

ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

JOHN W. TROY - - - EDITOR AND MANAGER

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CONGRESS AND BAD BUSINESS.

A big Eastern manufacturing concern recently discharged a number of employees on the ground that certain activities of Congress were resulting in bad business conditions. It specifically named three which it believed were primarily responsible for the increasing stagnation in commerce. These were:

1. Partisan political investigations in Washington.
2. Passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.
3. Failure of Congress to adopt the Mellon tax reduction bill.

It is probably true that the investigations of the oil leases, the alleged scandalous condition in the Veterans' Bureau, abuses in the Internal Revenue division of the Treasury Department, were conducted largely by Democrats and Progressives in Congress but they worked through Republican committees. It must be remembered that Fall has been sent into retirement at Three Rivers; Denby and Daugherty resigned and a member of many years standing in the House of Representatives, chairman of one of the most important committees, sent to a Federal penitentiary as the result of these investigations. It is not dispirited that hysteria carried them into side issues which were not at stake and of little public interest, but where public service is infected with corruption the very safety of business demands some sort of drastic operation that a cure may be effected.

Since the passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill, it is noticeable that stocks and bonds have improved. The dread of investors that billions would be drained from the public treasury to meet the demands created by bonus legislation was not realized.

As for the tax revision bill which was passed, there is a great deal more justice than injustice in it. Under the Mellon plan, rejected by both Houses of Congress, 51 per cent of the reduction would have been given to 1,200 out of the 3,585,985 income-taxpayers. Under its provisions an income of \$5,000, 000 per year would have received a reduction of \$1,331,832, while an income of \$3,000 would have received only \$8.75 reduction. Out of the total 3,585,985 income-taxpayers in the United States 3,580,585 will receive greater reductions than they would have done under the Mellon plan. Doubtless the new law is not perfect but in the broadness of its application it is nearer to perfection than that recommended by Secretary Mellon.

ALBERTA'S HUGE COAL RESERVE.

A Canadian coal expert, writing in Coal Age, recently placed the anthracite coal reserves in the Province of Alberta as being sufficient to last 14 centuries and the coal of all kinds in the same fields in quantity enough to supply 100,000,000 persons for a period of 17,000 years. Alberta is now striving for railroad and Government co-operation to the end that the limited mining under way in the Province may be expanded.

Canada, faced with the need for an early solution of the problem of her own coal supply through an eventual shortage of anthracite from the United States, is turning her attention to the undeveloped fields of Alberta.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MONEY MARKETS.

In attempting to solve our important monetary problems, two courses are open to us, says Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, Economist of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, in discussing the British and American money markets in the June issue of Commerce Monthly. If we are not to work out our problems by the laborious and costly method of trial and error, we must adopt practices that long experience in our countries has proved to be sound.

Our success in drawing largely upon the experiences of other countries in the construction of our Federal Reserve System clearly suggests the advantage of utilizing in connection with our present problems the longer European experience where possible. In turning to other great industrial countries, we find no more successful banking system than that of Great Britain.

The marked success of Great Britain in working out important monetary problems, still unsettled in the United States, makes the British banking experience of very great value to the United States. In comparing the two systems, Dr. Chandler takes issue with those who suggest that the dissimilarities are such as to make British experience inapplicable to our conditions. After recognizing the essential dissimilarities in the two systems, he points out that most of the alleged differences are superficial. He emphasizes:

The similarity of the principal banking operations, and the similarity of the underlying principles that determine the nature and scope of nearly all of the larger banking and credit problems of the two countries. We find in each country a commercial banking system composed of three great separate institutions, namely a great commercial deposit banking system, an important open commercial money market, and a great reserve banking system. We find the

commercial banking operations based upon the same general theory with respect to the necessary self-liquidating character of their advances. We find the commercial banks employing their funds in substantially the same ways, and in distributing their funds in about the same proportions among cash reserves, combined loans and discounts, and investments. Moreover, in their relations to their customers both in treatment of deposits and in method of making advances the final accomplishments after looking behind the superficial differences are essentially the same.

From the point of view of the larger banking and credit problems, however, another similarity is of even greater significance. The practice of both the United States and Great Britain, unlike that of important continental countries where the bank note is utilized to meet the larger currency needs of commerce, is to utilize the check as the great medium of exchange in business transactions. The existence of a deposit banking system (resting upon the wide use of the check) by means of which a tremendous volume of credit can be extended to business, when backed by only a relatively small volume of cash reserves, in both countries gives rise to currency problems of similar nature and magnitude.

America is to have another unofficial delegate in international negotiations. Ambassador Kellogg is to meet with the Inter-Allied conference on the Dawes Plan. Too bad we can't quit "gumshoeing" all over Europe and go in the front doors like other civilized people.

If Dan really wasn't for John as National Committeeman then John and the tribesmen of South-eastern Alaska were badly duped.

The Democratic Party is making so much noise in New York that it is difficult to hear the voice of the Farmer-Laborites.

Respect for the Courts.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Justice Kephart of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is right in his contention that widespread disrespect for the courts "injures not only the litigant, but spreads distrust, misgiving and finally more serious complications in the system of government that tolerates it." A unfair criticism of judges is to be condemned.

There is this to be said, however, for those who sometimes feel moved to express feelings of contempt for certain courts and jurists: Criticism and disrespect are sometimes justified. While venal and incompetent judges are in the great minority, their existence far more than the popular feeling of disapproval and disrespect they inspire constitutes the evil influence to which Justice Kephart refers.

If the courts are to be above criticism, to inspire universal respect, they must do nothing to warrant the one and must deserve the other. If the people are to have faith and confidence in judges these should deal fairly and courageously with evil, must not be swayed by passion or prejudice, and must hold themselves aloof from associations that mean anything to the people but righteousness and equity. A judge who notoriously violates the laws against the use of intoxicants or brazenly uses his office to promote his political fortunes or reward partisan political service by others cannot hope to be looked upon by the public with anything except contempt.

Upright judges resent the criticism often directed indiscriminately at the courts. It is proper and natural that they should. But the remedy lies not in declaiming against criticism, but in cooperation with bench and bar to remove every cause of fault-finding. There is enmeshment among jurists and lawyers. If bar associations and censors functioned as efficiently in fact as in theory there would be no room on the bench for incompetent judges, no place at the bar for the shyster and the dishonest practitioner. But this machinery of discipline moves so slowly that with the spectacle of unworthy administrators of the law it is not strange that men sometimes go beyond justice or accuracy in their condemnation of conditions which poison the springs of justice.

Why the Vice Presidency is Shunned.

(New York World.)

No man refuses to be President of the United States. Many men have refused the nomination for the Vice Presidency; often in cases where election seemed certain, half a dozen times, as in Mr. Lowden's case, after a nomination had actually been made. Yet the Vice Presidency is nominally the office of second importance in the Republic.

To sit in a place too high for dozing and listen to Senatorial speeches which Senators themselves do not hear is a tedious job, but that is not the reason why men shun the Vice Presidency. The fact is that its incumbent unless elevated to the Presidency by the death of his chief—a chance no man like to contemplate—enters the open door to oblivion.

Who remembers the name of William R. King? Or of D. D. Tompkins, except in Tompkinsville, S. I.? The names of Aaron Burr and John C. Calhoun are known, but not because they were Vice President. Even Adlai Stevenson is far better remembered for his work as an Assistant Postmaster General than as Vice President. A Senator like Conkling, a Governor like Hughes, a Mayor like Gaynor is a far bigger figure before the public than the Vice President of his day.

The Vice Presidency is a high title without power. The submerged statesman who holds it may be invited by a good-natured Harding to sit with the Cabinet, but he does not belong there. The only chance he has to express himself or affect public decisions is in a vote on a tie, and that almost never happens. The Constitution as adopted was strangely defective in providing for the Presidential succession and in failing to assign the Vice President a task big enough to be considered for the post. The Vice President of the United States is a high dignitary who has nothing in the world to do that is worth while and who is fated to be forgotten even before his term of office begins.

If the holdup artists keep on it may yet be necessary for an automobile to have a letter of introduction to a filling station attendant in order to buy gasoline. (Indianapolis News.)

As members of the Reichstag Ludendorff and Von Tirpitz are spoken of as "famous wartime figures," "Infamous" evidently is meant. (Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.)

"Was there ever a popular Congress?" inquires the Boston Transcript. Never unless it adjourned sine die on the day it convened. (Springfield Union.)

We have an idea that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's favorite pastime when a boy was poking sticks into the hornets' nests. (Toledo Blade.)

Ohio has not forgotten that she is the mother of Presidents, but just now she is putting the spotlight on her Senators. (Cleveland Times-Commercial.)

THIS DAY

IN ALASKA HISTORY

By EMIL EDWARD HURJA

JUNE 29, 1777—Russian traders see St. Paul Island in Bering Sea for first time.

JUNE 29, 1906—City of Juneau incorporated.

JUNE 30, 1793—Empress Catherine II. by ukase grants Shelikof and Golikof plea and orders missionaries sent to Alaska. This is the first definite step taken in the christianization of Alaskan natives.

ALONG LIFE'S DETOUR

By SAM HILL

Observations of Oldest Inhabitant. An old-timer is one who thinks a hickory stick in the hands of father was better than a walking stick in the hands of daughter.

The Ananias Club

"Sure, Doc," said the red-nosed man, "I got that prescription for liquor you gave me filled and took just a tablespoonful three times a day as you directed."

Huh!

"What can I get on this radio set?" asked the man.
"Well, not more than three dollars," replied the pawnbroker.

Oh, Papa. Buy Me One of These! A scissor grinding gauge has been patented to enable persons' hair to be bobbed at home. —News Item.

Here is a chance for husband to save the price of hair cuts and keep their wives out of the barber shop.

Weather Never Suits Anybody.

Any way
When it gets hot and dry
You folks will fret,
And wish that it again
Was cold and wet.

Ain't Nature Wonderful!

Britt, who writes from Lima, desires to go to Long Island, where, he says, from the south side we can HEAR the Sea and from the north side SEE the SOUND.

Weather Polyanisms

Cold springs prevent heat prostration and wet ones save us from picnics. Hurrah!

Pa's Experience

"Pa," said Clarence, "can't a man be right and be President too?"
"I suppose," replied his dad, "but he can't be married and be right, too."

More Or Less True

Our guess is that there are a heap more pleasant ways for a man to separate himself from his money than by paying it out as alimony.
Grandma can't see why she should go around with long flowing hair if grandpa refuses to wear long flowing whiskers.

There is romance in occasionally buying flowers and candy, but there is darn little of it in buying groceries, coal and clothes for the family all the time.

Another safe bet is that the girl whose knees are calloused from being down on them so much in prayer or doing the scrubbing isn't the kind of a girl who gives a hoot about rolling down hose.

The hosiery that is silk half way up would have been all right back in the days when it worried a woman to have the tiniest bit of her petticoat showing, but hosiery gets too much pitiless publicity these days for that kind.

It is safer for most men to brag about their wives than to brag before them.

We used to hear of a girl hiding her blushes, but that was before blushes were just put on.

We guess there is nothing that is harder to make than a woman's wrist watch unless it is a second-hand bus.

There would be a heap more games won if the squeeze play worked as satisfactorily on the diamond as it does at the petting parties.

Perfect husbands may be all right, but we knew a woman once who wrote the paper all about her perfect mate and the next time they got their names in the paper it was in the divorce column.

There still may be plenty of over-

TO TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF JUNEAU

NOTICE is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Juneau has fixed the rate of taxation for the year 1924 at 19 mills on each dollar of assessed property.

Taxes are now due and will be delinquent on August 4th next at 6 P. M., provided however that if one half of the tax is paid on or before the above date the balance will not become delinquent until the first Monday of the following January. A penalty of ten per cent is added to all delinquent taxes together with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of delinquency until paid.

Taxes are payable at the City Clerk's Office in the City Hall located at the corner of 4th and Main Sts.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
City Clerk.

worked women in the world, but they are far out-numbered by the underdressed ones.

We suppose no one ever takes a lonelier walk than the girl who has to hike back home after jumping out of the machine belonging to the strange young man who asked her to ride.

Daily Sentence Sermon

Very few of the husbands who complain that their wives never are ready to go anywhere ever are ready when the Grim Reaper calls to take 'em on their final trip.

News of the Names Club

E. P. H. says he knows a man in New York by the name of A. Little Lamb who is the black sheep of the family.

Harry Livingood, of Salina, Kan., ought to be a cheerful guy.
One girl isn't always enough, but we guess Germaine Ample, of Kansas City, must be.
Maybe he won't, but we are afraid to let Will Staab, of Homestead, Penn., in the club.

Furniture moved and stored. Heavy hauling done. Phone 48. Juneau Transfer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Anchorage, Alaska April 4, 1924.
Notice is hereby given that Henry Shattuck, a citizen of the United States, through John F. Mullen, his attorney in fact, has filed application, Serial No. 05949, for a patent under and by virtue of Sections 2306 and 2307, Revised Statutes of the United States, as assignee of Sanford L. Kent, for a tract of land in Survey 1493 situated approximately one mile northwest of the Town of Juneau, Alaska, in latitude 58° 18' 31" north, and longitude 134° 26' 17" west, described as follows:

Beginning at corner No. 1, approximately one mile northwest of Juneau, Alaska, whence U. S. L. M. No. 3 bears S. 46° 25' 40" E. 49.22 chains; thence N. along line 4-3 of Survey No. 1453, S. A. H. claim of J. F. Mullen; 6.78 chains to corner No. 2; thence W. 3.03 chains to corner No. 3, identical with corner No. 2 of Survey No. 593, S. A. H. claim of L. B. Adsit; thence S. on W. boundary along line 2-1 of Survey No. 593, S. A. H. claim of L. B. Adsit, 6.78 chains to corner No. 4 to the center of a sidewalk four feet wide; thence from corner No. 4, 3.33 chains E. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 2.055 acres. Variation 32° 30' East.

This tract is bounded on the East by U. S. Survey No. 1453, S. A. H. claim of J. F. Mullen; on the West by United States Survey No. 593, S. A. H. claim of L. B. Adsit, and on the North and South by unsurveyed lands.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above land should file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Anchorage, Alaska, within the period of publication, or thirty days thereafter, or they will be barred by the provisions of the statute.

FRANK A. BOYLE, Register.

First publication: May 14, 1924.
Last publication: July 15, 1924.

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The fisherman is one of the mainstays of the commercial life of this community. Engaged in an essential industry, bold and hardy of limb, he labors in all sorts of weather drawing his catch from the cold depths of nearby waters. Alaska fish finds its way to the table of many nations and the wealth given in exchange is invested in our local fishing fleet and homes. The prosperity of the fisherman's home is Juneau's prosperity.

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Co-Ordinate Bodies of Freemasonry Scottish Rite
Regular meetings second and fourth Fridays each month at 7:30 p. m. Odd Fellows' Hall.
WALTER B. HENSEL, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SILVER BOW LODGE NO. 3
Meets every Thursday at 8 P. M. Odd Fellows' Hall.
E. M. Polley, Noble Grand; Thomas L. George, Secretary.

PERSEVERANCE REBEKKAH LODGE NO. 2A
Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays in I. O. O. F. Hall, at 8 P. M. MABEL WILSON, N. G. ALPHONSINE CARTER, Secretary.

MOUNT JUNEAU LODGE
No. 147, F. & A. M.
Stated Communication Second and Fourth Mondays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.
William M. Fry, Master.
Chas. E. Nagel, Secretary.

Order of the EASTERN STAR
Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.
At 8 o'clock, I. O. O. F. Hall.
PEARL BURFORD, Worthy Matron.
LOIS NORDLING, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
COLUMBIAN COUNCIL No. 174.
Meetings second and last Mondays at 7:30 p. m. Transient Brothers urged to attend Council Chamber, Fifth Street. A. J. Forrest, G. K. J. L. McCloskey, Secretary.

AMERICAN LEGION
Alford John Bradford Post No. 4.
Juneau, Alaska.
Meets fourth Thursday each month at 8 P. M.
The Bug-Out. J. W. Kehoe, Post Commander, Phone 459; J. H. Hart, Post Adjutant, Phone 100.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Juneau Lodge 700
Meets every Friday night, 8 o'clock.
Moose Hall, George Jorgenson, Dictator; R. H. Stevens, Secretary.

Mooseheart Legion
Juneau Legion No. 25.
Meets first Tuesday of each month at Moose Hall.
KARL THIRLE, G.N.M.
R. H. STEVENS, Herder.

WOMEN OF MOOSEHEART LEGION
Juneau Chapter No. 439
Meeting second and fourth Tuesday of each month, 8 o'clock, Moose Hall. Mrs. Mary Hain, Senior Regent; Mrs. A. F. McKinnon, Secretary.

Auxiliary Alford John Bradford Post No. 4 American Legion
Regular meeting fourth Thursday of each month in Council Chamber of City Hall at 8 p. m. President, Mrs. E. M. Polley, Secretary, M. C. Ducey.

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