were at work on September 15 than on September 1. His complete recovery, with some change in direction of activity, especially to the region in the south, may be confidently predicted.—Chicago Herald. (Ind.)

## HOPE OF PEACE IN COLORADO

It will be entirely possible for both sides to find fault with President Wilson's proposed truce in the Colorado mine war. Any compromise, any effort to find a halfway meeting ground offers opportunity for criticism. But such fault-finding will be utterly aside the mark and will receive scant patience from the country at large.

The point is that an intolerable condition exists and the President's proposal offers a fair and reasonable basis for ending it. In substance, it seeks to preserve the status quo, enforcing the laws of the State and providing for a commission of three to settle disputed points. The plan is the work of the Federal Conciliation Commission and will strike the impartial observer as the obvious and only basis for fair compromise.

The wishes of the country strongly support the President, and either miners or operators will blunder grievously if they attempt to defy public sentiment and the just demands for peace.—New York Tribune. (Rep.) Sept. 9.

## ACCOUNTS INDICATE THAT THEY "HAD THE GOODS"

There is likely to be some hot political meetings at Valdez tonight. James the Terrible has his dander up and he is going to play the men who have assailed him—unless they have the goods on him.—Cordova Alaskan.

## PRESIDENT WINS ANOTHER BATTLE FOR ALASKA

Another fight is over, and President Wilson has won the battle for Alaska. After years of anxiety we now have a coal leasing bill that is believed will be workable. It was the best that could be secured under the adverse sentiment that has been created throughout the Eastern and the Southern States.—Cordova Alaskan.

## ALASKANS SHOULD SHOW THEIR APPRECIATION

There are other battles to be fought for Alaska and it behooves the people of the Northland to show our friends in Washington, by every possible way, that their efforts in our behalf are appreciated. Telegrams and letters should go out from every section of this vast territory to the men who at any time lift their voices or cast their votes in favor of a measure that has for its object the betterment of conditions in Alaska.—Cordova Alaskan.

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## AMERICAN FARMERS ARE GETTING RICH

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Farmers of the United States will receive more money for their crops this year than ever before in the history of the country. Not only is the wheat crop by far the largest ever raised, but the returns that can be counted on safely for this crop will exceed the greatest expectations of a few weeks ago.

In virtually every important wheat raising section of the country the producer can now obtain \$1 a bushel for his wheat. Two months ago wheat prices were about forty cents lower than at present, and in many sections farmers were not getting more than sixty cents a bushel for their wheat.

Considerable wheat was sold at low prices, but of the 900,000,000 bushels raised this year it is not likely that more than 200,000,000 bushels have been sold at this time from the farms.

A forty-cent advance in the price of wheat means a 700,000,000 bushels \$280,000,000, and from present indications in regard to farm prices for wheat a reduction of the dollar level does not appear reasonable. In fact, judging from the way Europe is buying both wheat and flour, farmers may not be willing to sell freely at \$1.

Oats prices have been enhanced about 30 per cent in the heaviest part of the crop movement. On the basis of present values for oats compared to what they were at the beginning of harvest there has been an increase in the value of the crop of about \$175,000,000. Corn is now the highest in years.

## FAIRBANKS TO GIVE BUNNELL SUPPORT

FAIRBANKS, Oct. 5.—Charles E. Bunnell departed for Skagway by river boat last Wednesday and will spend much of the time between now and election in campaigning along the coast.

Mr. Bunnell had intended to go from Fairbanks to Nome, and to campaign in the Second Division, but he arrived here after the last boats sailed down the river, and was thus prevented from getting to the Second Division.

Mr. Bunnell went away from Fairbanks with the feeling that he will get a good vote here. He had expected to find his chief opposition in the Fourth Division, the home of his opponent, but he was welcomed here in real sourdough style, and was given assurance of general Democratic support here.—Fairbanks Citizen.

## MARCONI WIRELESS PHONE OPERATES FOR NINE MILES

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In tests at Rome of the new wireless telephone device invented by Marconi, the human voice was heard distinctly at a distance of nine miles. For the present, the new invention will be reserved for war vessels.

## PRESIDENT FAVORS AID TO COTTON BY BANKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A number of Southern representatives in Congress conferred with President Woodrow Wilson in regard to the cotton situation and learned from him that he would favor legislation looking to a warehouse plan and issuance of receipts on cotton housed.

## GERARD TRIES TO ARRANGE EXCHANGE OF CITIZENS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A London special says American Ambassador James W. Gerard at Berlin is endeavoring to induce the German foreign office to permit British subjects who have passed the fighting age to leave Germany in exchange for a similar courtesy granted by England.

## SHIP BUILDERS MAY SELL CONTRACTED CRAFT

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British government has advised Clyde shipbuilders that they can go ahead and finish ships ordered in Germany and Austria, sell them at the best possible figure, and debit the German or the Austrian owners with any loss that they may suffer.

## VALDEZ BOY GETS NAVAL APPOINTMENT

Delegate Wickersham has appointed John Meals, of Valdez, as a cadet to Annapolis. In the event of the failure of young Meals to pass the examination, John Miller is to take the examination as the alternate.—Valdez Prospector.

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