

Secretary of Alaska

Journal of the House of Representatives

OF THE

Territory of Alaska

EIGHTH SESSION

BEGUN AND HELD AT
JUNEAU, THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL
MARCH 7, 1927

Adjourned Sine Die, May 5, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH
Speaker

CASH COLE
Chief Clerk

Mr. Sundquist moved, seconded by Mr. Ross, that the Committee's Report be approved and adopted.

Roll call:

Yeas, 15.

Nays, 0.

Absent, 1.

And so the report was adopted.

The Speaker announced recess until the call of the gavel.

Pursuant to recess, the House was called to order at 11:45 o'clock A. M.

The Speaker announced he was about to sign the House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 and ordered the same to be transmitted to the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Office of the Governor,

Juneau, Alaska, March 8, 1927.

The Speaker of the House,
Alaska Territorial Legislature,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The appropriation for "Legislative Expenses, 1927" provides \$9,000 for printing and binding laws, printing and binding journals, statutes, purchase of supplies, printing of bills, reports, etc. In response to an inquiry, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior advises that since this appropriation is expendable under the direction of the Governor, all contracts should be made by him, based on competitive bids.

It is the desire of this office to conform to the wishes of your honorable body as to the quantity and nature of supplies required and we are ready to advertise for bids as soon as we are notified of your requirements.

For your information there is attached a list of the items ordered last year. Please specify the size of type desired.

Yours very truly,

GEO. A. PARKS,
Governor.

Mr. Ross called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that a committee should be appointed to act in conjunction with the Senate in arranging the hall for the joint session, Wednesday the ninth, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the Legislature would receive the Governor's Message.

Thereupon the Speaker named a committee, composed of Messrs. Benjamin, Sheldon and Scott, to act on behalf of the House.

Mr. Ross moved, seconded by Mr. Sundquist, that the House adjourn until 11 o'clock A. M., March 9, 1927.

CASH COLE,

Clerk of the House.

Approved:

SUMNER S. SMITH,

Speaker of the House.

THIRD DAY.

House of Representatives,

Juneau, Alaska, March 9, 1927.

The House met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Speaker, Sumner S. Smith, in the chair.

Roll call showed all members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Journal of the previous day read and approved.

The Speaker appointed a Committee, composed of Messrs. Sheldon and Grier, to invite the Senate to the House for the joint session and to escort them to the floor of the House.

Upon the arrival of the Senate members, the President was escorted to the chair by Mr. Sheldon.

Speaker Smith announced that President Howard would preside over the Joint Meeting.

JOINT MEETING.

The Joint Meeting was called to order by Senator Bartley Howard, President of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate, all members being present.

The President appointed a committee, composed of Messrs. Dunn and Benjamin to escort the Governor to the platform.

Invocation by the House Chaplain.

The President introduced his Excellency, the Governor of Alaska, George A. Parks.

Thereupon the Governor delivered the following message:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Legislature:

It is my pleasure, as well as a duty to meet you at the opening of this, the Eighth Biennial Session of the Legislature and address you on the conditions affecting the Territory since the session two years ago.

Improved conditions in the Territory are indicated by the increased production in the mines, fisheries and forests. Possibly there are some localities that are not as prosperous as they were two years ago, but this is inevitable in a Territory as large as ours, where so many communities are dependent for their support on the prosperity

of a single industry such as mining or fishing. So far as can be known at present there is no reason to believe that we should not anticipate substantial progress during the next biennium. At this time I believe that the welfare of the Territory demands a steadfast adherence to those policies which have proved to be successful rather than the inauguration of new and untried experiments.

In the two years that have elapsed since the Seventh Biennial Session of the Alaska Legislature, the Federal Government has conceived and adopted a policy designed to bring about the early development, on a large scale, of the potential water power and timber resources of the Territory. This policy has been well received and negotiations have advanced to the point where the Government, at the request of those interested in the manufacture of pulp and paper, is advertising for competitive bids for approximately ten billion feet of timber. The utilization of our forests and the development of our potential water power will require the investment of millions of dollars and those who have this capital must be assured that they will receive fair and impartial consideration before they will undertake to finance these projects. You are confronted with a grave responsibility because the successful culmination of the proposed development program may depend very largely on the results of your deliberations.

It is of the utmost importance to the welfare and future prosperity of Alaska that all sections should work in harmony. I am sure that cordial cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the government will do much to create confidence and good will throughout the Territory, and I shall do my part to establish and maintain such harmonious relations.

The stability of our institutions and the just distribution of taxation will be material factors in controlling all future development, hence you should exercise the greatest care in considering these matters so that there may be no just cause for apprehension on the part of those who seek investments in the Territory. One of the difficulties that interferes with efficient administration today is the multiplicity of governmental agencies that have been created from time to time. Alaska is fortunate in this respect. Our Territorial Government is simple, inexpensive, and sufficient for our needs in the immediate future. Your predecessors, confronted with the neces-

sity of providing the agencies necessary for the conduct of Territorial business, and realizing that simplicity and economy were essential to success, created all of the machinery that is necessary to care for the needs of the Territory. The procedure outlined by them followed established precedents and has stood the test of time. Such faults as may appear, or criticisms as may be made, cannot be charged to a lack of adequate agencies of government. The report of the auditors who have examined the accounts of the Territory show that the cost of administration is only six per cent of the total expenditures and I am sure that there is no necessity for increasing this.

Considered in their entirety, the laws of the Territory are well suited to the needs of a sparsely settled pioneer country, and your chief concern should be not to enact many new laws, but rather to consider how existing statutes may be improved.

Under our theory of government each citizen must assume certain responsibilities, not the least of these is the contribution of a just share to the support of our institutions. Every citizen and every industrial enterprise should be required to pay their quota of the funds necessary to defray the expenses of administration. This implies that taxation must be distributed so as not to impose an unjust burden on any individual or industry.

We are entering this biennium with a large balance in the Territorial Treasury and therein lies great danger. Sound economics demand that every industrial enterprise should maintain a surplus or reserve and that this fund shall be in proportion to the volume of business transacted. The Territory should be conducted as a business institution and we should at all times maintain a reasonable balance in the treasury, especially in view of the fact that our revenues are derived largely from industries that are subject to unusual fluctuations both in the quantity and the value of their products and since our taxes are assessed on these factors we must guard against contingencies that may arise as a result of decreased production. It is very easy to yield to the demand to spend public money and we are inclined to forget that public funds belong to the people and that they have not authorized their expenditure except for purposes necessary for the public welfare. The danger in an accumulated surplus lies in the tendency to make large appropriations for pro-

jects which would not be considered if the funds were not available. We as individuals cannot allow ourselves to indulge in our every inclination. We are compelled to adjust our expenditures to our income, and in so doing deny ourselves many things that seem desirable. What is true for the individual in this regard, applies equally to the Territory and appropriations should not be made merely because they seem to be desirable and beneficial unless they meet the further requirement of urgent public necessities. Basing appropriations on a surplus derived as ours has been is an unsound policy. Each expenditure this year creates a precedent and implies that similar appropriations will follow; ultimately this procedure must result in deficiencies or an increase in taxation. Confidence in the ability of the Territorial Government to balance the budget must be maintained, and this can be done by adhering to the established tax rate and so adjusting appropriations that they will be within the estimated normal revenue. Our present tax law will provide the Territory with all needed revenue provided there is not a marked increase in the annual appropriations.

The most perplexing questions confronting legislative bodies today center on the rising tide of taxation and this Legislature cannot achieve greater distinction than to be known as a body that controlled appropriations so that increased revenues were not necessary.

FINANCES.

Financially the Territory is in excellent condition. On January 1, 1925, there was \$211,068 in the Treasury and on December 31, 1926, this had been increased to \$553,321.48. The net cash balance on March 1, 1927 was \$992,254.23. A knowledge of the resources and probable revenues is essential in consideration of appropriation laws. The following table has been prepared from reports of the Territorial Treasurer and shows the revenue that has been derived during the past six years:

1921 and 1922.....	\$1,188,949.71
1923 and 1924.....	1,729,564.25
1924 and 1925.....	2,239,050.00

The condition of the Territorial Treasury now is similar to that of 1917 when the payment of disputed taxes increased the available balance on January 1, 1918 to about \$840,000 and it is significant to note that for the

succeeding four years the expenditures exceeded the annual revenues and the deficiencies were cared for by the surplus of 1917. Again in 1923 the expenditures exceeded the revenues. You will be given a statement showing the estimated annual income of the Territory based on the present tax rates. This has been compiled from the records in the office of the Treasurer. The details of the statement are not essential here, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that the total estimated revenues from Territorial sources will be about \$950,000 per annum.

DEFICIENCIES.

The expenditures during the biennium have been kept within the appropriations. Apparently there will be a deficiency of about \$2,000 in the fund for tuition of pupils outside incorporated school districts. In addition to the foregoing a deficiency of \$2,340 has existed in this same fund since the last biennium and provision should be made for taking care of this. The appropriation for bounties on wolves was exhausted sometime ago and there are outstanding claims of approximately \$7,500 chargeable to this fund. Information has been received which indicates that the coyotes and wolves are increasing at an alarming rate in certain districts and there may be danger of extermination of the wild game unless strenuous measures are adopted for the destruction of these predatory animals. The present bounty law does not differentiate between wolves and coyotes, hence the same bounty is paid for each although in most states the bounty on wolves is five or ten times as much as it is for coyotes. The law should be amended to meet the existing conditions.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Health conditions throughout the Territory have been good. In some localities contagious diseases appeared and it was necessary to establish quarantines. Influenza appeared in many localities but in only two districts did it reach the epidemic stage. Fort Yukon and Rampart reported 323 and 81 cases, respectively. Nome reported 43 cases of diphtheria. Early in 1926 it was deemed advisable to take precautionary measures to prevent if possible the importation of smallpox. As a result of the quarantine only three cases of smallpox appeared in the Territory. Having in mind the serious epidemics of the past and the inadequate provisions that were made

to care for them, the Health Board decided to distribute smallpox vaccine and diphtheria anti-toxin throughout the Territory and as a result of this policy vaccine and anti-toxin are available in most of the larger communities. Early in the biennium conferences were held between Territorial officials, the U. S. Public Health Service and those who employ large numbers of non-resident laborers, and as a result it was possible to arrange for physical examinations of nearly all employees before they embarked for Alaska. The beneficial results of this policy were apparent in the improved condition in the health of the personnel employed in the fisheries, and it is hoped that it may be continued during the coming biennium.

EDUCATION.

The growth and improvement in the Territorial schools is most gratifying. There has been an increase in the number of schools, in school enrollment, in the teachers employed, and in the activities undertaken. The development of extra curricular activities as represented by school orchestra, bands, glee clubs, newspapers and sports is worthy of particular mention. We have in Alaska a dual system of public schools. The Bureau of Education maintains 86 schools supported by funds from the Federal Government, while the Territory, through the Commissioner of Education supervises the work of 80 schools. The funds for the Territorial schools are derived from three sources: appropriations from the Territorial Treasury, municipal taxes, and 25 per cent of the Alaska Fund. Under the law the latter amount is expended through the Office of the Governor but in the interest of a uniform school system the supervision is delegated to the Commissioner of Education.

In 1926 the Federal Bureau of Education maintained 86 schools with 174 teachers and an enrollment of 3,703 pupils. The cost of operation and maintenance amounted to about \$437,000. During the same period the Territorial Department of Education supervised 80 schools with a staff of 211 teachers and an enrollment of 4,353 pupils at a cost of about \$493,000. The total cost of the public school system to the Territory represents 53 per cent of the total expenditures. In other words more than half the revenues of the Territory are expended for the support of the public schools. No one questions the wisdom of these expenditures. It is our duty to provide

free education for the children to the end that they may become useful citizens capable of assuming their rightful place in the affairs of the nation. However, we must remember that this is only one phase of our development and it should not be over-expanded to the detriment of other necessary functions. The schools of Alaska compare favorably with similar schools in the United States. We provide schools in localities where there is an enrollment of 10 pupils, and in certain cases where there are children residing outside, but adjacent to incorporated towns we furnish transportation and pay tuition for them so that they may have the benefit of better facilities afforded by the larger schools. Moreover in exceptional cases schools are provided in isolated localities where the enrollment is less than that required for the creation of a school district.

During the biennium 8 new school buildings were erected outside incorporated towns. One of these at Kenai was provided for by special legislation. Considerable difficulty was encountered in arranging for the construction of this building because of the isolated location and the failure of contractors to bid on the contract. In the future where buildings of this kind are authorized by special appropriation, it will facilitate the work if the Commissioner of Education is authorized to delegate the erection of the building to the Territorial Road Board.

Citizenship night schools were maintained in 11 communities during the biennium. The total enrollment for the two terms was 656 representing 31 nationalities, and the total cost was \$7,290. The chief purpose of these schools is that of instructing foreigners in the fundamentals of United States history and government and the English language. Cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Naturalization enables the Commissioner of Education to furnish Federal citizenship text books to students. The results obtained by these schools amply justify their existence.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF MINES.

The success of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines has exceeded the expectations of its most optimistic supporters. It has emerged from the experimental stage and taken its place as a permanent institution. Residents of the Territory have been slow to recognize its advantages and appreciate the opportunities

offered to those who seek higher education. Each year the enrollment increases and students from the remote sections of the Territory are availing themselves of its facilities. All reasonable requests for assistance from this institution should receive your sympathetic consideration.

PIONEERS' HOME.

The report of the Superintendent of the Pioneers' Home at Sitka will be transmitted to you by the Board of Trustees. This institution is carefully managed and although the enrollment increased, the expenditures did not exceed the appropriation as augmented by the contributions from outside sources. The last Territorial Legislature appropriated \$87,000 and receipts from other sources amounted to \$10,682, in all \$97,682. The residents in the Home are comfortably housed, well fed, and receive excellent care from the staff. Additional buildings and repairs were authorized in 1925 and now the institution can care for 110 patients. There are 96 pioneers in the Home at the present time.

A special appropriation of \$2,000 was authorized for the purchase of an X-ray machine. Careful inquiry disclosed that a machine suitable for all requirements could be obtained for less than half of the original appropriation. This resulted in a saving of more than \$1,000. The special appropriation of \$4,000 which provided for the construction of a road from the Pioneers' Home to the cemetery was not expended until this year because of the difficulties experienced in acquiring a new cemetery site. The road is practically completed and the cemetery is available for use of the Home. The appropriation of \$1,500 for clearing the cemetery site was not expended and should be continued this year.

At this time I wish to make acknowledgement of the valuable service rendered by other members of the Board and to recommend that an allowance be made for the salary of the resident member, on whom falls the burden of meeting and caring for aged pioneers, while they are in Juneau en route to the Home. This service requires considerable time and necessitates meeting boats at all hours. I am sure that many of the pioneers in the Home will testify to the cheerful assistance they have received. The estimated cost for maintaining the institution for the next two years is \$96,000.

RELIEF AND PENSIONS.

Approximately 16 per cent of the expenditures during the last biennium were incurred for relief and destitution, care of dependent children, pensions, and support of the Pioneers' Home. This is characteristic of the generosity of Alaskans and is most commendable. We should make every effort to provide for the pioneers and those who because of adversity require assistance, however the Pension Board views with grave concern the rapid rise in the annual pension roll. We feel that we would be remiss in our duty if we did not call the matter to your attention. Beginning in 1915 with an appropriation of \$20,000 the expenditures have increased until in 1925 \$120,000 or six times the original amount, was appropriated. The following table shows the increase in disbursements for pensions since 1921:

1921.....	\$14,779.25
1922.....	19,427.75
1923.....	26,965.25
1924.....	29,499.50
1925.....	45,123.69
1926.....	57,193.49

Obviously if the pension roll shall continue to increase as it has in the past, appropriations will be needed which will seriously tax the ability of the Territory to pay. At the present time there are 211 men and 34 women on the pension roll and the quarterly expenditure amounts to \$15,700.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Several months ago it was ascertained that the appropriation for the care of dependent children would be exhausted before the end of the biennium unless expenditures were reduced. Accordingly the Boards of Childrens Guardians were notified that they should not incur new obligations unless they could provide funds by reducing existing allowances. After carefully reviewing their records and reexamining all of the cases it was possible to bring the expenditures within the limits of the appropriation. At the present time 80 children are being cared for at a cost of about \$1,250 per month. The appropriation for the next biennium should be increased to \$40,000.

TERRITORIAL FISH COMMISSION.

The report of the Territorial Fish Commission will be sent to you within a short time. An effort has been made to show the results that have been achieved and the cost of each operation. It is the desire of the Commission to furnish an accurate report of all activities so it may serve as a guide in determining the future policy of the Territory in the conduct of the hatcheries. This report should receive careful consideration and if it shall appear to your satisfaction that the results justify a continuation of the present policy, then an appropriation should be made to carry on the work.

During the last legislative session \$3,500 was appropriated for experimental work in the attempt to destroy hair seals inhabiting the Copper River Delta. The details of the operations are set forth in the reports. That these animals destroy large numbers of food fish seems to be generally admitted and other countries are attempting to find some effectual method of destroying them. We have petitions from other districts in Alaska requesting assistance similar to that given to the Copper River area. The results of the operations seems to indicate that it is almost impossible to devise a method for wholesale destruction and that the cost per seal destroyed is about \$3. I believe that much better results would be achieved if a bounty is offered for each hair seal killed in or adjacent to known fishing areas. This plan seems to give the best results in other regions and we would be very sure of the number of seals destroyed. It has the further advantage that there will be no overhead expense to the operation.

RESCUE AND RELIEF OF LOST PERSONS.

January 1, 1927, there remained \$6,394 out of the appropriation of \$10,000. Since that time expenditures have been authorized which probably will reduce the balance to about \$6,000. The average yearly disbursements from this fund during the past ten years have been about \$3,500. The maximum was reached in 1922 when about \$5,500 was expended. It is impossible to estimate the amounts that will be necessary to carry out the provisions of this law, especially in view of the fact that each year the Territory is the mecca of many hunting and exploring expeditions, and travel to isolated districts is increasing, however an appropriation of \$10,000 should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the law.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTION.

There are two special funds provided for the Relief of Destitution. One of these is disbursed by the Governor's Office under the provisions of Chapter 45, Session Laws of 1919, and the other is disbursed by Federal Judges under the provisions of Chapter 78, Session Laws of 1923. The latter fund is apportioned to the four Judicial Divisions according to the population. During the last biennium the funds in the First and Fourth Divisions were almost exhausted while a balance of about \$4,000 was available in each of the other Divisions. The total appropriation is sufficient but I believe it would be good administration to provide that if an emergency shall arise in a Division where the funds have been exhausted and there is a balance in one of the other Divisions, a portion of the available funds may be transferred to meet the emergency.

ROADS.

Under the present road law Territorial funds are expended under cooperative agreement with the Federal road building agencies. This permits the expenditure of a large part of Territorial funds for local projects, since the major projects are cared for by Federal agencies. This arrangement has proved to be very satisfactory and economical and it should be continued for the present. March 1, 1927 the Bureau of Public Roads created a separate district for Alaska and this will greatly facilitate cooperation with that organization. Recently a plan was adopted which provides for a comprehensive survey of possible trail routes in the National Forests. When these surveys are completed a construction program will be suggested that ultimately will provide trails or low type roads along the principal coastal rivers. The law creating the Territorial Road Board designates the Surveyor General as one member of the Board. The office of the Surveyor General was abolished and the office of the Secretary of Alaska created with the former Surveyor General as Secretary. The law should be amended accordingly.

The airplane landing fields authorized by the last Legislature have contributed materially to the development of aviation, especially in the interior of Alaska. This service has become well established and affords rapid and safe transportation to remote districts. It is impossible to estimate the value of aviation in the development of

the Territory, but it is of interest to note the progress that has been made in the last two years. Twenty-five landing fields were constructed outside of incorporated towns in the Second and Fourth Divisions and two commercial aviation companies with headquarters at Fairbanks have been engaged in transporting passengers and express. Reports received show that they have made 269 trips on which they have traveled 95,000 aerial miles, transporting 415 passengers and 16 tons of express. During this time they have not had any serious accidents that resulted in loss of life. I believe that the expenditures for landing fields have been justified by the results achieved and recommend that the authority to divert a portion of the road appropriations for the construction of landing fields should be continued.

The Federal appropriations expire June 30 of each year and in view of the cooperative agreements between the Territory and the Federal road building agencies, it is believed that the work of the Territorial Road Board will be greatly facilitated if Territorial road appropriations are extended to June 30 each year. This will permit an accurate accounting and the adoption of programs that will run concurrently with the Federal work.

MINING.

Mining seems to be reviving and every effort should be made to encourage the industry to the end that the Territory may again be one of the foremost in the production of minerals. During the biennium there was a slight increase in the production of gold and silver and a decrease in the production of copper. The older methods of placer mining have been superseded by modern machinery in some districts and we may expect an increased production in the future.

MINING INSPECTION.

The existing arrangements whereby the Territorial Mine Inspection is performed by the Supervising Mining Engineer of the Bureau of Mines, is satisfactory and results in a saving of Territorial funds. Valuable assistance has been rendered to miners and prospectors by the engineers employed under the cooperative agreement provided for by the last Legislature. A majority of the placer camps were visited and the operators and miners

were given the benefit of expert advice. More than 150 lode prospects were examined, samples were taken and assayed, geological sketches were prepared and all of this information placed at the disposal of the owners of the properties. This work contributes to the development of the Territory and should be continued.

LIVESTOCK.

During previous bienniums it has been customary to have but one inspection of dairy cattle each time there were many infected animals and the cost to the Territory for reimbursing the owners was considerable. The matter was taken up with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and it was decided hereafter to inspect the principal dairy herds annually. It is believed that an annual inspection will contribute materially to the improvement of the herds and since the health of the consumer depends on the quality of milk, frequent inspections are essential. The appropriation of \$10,000 is sufficient to allow yearly inspections and accordingly this amount is requested for the coming biennium.

SITKA MEMORIAL.

The American Legion has suggested that a bronze tablet or some other appropriate memorial should be placed in Sitka to commemorate the transfer of Alaska from Russia and to mark the place where the first American flag was raised in the Territory. This is a meritorious suggestion and I am heartily in favor of the plan.

HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Historical Museum and Library enjoyed a most successful year. Conveniently located, it is accessible to all visitors, and is a most valuable asset to the Territory. Many new specimens were contributed during the biennium; arrangements must be made to care for these exhibits, and a small increase in the appropriation is desired.

CODIFICATION OF LAWS.

There are seven volumes of Territorial laws and this session of the Legislature will add one more. The supply of the earlier volumes is exhausted and the cost of re-printing will be considerable. Each Legislature adds new laws and amends many of the old ones so that it

is necessary for each officer to have a complete set of the laws if he is to discharge his duties in an efficient manner. A codification of the laws seems advisable, and if it meets with your approval arrangements should be made to have the code prepared for submission to the next Legislature.

PUBLICITY.

Approximately 10,000 descriptive booklets were distributed from the Office of the Governor during the biennium. Early in 1926 the available supply of these booklets was exhausted and 8,000 new ones were printed. About 1,000 of these remain. The booklet is listed in the catalog of the American Library Association and every mail brings a request for additional copies. It is believed that this publicity more than justifies the cost and an appropriation is requested to continue the work for the next biennium.

The law directs that an audit of the Treasurer's books shall be made by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. This has been complied with and the report shows the fiscal affairs of the Territory to be in excellent condition.

The Session Laws of 1925 provided appropriations to aid shipping in Cook Inlet along the shores of the Seward Peninsula and the Alaska Peninsula. The proposals were duly advertised but bids were received for only one route from St. Michael to Kotzebue, and accordingly the other appropriations were not expended.

The American Legion has invited the school children throughout the Territory to submit designs for a Territorial Flag and when the best designs are selected they will be presented to you for consideration with the recommendation that one be adopted as the Territorial emblem.

Reports of Territorial officials submitted to you cover in detail their work during the biennium. A careful examination of these is recommended with due consideration for the suggestions made therein. From time to time as occasion may require other communications will be sent to you.

In concluding I wish to state that the Governor's Office is ready and willing to aid and facilitate your work throughout the Session. I sincerely hope and am indeed confident that your first and only consideration in your deliberations will be for the future welfare of Alaska.

Senator Jensen moved, seconded by Mr. Gaffney, that the Legislature extend a vote of thanks to the Governor for his presentation and deep study given to the Territorial affairs.

Benediction by the Senate Chaplain.

The President announced the adjournment of the Joint Meeting.

IN THE HOUSE.

House called to order by call of the gavel immediately after the adjournment of the Joint Meeting, all members being present.

Mr. Sundquist moved, seconded by Mr. Grier, that the Governor's Message be spread in full upon the Journal.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Ross, Mr. Sundquist changed his motion to read that the Governor's Message be printed in the Journal but not to be included in the daily advance sheets. Motion carried.

Mr. Paul moved, seconded by Mr. Sundquist, that the House adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M., March 10, 1927.

CASH COLE,
Chief Clerk.

Approved:

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

FOURTH DAY.

House of Representatives,

Juneau, Alaska, March 10, 1927.

The House met pursuant to adjournment at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Speaker, Sumner S. Smith, in the chair.

The roll call showed all members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Journal of the previous day read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Communication from the Governor, presenting to the House a number of charts showing the relation of annual receipts and disbursements.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Transmitted by them for the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., relative to a Concurrent Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, inviting the cooperation of the several states and territories of the United States with the United States Commission for the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Federal Relations.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

In the House.

By Mr. Sundquist.

Memorial No. 1, the text of which urges upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of extending the Nome-Shelton tramway and related road work, the