

ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

J. F. A. STRONG

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JUNEAU, ALASKA, DECEMBER 10, 1912.

A BRIGHTER DAY FOR ALASKA FISHERMEN.

The halibut fishermen are to be congratulated upon the fact that they have been able to sell their catches right here in Juneau instead of shipping it to Seattle and paying extortionate tribute to the Seattle wholesaler.

It may be taken for granted that a new era for the halibut fishing industry of this section is about to dawn. This will be brought about by its ever increasing importance, and the continually growing demand for the product. A long step in advance has been made when the fisherman can dispose of his catch at his home port. He reaps a large and a much more satisfactory return for his arduous and hazardous toil. Fishing is the second principal industry of Alaska and it is expanding each year. This being the case there should be no adequate reason why Alaska and Alaskans should not reap their fair share of the business. It has never been so. The Alaska fishermen have received only the crumbs from the profits that have been taken out of Alaskan waters. The Alaska people—generally—merchants, traders, outfitters—have received only a tithe of what they should have commanded. The revenues derived by the government have been grossly inadequate when the vast proportions which the industry has assumed are taken into consideration.

We need a rearrangement of the system which now permits the great wealth of the sea to be taken without making an equitable return to the people of the territory.

One of the most insistent demands of the time is for the due conservation of the fisheries. This is a form of conversation upon which we all can agree. The valuable food fishes with which these waters abound should not be destroyed ruthlessly and wastefully. This is a matter of vital interest to Alaskans, and it should be to those who are directly engaged in the fishing industry of whatsoever kind.

The salmon, codfish and halibut fisheries of the Atlantic coast, once thought inexhaustible, have gradually declined and the vast fishing fleets that made many New England towns prosperous, have steadily dwindled, and new industries have taken the place of fishing in many of the towns of that coast. The waters were constantly fished without regard to the decreasing supply, and the banks became more and more barren. And this is what will happen in Alaska waters unless proper precautions are taken in time to preserve and foster the great fishing industry.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR NATIVES.

Henry Phillips, a former student of the Carlisle Indian school illuminates the Indian question to some degree, especially its relation to the illicit liquor traffic, which has had always an important bearing upon the welfare of the native peoples of America. His point of view is well worth considering. He says if the government will take the money that is now being spent in abortive efforts to suppress the liquor traffic with Indians and devote it to the proper education of those people, the liquor question will settle itself. He elucidates his theme by stating that the natives of Klukwan are proving their ability to till the soil successfully, and, he adds, sagely, that successful farmers are not subject to the drink habit. Then he suggests that more young natives should be sent to Carlisle or Chemawa for a proper education from which, he thinks, the greatest good would flow.

He is right as to the failure of the government to suppress the liquor traffic among the natives, but this is not the fault of the government. The desire to stamp out the traffic has been, and is, sincere, and while the results achieved have not been wholly successful they have acted as a deterrent to this class of evil-doers.

The education of the Indian along industrial lines is an extremely important matter. If the natives are taught to be self-supporting they will become also self-respecting. And the Carlisle student is right when he says that successful farmer will not give way to the drink habit. Neither will a majority of those who have been schooled in industrial work of other kinds, provided that they can find scope for their activities. To merely give an Indian an education, or the rudiments of an education, does not fit him to become useful to himself or to his people. Train him industrially, however, and he has the foundation laid for a useful life. And perhaps farming opens out to him the best field that can be found for his usefulness. Phillips is an intelligent man, and evidently has given some thought to the conditions which hedge about his people; and, therefore, his views furnish food for reflection.

Does England who owns the controlling interest in the Suez Canal discriminate in favor of ships of any other nation which pass through her canal? Hardly, and yet she asks the United States to do that which she herself denies to others. It does make all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

Boost the Commercial Club along. Help these men of Juneau who have been and who are still trying to do things. A live commercial organization is a prime factor in the upbuilding of a community.

Christmas is only fifteen days away and no winter yet. How is this for a banana belt? What!

The Colonel has arrived in Chicago and there should be something doing in the Windy City.

Ten days more and the shortest day of the year will be here.

Now is a good time to do your Christmas shopping.

ALASKANS IN FAR-AWAY TAHITI

A letter from far-away Tahiti, written by an Alaskan boy, Chat Tolman, son of J. C. Tolman, game warden at Seward, is full of interest. Young Tolman and Charles T. Hewitt, (Fat) went to Tahiti last October for the purpose of buying land on which to raise vanilla beans and copra. Their experiences are detailed in the Seward Gateway as follows:

Have been here since the 20th of last month sweltering in the most persistent heat I ever encountered. Lordy, but it's hot! The trip down was ideal—there was hardly a ripple on the water much to my joy.

Arriving here we went right after the matter in hand. Tauro Salmon, (a native chief) went with us to look at the land he had promised Fat. It is the worse piece of land I ever saw for the purpose. It's situated in a narrow valley, is covered with boulders, and is too high to raise vanilla. But the worst of it is that he was fooling Fat. Vanilla and coconuts cannot be raised on the same ground.

Then we went to look at another piece of ground, which we found to be greatly misrepresented by Salmon. He has the reputation here of being the greatest graffer on the island. We would probably have considered the property (ten acres, two in swamp two planted in vanilla and a couple of hundred coconut trees), had I not started a quiet investigation among some of my English and American acquaintances. The result was nice. Two acres planted in vanilla didn't belong to Salmon at all, and the remainder is in litigation in the French courts here. Nevertheless the white men here told me he would have sold us the land and then taken it away again. Believe me, this is some country!

Now we are looking again for a suitable place. That there is money in vanilla at the present time there isn't the least doubt. What will happen when the Mexican revolution ceases and the Mexicans put their vanilla on the market remains to be seen.

I don't think the outlook is very promising here. Fact is, I don't think you'd like it. I'm sitting now on a porch, clad in my pajamas, and the sweat is pouring off me. It is 5:30 p. m. Yet they tell me that this is a nice day. The thermometer here at the hotel is doped so that it won't go above 80 degrees. They make out their prospectuses in that way, I guess. It is almost sure death for a tenderfoot to go out in the sun. Hot! O Lord!

This morning a Frenchman tried to sell me a plantation for \$100,000. Just for fun I looked it up. I found he didn't own it. That's the way it goes here.

The cost of living here is very high and the standard very low. The mosquitoes are as thick as mud, and every time you go bathing you stand a chance of losing a limb. The water is fine; the climate is rotten. The women are not beautiful, as reported, save for a few half castes. Most of them are immoral to a degree, and the men are not better. Consistent labor one can't get. A native will work (?) a day, then quit and get drunk for a week. Every white man I've spoken to warns both big and small investor away because of the labor problem, and the inability to get clear titles to land. Yes, with-

out a doubt copra and vanilla are paying businesses, if conducted on a proper basis. The Chinese are overrunning this country and I'll bet that within twenty years they'll own it. They ruin everything they get into. For my own edification I looked up the health records of the place. Ninety per cent of the inhabitants have either elephantitis or some form of a venereal disease. This makes it a nice place in which to live—n't.

The only redeeming feature of the town is an old "dummy" who works around the hotel. He squeaks like a rusty hinge, and some one has to beat him up every day to keep him sane. This reminds me that there's to be a scrap tonight and I'm billed to see that the American contender gets fair play. I met an old Candle Creek (in the Nome country) mining man here yesterday who came down to make an investment. He returns to the states on the next steamer cussing the country to the limit. Gee, but he's wild! I intend to remain until the next steamer which sails November 16, unless I stumble onto something in the meantime. We're going to look at a place on a nearby island, but it will probably turn out like the rest we have examined.

Have you seen them? Beautiful IVORY CARVING SETS at W. H. CASE.

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 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.

I.J. SHARICK
 JEWELER and OPTICIAN

Professional Cards

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 Leaves Juneau for Funik and Chatham, 8:00 a. m.—Nov. 17, Dec. 11, Jan. 4, 28, Feb. 21, March 17.
 Leaves Juneau for Tyoo, 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, Juallin, 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.
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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
11:00 a. m.	12:00 noon	12:05 p. m.		11:40 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	1:45 p. m.		for Juneau Leaves Treadwell
3:00 p. m.	3:25 p. m.	3:30 p. m.		11:45 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:55 p. m.	5:30 p. m.		Leaves Douglas
6:30 p. m.	6:55 p. m.	7:05 p. m.		11:50 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

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL AND ANNEX

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