

Territory, based upon knowledge and experience, with proper and necessary dates with fifteen days intervening, to carry out the intention of the protective closed period.

5. That at least 50 fish wardens should be appointed for a period of not more than 90 days in each year, for the purpose of preventing violation of laws and regulations, relative to the fishing of salmon.

6. That in order to carry into effect the proper and strict enforcement of the Federal laws and regulations relating to the Alaska Fisheries there be appropriated by Congress the sum of (\$200,000.00) Two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may seem necessary to the Bureau of Fisheries, to adequately and fully meet with the purposes of protection and regulations.

7. That unless actions are speedily taken in this matter the greatest industry of the Territory and world's largest supply of this food fish will be so depleted and destroyed as to be an irreparable loss to our wealth and our revenue.

And we, your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the Senate April 15, 1919.

Passed the House April 28, 1919.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8.

TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent, that

WHEREAS, the season for fishing on the Alaska coast is approaching and residents including returning soldiers are desirous of participating in this independent vocation, and

WHEREAS, all cotton and linen materials used in the lines and nets wherewith the fishery is prosecuted has advanced from one hundred to two hundred per cent. over pre-war prices and there is no present indication of a decline in these prices, and

WHEREAS, the price of deep sea fish has already declined and is still declining and indications point to near pre-war prices for the product of this branch of the Alaska fishery, and

WHEREAS on April first, 1916, cotton line cost at wholesale in Seattle, twenty cents per pound, and was sold by Alaska dealers to the fishermen at twenty-three cents per pound and

today the Seattle wholesale price is fifty-eight cents per pound, and the price of Alaska dealers to fishermen is sixty cents per pound, and on April 1, 1916, linen salmon twine sold at wholesale in Seattle for \$2.10 per pound, and was sold by Alaska dealers to fishermen at \$2.35 per pound, today it costs wholesale \$3.80 per pound, and is sold by the Alaska dealers at from \$4.00 to \$4.20 per pound, and

WHEREAS, the price of materials used by the Alaska fishermen is almost prohibitive and entirely out of proportion to the price of their product and thereby prevents independent men from entering into this business,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska that the National Council of Defense be urged to ascertain the cause of the exorbitant prices of cotton and linen materials used in the Alaska fisheries, and to, if possible, take some action looking towards a rectification of the conditions that now exist.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Memorial be sent to the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the Senate April 3, 1919.

Passed the House April 7, 1919.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9

TO THE HONORABLE, THE PRESIDENT, SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, in its Fourth Legislative Session assembled, at Juneau, respectfully petition that Section 9 of the Act of Congress, of August 24, 1912, providing for the creation of a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer Legislative power thereon, and for other purposes (37 Stats. at large, 512, and Compiled Laws of Alaska, Sec. 416) be amended so as to authorize and empower the Legislature by general law to provide for the incorporation of private corporations and associations whose chief business may be without the Territory of Alaska.

Residents of Alaska who have furnished the capital for enterprises in foreign fields have been obliged at great expense and inconvenience to organize under the laws of the