

vouch for this statement; yet it was made as a positive statement to this Committee.

The Committee is inclined to believe that too much politics is injected into this contract and for that reason the unfortunate inmates at said Sanitarium Co.'s institution are, practically, at the mercy of the management thereof.

This Committee recommends that this Legislature memorialize the Congress of the United States to order the contract made with said Sanitarium Co., Inc., of Portland, Oregon, for the caring of the Alaska insane, be abrogated for the reasons herein set forth, and that a copy of this report be sent to the President of the United States with the request that he order a thorough investigation of said Sanitarium Co.'s methods of caring for the Alaska insane, and that some other institution be given the contract, if contract it must be, because the Sanitarium Co. seems to look upon this contract as its pension, having had it for more than ten years last past, and that this House take such action in carrying out the suggestions contained in said House Joint Resolution No. 1 as it may suit its pleasure, this Committee being of the decided opinion that some prompt steps should be taken by this Legislature to bring about a speedy remedy of the evil complained of.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. HEID, Chairman.

We concur in this report:

A. G. SHOUP, JAMES P. DALY,
JOHN NOON, M. F. MORAN.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

We, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully and earnestly petition that the provisions of Section No. 2324, of the revised statutes of the United States which require that on each claim located after the tenth day of May, 1872, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, be suspended in the case of any locator or claim holder who has enlisted in the service of the United States against any country with which the United States may at this time be at war, during the time that such person shall serve in the armed forces of

the United States; Provided that the claimant or claimants of any mining location, in order to secure the benefits of such act, shall cause to be recorded in the office of the Commissioner and ex-officio Recorder, in whose recording district the claim is located, a notice that he or they have enlisted in the armed forces of the United States.

Passed the House, April 25th, 1917.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1917.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED STATES SENATE, THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND TO THE DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM ALASKA:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent that:

As representing the people of the Territory of Alaska, your memorialists would most respectfully direct the attention of the United States Government to the need and feasibility of dredging a canal, or deepening the channel across Dry Straits as a route for steamers and shipping in the Inside Passage, preferable to the present route via Wrangell Narrows.

Dry Straits lies between Mitkof Island and the tide flats adjoining the mouth of the Stikine River.

Running from Kadin Island (High Island), at a point four miles from Wrangell, into Frederick Sound near the northern end of Dry Island, a total distance of nine miles, there is a channel for fishing boats across Dry Straits at high tide, but it is dry at low tide, and the bottom is composed of sand and soil deposits through which it would be easy to cut a channel with a dredge. A jetty five miles long, to extend from Kadin Island to Dry Island, would effectively block out and stop the flow at high tide from the Stikine River, and would add a large agricultural area to the five thousand odd acres of clear farm land now lying waiting for the investor and settler at the mouth of this river.

The possibilities and advantage of a deep water canal in Dry Straits have long been recognized by navigators and local authorities.

In response to the activities of the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce in the year 1905 (and which received the support