

THE  
JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE  
of  
REPRESENTATIVES  
of the  
Second Legislative Assembly  
of the  
TERRITORY OF ALASKA

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HELD AT  
JUNEAU  
THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA  
BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1915,  
AND ENDING APRIL 29,  
1915

The Speaker appointed Day, Driscoll and Moran to wait on the Governor.

Mr. Shoup moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business. Motion carried.

Speaker appointed Shoup, Burns and Tansey to act as committee.

Mr. Shoup moved that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet at 2:00 p. m., Tuesday, March 2nd. Motion carried.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1,

By Mr. Coombs:

"Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Elwood Bruner, a Senator of the Territory of Alaska, from the Second Division thereof;

"Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator;

"Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House now adjourn."

Resolution adopted.

The House accordingly adjourned, to meet at 2:00 p. m., Tuesday, March 2nd.

BARRY KEOWN,

Clerk of the House.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,

Speaker of the House.

SECOND DAY.

House of Representatives,  
Juneau, Alaska, March 2, 1915.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, the Speaker, Hon. E. B. Collins, in the Chair.

The roll call showed all members present.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. C. E. Rennison.

Mr. Snow moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Motion carried.

A committee from the Senate, consisting of Senators Sulzer, Gaustad and Tanner, appeared on the floor and notified the House that the Senate was duly organized and ready for business.

The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive them in joint session.

Mr. Shoup moved that the House adjourn subject to the call of the Chair. Motion carried.

The Senate then appeared on the floor of the House. z

The Speaker appointed Mr. Shoup and Mr. Snow to escort the President of the Senate to the Chair.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session was called to order by Senator Sutherland, President of the Senate.

Roll call of the Senate, by the Secretary of the Senate, showed all present.

Roll of the House called by Clerk of the House. All present.

President Sutherland announced that the Governor's message had been received, and the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to read same.

Message read by Secretary of the Senate.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Second Legislative Assembly:

The organic Act creating a legislative assembly for Alaska does not require that the Governor shall address the Legislature upon convening in biennial session. Nevertheless, in conformity with established custom I have the honor to present for your consideration a brief resume of the condition of the Territory coupled with an expression of such views as to legislation and other matters as may prove of interest or value. This legislative session holds possibilities of unusual importance to the Territory. Upon the ability and foresight, the sincere and earnest application and co-operation of all concerned, will depend the success of your efforts to give to the people such constructive and remedial legislation as is needed at the present time, and which may be adequate for the upbuilding of our social and political fabric in the years immediately ahead of us. The law-abiding spirit prevailing among the people of Alaska necessitates very few laws to be passed by your body. The multiplication of laws does not make for good government, for I believe it is a truth that will be generally admitted that most, if not all, of the units that make up this Republic have too many laws. The repeal of some of the laws that we have on the statute books would prove a blessing to the people. The old idea that to best serve the people is to make more laws is obsolete. It is as obso-

lete as the doctrine that to create more taxes is of more benefit to the people that pay them.

Some of the laws passed by the First Legislative Assembly of Alaska need amendment in order to make them more workable and effective; and when this shall have been done I feel confident that such other laws as you may be called upon to enact will receive the most careful consideration before their adoption. A few good laws carefully considered and perfected, so far as it is possible for human skill and ability to do so, will be found much more advantageous to the people of the Territory than a mass of ill-considered and ill-digested legislation. In this connection it is well for us to consider that you are laying the foundation not alone for the present and future government of the Territory, but for a future State or States, and I need scarcely counsel you to do such work as you shall find to do, with wisdom and patriotism. You are called upon to legislate for the people of a magnificent territory of diverse geographic, climatic and other conditions; and to avoid friction and the creation of factional strife and discord will be a work that will call for the exercise of calm deliberation and accurate judgment. That government is best which promotes the welfare and happiness of its people. It is therefore necessary that those interested with the government should be familiar with every walk of human life. Without such knowledge it would be difficult to attempt to reconcile the divergent interests by which we must undertake to place the Territory in the front rank of industrial and commercial prosperity.

It is generally admitted that Alaska is entering upon a new era of industrial and commercial progress; dormant resources are to be brought into use; hitherto inaccessible regions are to be opened to the prospector, the miner, the farmer and the home-seeker, by means of railroads. This will bring increased population; industries will arise where now there are none; new towns will be built and new markets will be provided for our agricultural products. The products of many new mines of various kinds will go to swell our present output; our timber resources will be utilized, especially in the manufacture of wood pulp; our magnificent water powers will be developed and the electric power thus provided will be a potent factor not only in the development of our mining resources but in the production of many electro-chemical products. Our fisheries whose

output in money value now ranks well up to our production of gold and other precious metals, are capable of great expansion if they be properly conserved and their development encouraged along legitimate lines.

#### LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

The powers conferred upon the Territorial Legislature by the Organic Act passed by Congress and approved August 24, 1912, are in my opinion somewhat limited, and they should be enlarged. While there has been a diversity of opinion heretofore as to the powers conferred by the Organic Act upon the Legislature, it will probably be conceded that the limitations are such as to call for liberal enlargement at the hands of Congress so as to enable the Territory to work out its own destiny unhampered by unnecessary limitations. The Alaska Legislature under the creative act of Congress does not appear to enjoy the powers that were conferred upon many of the other Territories of the United States and under which they rose to the dignity of statehood; neither does it possess such powers as are enjoyed by the legislatures of Hawaii, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines; and it does not appear clearly, if a comparatively broad and comprehensive measure of self-government has been granted to the other Territories and possessions, why Alaska should be thus handicapped by severer limitations of authority. A "full territorial form of government" for Alaska was recommended by President Wilson in a message to Congress at the beginning of last year, and in view of the interest thus manifested in recommending increased power for the Territorial Legislature, your honorable body should take such steps as may in your judgment be required to secure from the Congress an enlargement of powers. I am not one of those who look forward to the speedy admission of Alaska as a State of the Union, for the reason that I am firmly of the belief that before statehood is achieved by the Territory a steady and persistent fight that will last for years must be made, because principally of the fact that Alaska occupies a unique geographic position with reference to the United States proper, and for other reasons which will be obvious.

#### TAXATION AND REVENUE.

An important question that confronts the Legislative Assembly at this time is the enactment of an adequate system of taxation and revenue; and to formulate a sim-

ple, workable and sound system of taxation and revenue will require the earnest thought of the Legislature. The revenue law passed by the first Legislative Assembly would undoubtedly have met the revenue requirements of the Territory, but it was rendered inoperative in December, 1913, first by an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, followed shortly thereafter by a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, both holding that the Legislature exceeded its powers by imposing duties upon certain Federal officials in connection with the collection of taxes. The immediate result was the drying up of the chief sources of revenue, with the exception of some taxes received from insurance companies and the Territorial tax on corporations collected through the office of the Secretary of the Territory. A few salmon canneries paid the taxes upon their products for the year 1913, the taxes thus paid having come from the smaller concerns doing business in the Territory. None of the larger corporations paid the tax, nor did any evince a disposition to do so. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that no material necessity of the Territory has suffered by reason of a paucity of revenue to defray running expenses.

The taxing power is one by virtue of which government determines the amount which a citizen shall pay into the public treasury and enforce payment if necessary. It is therefore a sovereign power. "The power to tax is the power to destroy and the power to keep alive." This idea should be borne in mind when the sources of taxation are being considered. To my mind the sources of taxation in Alaska upon which taxes may be laid for purposes of Territorial revenue are limited. There are, therefore, some well-known principles of taxation which it may be well to consider at this time and which may be stated as follows:

1. Citizens should contribute toward the support of government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective ability.
2. The tax each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary. The time of payment, the manner of payment, the quantity to be paid, ought all to be clear and plain to the contributor and every other person.
3. Every tax ought to be levied at the time or in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient to the contributor to pay it.
4. Every tax ought to be so contrived as to both take out

and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the people's treasury. A good system of taxation ought to provide for a self-acting increase in the revenue in proportion as wealth and population and the consequent demand of governmental expenditures increase. Those taxes are best which yield a steady calculable return, and that tax is best whose incidence can be foreseen by the legislator.

A poll tax was a feature of the revenue law enacted by the 1913 Legislature; but I am doubtful of the expediency of levying a tax of this kind inasmuch as it is a burden which weighs most heavily upon those who are least able to bear it, and in no State of the Union with which I am acquainted is this kind of a tax now levied. California by a constitutional amendment last Fall abolished this tax as unjust and inequitable.

The fisheries of Alaska, in my opinion, and I am speaking with especial reference to the salmon fisheries, do not pay a sufficient amount of taxes. The tax laid upon salmon canneries by the Federal Government is far from burdensome. The output of the salmon canneries alone is taxed, no tax being levied on the cod, halibut, herring, whale and other fisheries. Practically all of these fisheries are owned outside of the Territory, and it is but equitable that they should pay a fair tax for the privileges they enjoy. This is a matter that should receive your earnest attention to the end that these resources should contribute their share to the revenues of the Territory. The taxes so laid should not be burdensome, but they should be just, and in what manner they should be laid is a question for calm and unprejudiced deliberation. To seek out the other sources of taxation that are justly entitled to contribute to the revenues of the Territory will require time and ample consideration, and I have to suggest to you that you should begin as soon as possible to devise ways and means to meet the Territory's financial requirements for the next two years, to the end that a well-considered and fully matured taxation and revenue system shall be devised.

The receipts of the Territorial Treasurer's office from all sources from the inception of the office on July 28, 1913, to December 31, 1914, were \$115,398.59. The disbursements during the same period were \$42,312.82, leaving a balance to the credit of the Territory of \$73,085.77. Of the total receipts the sum of \$59,114.50 was received from the United States Treasury on account of the Alaska

forest reserves. The report of the Territorial Treasurer showing in detail the transactions of the department will be submitted to you. The chief item of expense has been the Alaska Pioneers' Home at Sitka, authorized by Act of the First Legislature. When it was seen that the Territory might not have sufficient funds to meet the obligations thus incurred, through the invalidating of the revenue law, the matter of securing appropriations from the Federal indigent fund, which is under the control of the Judges of the different judicial divisions, was taken up with these officials, and as a result appropriations have been received from that source for the support of the inmates from the respective divisions. The amount so received up to the end of the last calendar year was \$7,858.01. A statement of the operations of the Home, and the expense incurred in its maintenance, together with other information, will be laid before you through the report of the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Home.

I need not remind you that economy and efficiency in government are prime essentials for such an administration of public affairs as shall result in the benefits to the public that ought to be required and are reasonably expected. Efficiency should mean a capacity and training for doing coupled with the will to do. Such service applied to public business in order to accomplish the purposes of government for the public welfare ought to be satisfactory to all concerned.

#### CREATION OF OFFICES.

This Territory is but commencing its legislative history. Under existing conditions no elaborate or expensive governmental machinery is required, nor will it be until the population has substantially increased and more of our dormant resources have been developed. If at any time there be a surplus in the treasury it should be applied to public improvements, to aid in the settlement and development of the Territory, and not to the creation of offices that the needs of the Territory will not demand until a safe and certain revenue is provided and the growth of the Territory makes it imperative for the proper and efficient administration of its affairs. In this connection I may point out that the matter of creating the office of Attorney General for Alaska will no doubt come before you for consideration, and I have to advise you that a bill now before the Congress provides for this office, the salary and expenses attached to it to be paid from the Federal treasury.

This bill I am assured will become a law at the next session of the Congress, and pending its passage, I believe, it would be unwise for the Legislature to create such office, thus entailing a large annual charge upon the Territorial treasury which otherwise will be borne by the Federal Government. In the meantime such legal advice as may be needed or services required by the Territory may be provided for by a comparatively small appropriation. However, in this, as in all matters of legislation, you have your right in which it is not my intention or desire to interfere; the duties devolving upon me also may not need interference from you, but as far as it is possible for us, it is at least to be hoped that we shall work harmoniously for the common good.

Every individual member of the Legislature will be judged by his fruits and those, if there be any, who intend to accomplish too much for their own locality at the expense of others are reminded that some time their ambition may lead them into broader fields of operation, and their preferment will be based upon their records for broad-gauged consideration of all matters coming before them on the principles appertaining to the interests of human welfare.

#### AMENDING ORGANIC ACT.

After the Circuit Court of Appeal had decided against the validity of the Territorial revenue act, Congress was asked, through the Delegate from Alaska, to amend Section 11 of the Organic Act. The amendment was not passed and approved until August 29, 1914. It is in substance, as follows:

"That nothing in that act of Congress entitled 'An Act creating a Legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska and conferring legislative power thereon, and for other purposes,' approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, shall be so construed as to prevent the courts now existing or that may be hereafter created in said Territory from enforcing within their respective jurisdictions all laws passed by the Legislature within the power conferred upon it, the same as if such laws were passed by Congress, nor to prevent the Legislature passing laws imposing additional duties, not inconsistent with the present duties of their respective offices, upon the governor, marshals, deputy marshals, clerks of the district courts, and United States commissioners acting as justices of the peace, judges of probate courts, recorders, and cor-

oners, and providing the necessary expenses of performing such duties, and in the prosecuting of all crimes denounced by Territorial laws the costs shall be paid the same as is now or may hereafter be provided by act of Congress providing for the prosecution of criminal offenses in said Territory, except that in prosecutions growing out of any revenue law passed by the Legislature the costs shall be paid as in civil actions and such prosecutions shall be in the name of the Territory."

#### DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIAL FUNDS.

The funds of the Territory have been deposited with various banks, and interest is being received upon them at the rate of two per cent. per annum, the funds being deposited as "open accounts." The banks of deposit have in all cases given bonds to the Territory for the safeguarding of the moneys in their hands.

#### TERRITORIAL MINING LAW.

The Territorial mining law (Chapter 74, Session Laws of 1913) has been and still is, a subject of much discussion for and against. It is urged by some that this law is confiscatory in some of its provisions and therefore should be repealed; others assert with equally strong convictions that the law is sound in principle and should be retained with some minor amendments. You come direct from the people and your course should be guided by what you believe will confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. Mining is the leading industry of the Territory and every legitimate encouragement should be afforded it. To handicap any industry by unjust or repressive restrictions is inimical to development, and upon the development of its resources will depend the growth and prosperity of the Territory and the consequent welfare of its people.

The report of the Territorial Inspector of Mines will be submitted to you, together with a number of recommendations, including amendments to the act relating to the inspection of mines in the Territory, and making the payment of wages to miners more secure and certain.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

What are known as workmen's compensation or employers' liability laws have been enacted by the Federal government and in many states, and are being favorably considered everywhere. Whether the time has come when this Territory should provide legislation for such compensation

for industrial accidents, as may be considered just to both labor and capital, employer and employe, is a matter worthy of consideration, in view of our limited industries and the cost of administration that such law would entail. Of its advantages there can be no doubt, however, for in this way alone can the unfortunate employe, and sometimes the equally unfortunate employer, be protected from those who speculate upon the misfortunes of others. The subject must be approached in a spirit of fairness, with broad views of the dignity and importance of the laborer, aside from the labor that he performs, and also with a true conception of the rights of capital in its relation to industrial affairs. Each to a great extent, under our system of government, is dependent upon the other, but we must never forget the human equation. Money is for the use and support of the man; not to rule him. It is merely a measure of value, and those who have much of it should never be permitted to use it in such a way as to control the man, or the government which is established by him for his use and advancement.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

A law passed by the First session of the Legislature provides for an eight-hour day in all hard-rock and coal mines. This law I believe has been generally observed and has proved generally satisfactory. Under its operations placer mines are excepted, but there would seem to be no legitimate reason why the eight-hour day should not be extended to all kinds of underground and other mining. Speaking by and large, experience has demonstrated that a man who works eight hours a day will do as much work as he who works ten hours, and he will probably do it better.

#### ELECTIONS.

The need of a modified form of the Australian ballot system is imperative in this Territory. Under the present method many kinds of ballots are now used and it is frequently impossible for the voter to cast an independent ballot and maintain his sovereign right of citizenship. A simple, practical law that will meet present requirements is recommended. A law for the registration of voters in Territorial elections in all incorporated towns would be a logical concomitant of an improved ballot law.

In this connection I may be permitted to point out that a corrupt practices act would tend to promote purity of elections. Fortunately Alaska has been comparatively free from corruption in elections, but it has not been unknown.

Such a law should contain provisions making it a crime to pay workers to influence votes at the polls or any other place. The practice of having workers is merely a subterfuge to buy votes, and should not be tolerated. The expenses of candidates for elective offices in the Territory should be limited, and they should be compelled to render an itemized account of expenditures made in such elections.

#### PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Direct primaries, as I understand the term, mean providing a method by law by which the people may vote directly for the persons who may present themselves for nominations for various offices. This would do away with the objectionable convention methods that frequently prevail, and give the people an opportunity to vote directly for the prospective nominees of all political parties. The many widely scattered communities and the sparseness of population, together with the cost that would be entailed if a primary election law were enacted, may be considered as making such a law inadvisable at this time. The question, however, is submitted for your consideration.

#### TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS.

The system at present employed in the canvassing of the votes cast at elections for members of the Legislative assembly is far from satisfactory, and calls for amendment. The votes under the present law are canvassed at Juneau, the Governor, the Surveyor General and the Collector of Customs constituting the Board. Because of the remoteness of many of the voting precincts and the slowness and uncertainty of mail connection, more than three months must elapse before all the returns are received and the votes canvassed. As the Legislature meets in biennial session on the first Monday of March, manifestly most of the members-elect cannot receive their certificates of election at their home addresses; and where there is a close vote it may be impossible to determine who has been elected until all the votes are canvassed. If such a condition should arise much loss and inconvenience might result to men so situated. A better plan would be to have the votes canvassed in each of the four judicial divisions, and the clerk of the court, with two other residents of the division, to be appointed, say, by the judge of the district court, might constitute the canvassing board. I beg to point out, however, that as the Organic Act defines by whom such votes shall be canvassed, an amendment to it would be necessary in order to provide

for the creation of a new canvassing board. This matter also is submitted for your consideration.

#### SCHOOLS.

In the matter of schools Alaska is in a position that might be called anomalous. Three classes of schools are recognized, namely, those of incorporated towns, and which are maintained in part by moneys received from Federal liquor and other licenses and in part by local taxes; those outside of incorporated communities, and which are supported by moneys paid into what is known as the "Alaska Fund," controlled by the Federal treasury; and native schools, maintained by direct appropriation by Congress, and which are under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education. It is the former classes to which I direct your attention. In incorporated towns the appropriations for the maintenance of schools, as you are aware, are made by the town councils, and there is generally constant friction between the councils and the school boards. Besides there is seldom, if ever, money enough at the command of the school boards to provide increased school accommodations, if such be needed, as is frequently the case in growing towns. Under existing laws incorporated towns may not bond themselves for any purpose, hence the efficiency of the schools is hampered and the children are the direct and ultimate sufferers. This is a condition that calls loudly for immediate betterment, but, in my opinion, the relief demanded can be supplied only by Congress. In white schools outside of incorporated towns there are also plain and palpable defects in the law under which they operate that call for remedy. For instance, while these schools are nominally under the direction of the Governor, as ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, the school districts are created by the clerks of the court of the judicial divisions in which they are situated, and a school district once created can not be divided no matter what the necessities may be for such division. I beg to refer to my annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year 1914 as follows:

"There are a number of communities which are denied the privilege of educating their children because of an insufficient number of pupils of school age resident therein to entitle them to the establishment of schools. The present school law provides that there shall be at least 20 white children of school age in the community outside of incorporated towns before a school can be authorized. Some of these places have

from 10 to 15 children, but as the law is inflexible they are denied school privileges because the number in the community is less than that prescribed. I therefore wish to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that where there are 15 children of school age in a district they be not deprived of the great American heritage of education. Indeed, the number should be reduced to less than 15, provided that an average attendance of 10 can be maintained. The future of the Territory demands that its children shall receive educational advantages such as can only be provided by good schools. I again wish to point out that the allotment of a maximum sum of \$1,000, for the construction and equipment of a school house is altogether inadequate, and it should be increased to at least \$2,000, so that comfortable buildings may be provided.

"The Alaska school law in so far as it relates to white schools in incorporated towns and outside of incorporated communities should be revised in many particulars, with provisions for the creation of a board of education, a board of examiners, and the appointment of superintendents, together with an appropriation to defray the expenses of such boards and to pay the salaries of superintendents. If this were done the efficiency of the schools would be greatly increased, the standard raised, and a uniform course of study secured. Under the operation of the existing law the teachers of the various schools determine their own courses of study, which are, generally speaking, those of the states whence they came and with which they are more familiar. This system forbids almost entirely co-operation between the different schools of the Territory."

#### BANKING BOARD.

The Territorial Banking Act (Chapter 48, Session Laws of 1913), approved April 29, 1913, became effective July 28, 1913. Under this law the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory, and the Territorial Treasurer are constituted a banking board for the Territory. The board was formally organized on January 9, 1914. Under the law all Territorial banks must be examined at least once annually and reports of condition must be made four times each year. This work has been accomplished in a satisfactory way and the banks examined have been found generally in good condition. Five banks have been incorporated under the Territorial Act, and

there has been one liquidation but no failures. There are now twelve banks doing business under the Territorial law. Though a report from the Territorial Banking Board is not required under the provisions of the banking law, a report of the work of the board will be submitted to you at an early date.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

As I have already stated, I have mentioned but one or two sources from which revenue may be obtained, and I shall not submit an estimate of the amount of revenue necessary to be raised for Territorial expenses during the next two years. This will depend upon the number of laws passed and to be enforced, and the sources from which revenue may be derived is left to your wisdom to decide, but I may again urge the exercise of wise economy at this stage of the Territory's development. Small appropriations will be necessary for the enforcement of the health and quarantine law, the vital statistics law, the compulsory school attendance law, the juvenile court law, and for the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the cases arising out of the revenue law, and possibly a few other appropriations may be necessary, as occasion may develop.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

The desirability of a commission form of government for incorporated towns is presented for your consideration. This form of municipal government has found popular approval in the towns and cities in which it has been adopted. It is claimed that efficiency in municipal government is largely increased and the municipalities are more economically and honestly governed. This is a matter, however, that should be left to the municipalities to adopt or reject by popular vote, and if a law providing for such municipal government should be enacted provisions for a referendum should be made.

The regulation of public service corporations doing business within incorporated towns is a subject worthy of your consideration. I make this suggestion in view of the fact that a substantial growth may be reasonably expected of many of the towns of the Territory, and some provision will be needed for the regulation of public service corporations doing business therein. No extensive legal machinery should be required to make such work effective, as a commission for each incorporated town could be appointed by the town council or elected by the people to serve without pay, as the

duties of such commission would not be many or onerous.

In conclusion, I welcome you to the capital of the Territory, and I express the hope that your work may be satisfactory to yourselves and profitable to the people whom you represent. Let us, then, pledge our steadfast desire to help to serve the people of our great Territory. It is my desire to help and serve the people of Alaska ungrudgingly and unflinchingly. We are all pioneers of the Territory. We know it and we are at one with the aims and aspirations of the men and women who are the factors in its growth and development. The best years of my life have been spent in this Territory, and I would like to share our responsibilities with all the people of Alaska, and therefore invite their cooperation, their views, their help and their advice, to give the Territory the service for which we have solemnly dedicated our time and our abilities.

J. F. A. STRONG, Governor.

Motion by Senator Tanner that the message of the Governor be spread upon the records of this Joint Session. Motion carried.

Mr. Shoup moved that the Joint Session now adjourn. Motion carried.

The Joint Session then adjourned.

#### HOUSE SESSION.

The House resumed its regular session at 2:40 p. m. Roll call showed all present.

#### REPORT.

Mr. Speaker:

The Special Committee appointed to examine into and report upon the qualifications of applicants for clerical positions in the House, beg leave to report that we have found twenty-three applications on file, and after carefully considering the same with special reference to the ability of the various applicants, find those whose names are listed below to possess the required qualifications.

Undoubtedly there are many other competent persons among the applicants, but this committee has no means of ascertaining what experience and skill they possess.

The committee respectfully submits for the consideration of the House the names of:

O. A. Tucker, Juneau,  
Miss Elizabeth Heid, Juneau,  
Miss Rose Penglase, Doug'as  
Mrs. N. M. Eby, Cordova and Juneau,  
Miss Una J. Worth, Valdez,  
Mrs. Vera A. T. Zott, Juneau,  
Miss Eleanore Fahey,  
Miss Marie A. O'Brien,  
Miss Winnie Greninger,  
Miss Mattie O'Brien.

The last four named are stated to have had experience in State Legislatures.

This committee recommends that the positions of Doorkeeper and Watchman be filled by persons qualified to do stenographic work, and that these officers perform such duties as assistants to House Committees.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. SHOUP,  
W. W. GETCHELL,  
JOHN NOON,

Committee.

Mr. Burns moved that the report of the Select Committee be adopted. Motion carried.

Mr. Day moved that the House proceed to ballot upon applicants for the positions of Assistant Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Engrossing Clerk, Doorkeeper and Watchman, collectively, the five receiving the majority vote to be elected.

A ballot was taken, and Una J. Korth, Rose E. Penglase, Elizabeth M. Heid, Eleanore Fahey and Marie A. O'Brien, having received the majority vote of the House were declared elected to fill the following positions, said appointments to be in effect on and from March 1, 1915:

Marie A. O'Brien, Assistant Clerk,  
Eleanore Fahey, Engrossing Clerk,  
Elizabeth Heid, Enrolling Clerk,  
Rose E. Penglase, Doorkeeper,  
Una J. Korth, Watchman.

Oath of office was administered to the following: Frank Pierre, Marie A. O'Brien, Eleanore Fahey, Elizabeth Heid, Rose E. Penglase, Una J. Korth.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Introduced by Mr. Burns:

“Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the election of a Committee on Committees, to be composed of the Speaker and one member from each Division and the said Committee to nominate for election by the House all standing committees.”

Mr. Driscoll moved that Resolution No. 2 be adopted. Motion carried.

Mr. Moran moved that a recess of ten minutes be taken. Motion carried.

House reconvened at 3:50 p. m., Speaker Collins in chair.

Mr. Shoup moved that the House proceed to elect a Committee on Committees. Motion carried.

Mr. Heid nominated A. G. Shoup, as a member from the First Division.

Mr. Getchell nominated N. H. Coombs, as a member from the Second Division.