

Repairs to buildings and furniture (state in detail):

.....
.....
.....

\$.....
\$.....

Rent (if building not owned) \$..... per.....

School supplies (state articles in detail):
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

\$.....

Incidentals (state in detail):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

\$.....

Total expenditures.....

\$.....

Balance unexpended at end of school year, and transferred to new Treasurer

\$.....

\$.....

Respectfully yours,

.....

Treasurer..... School District.

FORM OF SWORN STATEMENT.

(To be executed in case any item in above statement of expenditures is not accompanied by individual receipt.)

I do solemnly swear that the account rendered herein is a full, true and accurate statement of my receipts and expenditures as Treasurer of the.....
School District.

.....

Treasurer, School District.

N O T I C E .

The particular attention of School Treasurers is called to the attached circular letter, for Treasurers or their Bondsmen will hereafter be held strictly responsible for any and all expenditures of public money which are forbidden by the regulations contained therein.

JUNEAU

REGULATIONS CONCERNING EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS OUTSIDE
OF INCORPORATED TOWNS!

Juneau, December 20, 1911.

To all Clerks, Treasurers and Directors:

After the date of this circular, in settling the accounts of school treasurers, only the following expenditures will be approved by this office, in connection with the holding of school elections;

1. Regular legal fee for affidavit of Posting Notice of School Election.
2. Regular legal fee for administering oath of office, with certificate, of judges of election (one oath for the three judges).
3. Regular legal fees for administering oath of office, with certificate, each to the Clerk, Treasurer and Director.
4. Justification of Treasurer's bond before Commissioner or notary.

No expenditure for PRINTING BALLOTS OR NOTICES OF ELECTION or for ADVERTISING SCHOOL ELECTION IN NEWSPAPERS will be approved.

No expenditure for remuneration of judges of election or their meals while serving as such judges will be approved.

~~Expenditures for telegraphing or telephoning will be allowed~~ only in case the Treasurer submits an explanation showing the urgent necessity of such telegraphing or telephoning.

No expenditure will be approved for the payment of any premium on any surety or other bond.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA

Office of the Governor
ex-officio
Superintendent of Public Instruction

JUNEAU

REGULATIONS CONCERNING EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS OUTSIDE
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No expenditure will be approved for the payment of any premium on any surety or other bond.

No expenditure for rent of school building will be allowed in districts where such rental was not approved by this office when passing upon the regular estimates of the Board; or in districts where a building is already owned by the government.

No expenditures, except minor amounts appropriately included in the annual estimates under the head of Incidentals, will be allowed unless such expenditures were specifically named in the annual estimates. (Repairs to building or grounds must not be made from the funds estimated and approved for other purposes, or, in fact, from any fund except the regular Repairs fund.) The several amounts itemized in the Annual Estimates must be used only for the purpose indicated in the several headings which appear on the estimate blanks.

Expenditures in excess of the regular legal fees of commissioners or notaries, or for any purpose herein prohibited by regulation, will be disallowed and the Treasurer held responsible, under his bond, for any such irregular expenditure.

The following are the legal fees, as prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States, covering the allowable expenses of school elections:

In First Judicial Division.	In Other Judicial Divisions.
-----	-----
<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>

3-
Bridford 3.50 5.25

Execution of Treasurer's bond
before legal officer

0.50

$\frac{1.50}{4.00}$

0.75

$\frac{.75}{6.00}$

Total

Respectfully yours,

Walter E. Clark

Governor, ex-officio Super-
intendent of Public Instruction.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EX-OFFICIO SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JUNEAU

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION,
AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION
OF SCHOOLS OUTSIDE OF INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Juneau, January 20, 1911.

To all Clerks, Treasurers and Directors of School Boards:

To ensure the orderly and economical administration of the Schools outside of Incorporated Towns in Alaska, provided for in Act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, the following Regulations are promulgated by the Ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction:

"SCHOOL YEAR" AND LENGTH OF SCHOOL SESSION.

Regulation 1. By "school year" is meant the total period during which the school is maintained out of funds apportioned by the Governor of Alaska for the school expenses of that year. "School year" does not correspond to "calendar year," but usually comprises a part of two calendar years.

Regulation 2. It is expected (and as a rule it will be required) that the school year shall begin (that is, the school shall actually open) in September and end in May or June. This assumes that a nine-months' school is held. In any event the school year should not be regarded as beginning before July 1; the end of the school year will vary, according to the number of months of school arranged for by the local boards, and according to the intervening vacations at Christmas and Easter.

Regulation 3. In case it is desired to have the school in session in any given district chiefly in the summer season, instead of chiefly in the winter season, this can be arranged by the school board. But the beginning of such a school year for purposes of computing estimates and rendering Treasurers' final accounts should be regarded as not earlier than July 1, whether school is in session at the time or not. It is urgently recommended, wherever local conditions make it possible, that school sessions begin in July, August or September—the latter

month preferred. By this arrangement, ample time is given between the April election and the opening of the new school session to secure approval of election papers, annual estimates and necessary funds from Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

Regulation 4. A new school election must be held in each school district each year, and every election is required to be held on or about the second Monday in April. In case of efficient service and a willingness to remain in office, it is earnestly recommended that Treasurers be **re-elected** in all of the school districts.

Regulation 5. The notice of each school election, the certificate of such election, the oaths of office of the newly-elected officers, and the new bond of the Treasurer (whether the old Treasurer is re-elected or not) must be sent to the Clerk of the Court for approval—in the same way as was done when the first school election was held. A new bond of the Treasurer is required to be submitted to the Clerk of the Court each year, after the April election.

WHAT TO DO IMMEDIATELY AFTER SCHOOL ELECTION.

Regulation 6. Immediately after each April school election: (a) The old Board shall hand to the Board just elected a copy of this Circular, and the members of the newly-elected Board shall be governed thereby. The old Board shall continue to conduct the school for the remainder of the then current school year—if the final school session has not already ended—but the old Board shall not submit estimates for the new school year (to begin in July, August or September) but leave that duty to the newly-elected Board.

(b) Immediately after the April school election the new Board (although they will not be fully qualified until later) shall confer with the old Board (if necessary) and shall submit to the Governor of Alaska detailed estimates for the expense of maintaining the school during the new school year to begin in July, August or September. Blanks for that purpose are sent herewith.

(c) Immediately after the April school election, the new Board shall forward to the Clerk of the Court for approval all the papers in the matter of the school election required by law, including the bond of the newly-elected Treasurer. Immediate action is required, in order that there may be no delay in obtaining funds for the new school year.

(d) Immediately after the April school election, in order to facilitate the rendering of estimates by the new Board, the old Board shall inform the newly-elected body as to the estimated expense of completing the school year then in progress, (if the final session has not already ended), and also the estimated balance of funds belonging to the school district which will be in the hands of the old Treasurer at the end of the school year then in progress. This is to assist the newly-elected Board in making estimates for the new year.

(e) In case of delay whereby the new Board elected in April has not been notified of the approval of the election papers by the Clerk of the Court, and the approval of the new bond of the Treasurer, before the time when it is necessary to open the new term of school, the old Board shall act until the new Board qualifies. (See section 5, Act approved January 27, 1905.)

OTHER DUTIES OF BOARD.

Regulation 7. School Boards are required to make an annual report to the Governor of Alaska, at the end of each school year, covering the matters stated on the accompanying blank described by the heading "Annual Report of the School Board for the.....School District." It is preferred that the accompanying form and no other be used for these reports.

Regulation 8. Any increase in estimates must be explained fully.

Regulation 9. The expenditures in any school year must on no account exceed the amount of the advance estimates.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL TREASURERS.

Regulation 10. Immediately after the April school election, the newly-elected Treasurer shall execute his bond and cause it to be sent to the Clerk of the Court for approval.

Regulation 11. Upon receiving official notification that his bond has been approved, or at the end of the school year which was in progress at the time of his election (and not earlier), the new Treasurer shall exhibit such notification to the outgoing Treasurer, whereupon the latter shall turn over to him all the school funds left in his possession unexpended at the end of the school year, and shall receive a receipt therefor. The new Treasurer shall then notify the Governor of Alaska that he has received such funds, and state the amount.

Regulation 12. Upon surrendering his office and the unexpended funds to the new Treasurer, the outgoing Treasurer shall immediately render to the Governor of Alaska a detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures of his office for the school year then ended.

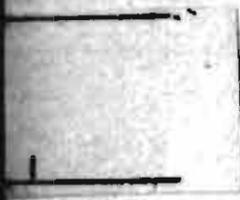
Regulation 13. Henceforth, beginning with date of receipt of this Circular, school treasurers shall render with the statement of their receipts and expenditures, as provided in Regulation 12, individual receipts from all persons, firms and corporations furnishing materials or rendering services to the school district, the total amount of such receipts corresponding to the total expenditures as shown in his report. If in rare cases it is absolutely impracticable to render a receipt for some particular service or materials, the Treasurer may obviate this difficulty by attaching to his financial statement to the Governor the following sworn statement which, if a notary public is resident in the district, should be acknowledged before him: "I do solemnly swear that the account rendered herein is a full, true and accurate statement of my receipts and expenditures as Treasurer of the..... School District during the school year ended June 30, 191...

.....
Treasurer, School District."

If the Treasurer desires to keep a set of individual receipts for the files of his office, he should require receipts for services and materials to be given in duplicate. This simple system of auditing is deemed essential in disbursing public moneys aggregating upwards of \$50,000 per annum. Treasurers' bondsmen will not be formally released until these conditions have been complied with, and the treasurers' accounts approved by the Governor of Alaska.

Regulation 14. While as liberal a policy as possible will be sanctioned by this office, school boards will be required to exercise the same principles of economy in rendering school estimates and making expenditures thereunder as would be the case if the schools outside of incorporated towns were being supported by direct local taxation under plenary local authority.

WALTER E. CLARK,
Governor, and Ex-officio Superintendent
of Public Instruction.



December 9, 1914.

14-3

J. J. Reagan, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
Ketchikan, Alaska.

Sir:

I enclose herewith carbon copy of a letter this day addressed to the Ketchikan School Board, in respect to the complaint of Mr. John B. Olefson of that place, that the Board refuses his children admittance to the public school. It would seem, from the statements made by Mr. Olefson, as quoted in the letter to the Board, that his children are entitled to admission to the school. Pending the receipt of the Board's reply it occurs to me that possibly you or one of your assistants can make a quiet investigation with a view to corroborating Mr. Olefson's statements as to his mode of living, location of home with reference to the natives, etc., so that this office may be the better informed and in a position to take proper action, if any shall be necessary, when the Board's reply is at hand. If you can arrange to do this, and give this office the benefit of the information obtained, it will be appreciated. In his letter Mr. Olefson refers to Mr. J. C. Barber, Superintendent of the Citizens Light and Power Company, of Ketchikan, as to his character.

Respectfully yours,

Acting Governor and ex officio
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ref

December 9, 1916.

14-3

Mr. John E. Olefsen,
Ketchikan, Alaska.

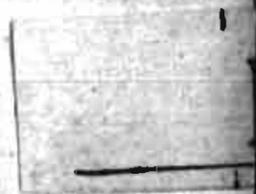
Dear Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 2d instant, addressed to the Governor, with the enclosures accompanying same, in respect to the refusal of the school board of the incorporated town of Ketchikan to admit your children to the school.

This matter is being taken up with the Ketchikan School Board, and as soon as its reply is received you will be further advised. From the statements made by you it would appear that your children should be admitted to the school, but it is only fair to the School Board that their side of the controversy should be given this office, and, in fact, no action can well be taken until the Board's statement has been received.

Respectfully yours,

Acting Governor and ex officio
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



COPY

Ref. School

*Copy in File #14-1 and in Kasaan School
District Report for 1915-16*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Education
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1916

Mr. W. W. Shorthill,
Secretary to the Governor,
Juneau, Alaska

My dear Mr. Shorthill:

Replying to your letter of January 12, I have today
sent the following telegram:

Strong, Governor,
Juneau, Alaska

United States school building, Kasaan, is hereby
formally transferred to your control as ex officio
superintendent public instruction, on conditions
your letter September twenty-nine, nineteen fifteen.

I beg to state that Governor Strong's letter of
September 29, 1915, was regarded as his acceptance of the
United States public school building at Kasaan, and on that
account no further action was taken in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

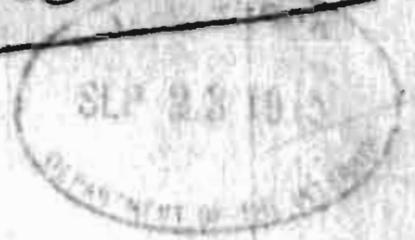
D-39315

September 21, 1915.

The Honorable,

See File #125

The Secretary of the Interior.



Sir:

My opinion has been requested as to the validity and effect of the acts of the legislature of Alaska, approved April 29, 1915, entitled "An Act to provide for a uniform system of schools for the Territory of Alaska," referred to herein as Alaska Act No. 1; and "An act to amend Section 324 of Chapter 2 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska," referred to as Alaska Act No. 2.

The government of the Territories of the United States belongs, primarily, to Congress; and secondarily, to such agencies as Congress may establish for that purpose. During the term of their pupilage as Territories, they are mere dependencies of the United States. Their people do not constitute a sovereign power. All political authority exercised therein is derived from the General Government.

It is, indeed, the practice of the government to invest these dependencies with a limited power of self-government as soon as they have sufficient population for the purpose. The extent of the power thus granted depends entirely upon the organic act of Congress in each case, and is at all times subject to such alterations as Congress may see fit to adopt. (Snow v. United States, 13 Wall., 317, 319).

A territorial law is therefore without force and effect if it conflicts with a federal statute, unless its enactment was authorized by Congress. National Bank v. Yankton County (101 U.S., 129, 135); Mormon Church v. United States, (136 U.S., 1, 4); Thompson v. Utah (170 U. S., 343, 348).

D-39315

An answer to the question before me calls, therefore, for an inquiry as to the extent to which the legislature of Alaska has been empowered to enact laws in conflict with federal statutes; and as to how far, if at all, the Alaska laws in question fatally conflict with existing acts of Congress.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons of the District of Alaska and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1906 (35 Stat., 116), herein referred to as the act of 1906; and the act entitled "An Act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska and to confer legislative power thereon and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 512), must be considered in connection with the Alaska acts mentioned.

The Alaska legislature was, subject to specified limitations, clothed with power to enact laws by sections 1 and 2 of the act of 1912, as follows:

That the constitution of the United States, and all the laws thereof which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States; that all the laws of the United

States heretofore passed establishing the executive and judicial departments in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until amended or repealed by Act of Congress; that except as herein provided all laws now in force in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the legislature: Provided, That the authority herein granted to the legislature to alter, amend, modify, and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to the customs, internal revenue, postal or other general laws of the United States or to the game, fish, and fur-seal laws and laws relating to fur-bearing animals of the United States applicable to Alaska, or to the laws of the United States providing for taxes on business and trade, or to the act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and five, and the several Acts amendatory thereof: Provided further, That this provision shall not operate to prevent the legislature from imposing other and additional taxes or licenses.

Sec. 9. The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Section 9 enumerates a number of instances in which legislative power is withheld, but none of them affect the question now under consideration, and need not be here referred to.

Without attempting to note all of the conflicts of a minor nature which exist between these Alaska acts and the Federal statutes, attention is called to the fact that the territorial acts fatally conflict with both of the acts of Congress referred to, because Alaska Act No. 2 avowedly attempts to amend the act of 1905 (Sec. 324, Compiled Laws of Alaska), when the act of 1912 specifically and emphatically forbade the repeal of the act by the territorial

legislature; and because both Alaska acts attempt to take away powers, authority and jurisdiction conferred upon executive and judicial officers by Congress, which can only be taken away from them by the federal statute. *United States v. Wigger* (235 U. S., 277, 281).

These attempted amendments and fatal conflicts are as follows: (1), The Alaska act No. 1 provides that "the general supervision of the public schools of the Territory of Alaska, shall be vested in a Board of Education," composed of the Governor, the Treasurer and an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be appointed by the Governor. That act declares that that Board shall be clothed with certain powers, therein specified, and that "it shall constitute the final court of appeals in all educational controversies." In thus providing, it is in conflict with Section 3 of the act of 1905, wherein Congress declares "that the Governor of the District of Alaska shall be ex officio Superintendent of public instruction in said District, and as such shall have supervision and direction of public schools x x x x."

(2) Sections 26 to 33, Alaska Act No. 1, authorizes the Assistant Superintendent to issue and revoke teachers' certificates of qualification under rules and regulations prescribed by him, while by Section 3, act of 1905, Congress authorized the Governor to "prescribe rules and regulations for examination and qualification of teachers."

(3), Section 14, Alaska Act No. 1, gives the Assistant Superintendent "supervision of all matters pertaining to public schools in the Territory of Alaska, to include all schools in incorporated towns," and elsewhere, subject to approval of the Governor while in Sec. 4, Act of 1905, Congress declares that public schools within such towns "shall be under the supervision and control of a school board of three members" elected by the people;

(4), Alaska Act No. 2 violates the act of 1912 by attempting to amend Section 5, act of 1905 (Sec. 324, Compiled Laws of Alaska): (a) by taking away all authority conferred by Congress upon clerks of the district courts relative to the formation of school districts outside of incorporated towns, the election of local school boards; the approval of bonds of local treasurers, and conferring this authority upon commissioners, ex officio recorders of recording districts; (b) by requiring all orders creating school districts, all certificates of election and oaths of members of school boards and all bonds of local school treasurers, to be filed in the office of the recorder, instead of with the records of the district courts; (c) by changing the number of resident children in any school district from a minimum of twenty to a minimum of ten, and by making the maximum age of school children eighteen years instead of twenty years, as prescribed by

Congress; (d) by changing the tenure of office of members of local school boards from three years to one year, and by adding the following to that part of the act of 1905, relating to the election of members of school boards:

Provided: the members of said board first elected shall hold their office for the following terms: The clerk for a term of one year, the treasurer for a term of two years, and the director for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified and one member of such board shall be elected each year thereafter and shall hold his office for a period of three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. And provided further, that in all elections hereafter held in school districts now organized, the members of the said board shall be elected and hold office as herein provided for members of school boards in newly created school districts, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or invalidating any school district heretofore created under this act;

(e) by requiring local school boards to report to the Governor "all receipts and expenditures pertaining to said school" in addition to other facts which Congress required them to report; and (f) by requiring the Governor to apportion for each district sufficient funds to pay teachers' wages and the expenses for fuel and light for "not less than" five months instead of "for five months' school in each year," as was prescribed by Congress.

In conclusion, I will say that in my opinion these acts of the Legislature of Alaska are without force and effect in so far as they materially conflict with the acts of Congress, and are violative of the inhibition against amendments made in the act of 1918, in the manner above specified; and I am further

D-39315.

of opinion that no action looking to the execution of these Alaska acts should be taken until they have been reported to and favorably acted upon by Congress, as provided in Section 20 of the act of August 24, 1912, supra, if such action is taken when they are so reported.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Preston C. West.

Solicitor.

School Ref File

--COPY-- (Original in file #14-1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Address only the
Secretary of the
Interior

AUG 30 1915

Hon. J. F. A. Strong,
Governor of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Sirs:-

It is requested that future requisitions for moneys of the "Alaska Fund" be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, recent requisitions addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury having been referred to this Department for consideration.

This request is made in view of the provision made in the Legislative Act approved March 4, 1915, reading ---

Hereafter the accounts and vouchers relating to the expenditure of the appropriations for government in the Territories shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for administrative examination and by him passed to the Auditor for the Interior Department for settlement.

Respectfully,

BO SWENEY,

Assistant Secretary.

July 23, 1915.

125

Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copies of two Acts passed by the Alaska Legislature, second session 1915, entitled respectively, "an Act to amend section 324 of chapter 2 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska", and "an Act to provide for a uniform system of schools for the Territory of Alaska", and I have to respectfully request that an opinion be had from the proper authority as to the validity of these laws. The act to amend section 324 of chapter 2 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, it will be noticed, makes some radical changes, while the Act of the Legislature providing for a uniform system of schools provides for the creation of a Territorial Board of Education and the creation of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. In this connection I desire to point out that the expenses of such Board and the payment of the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction will be borne solely by the Territory.

Before attempting to carry out the provisions of these Acts, therefore, I would like to have, at the earliest possible moment, an opinion from the proper officer as to the validity of such Legislation.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Ref file

March 3, 1915.

.14-1

Honorable P. P. Claxton,
Commissioner Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Claxton:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 16th in which you state that the Board of Education is willing to transfer to the Governor of Alaska, as ex-officio superintendent of public instruction for white schools in Alaska, control of the school buildings at Seldovia and Kenai, Alaska, until such time as they may be again desired by the Bureau of Education or for use of schools maintained under its direction, or for use in connection with its medical work among the natives; also on condition that the local school boards will assume responsibility for the education and care of native children at Seldovia and Kenai, which they have expressed their willingness to do as shown by communications from these school boards and which accompany your letter.

In reply I have to advise you that Section 320, Chapter 2, Compiled Laws of Alaska, provides that schools specified and provided for therein shall be devoted to the education of white children and children of mixed blood leading a civilized life, thus clearly debarring children of full blood whether leading

civilized lives or not, from admission to these schools. And while the school boards of Seldovia and Kenai may now be willing to admit children of the latter classification to the schools the time may come when subsequent school boards may decline to receive such children in their schools, and an undesirable situation be thus created. That such condition is likely to arise may be assumed from the fact that the Seldovia and Kenai school districts will probably have an increase of white population in the immediate future. I am therefore opposed to the establishment of a precedent whereby native children may be admitted to white schools specifically established for white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life.

I need scarcely say that I am sincerely desirous of affording native children the fullest opportunity to receive an education, but in view of the difficulties that are certain to arise in the future if such children were to be admitted to the white schools, I am compelled to rule that under the law these children can not be admitted to schools for white children and children of mixed blood outside of municipalities.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

MEMO re transfer of certain lands in the incorporated town of Juneau for school purposes.

(Copy of this memo placed in file #14-4.)

ACT of Congress of January 16, 1903. 32 Stat. L. 773; Sec. 219, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913.

"Sec. 219. That certain real property now situated in the town of Juneau and district of Alaska, upon which the public-school building of the town of Juneau is now situated, and belonging to the United States of America, known as Government reservation numbered two, being all of block twenty-three except lots numbered five and six in the town of Juneau, as the same appears of record on the official plat of the townsite trustee, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the incorporated town of Juneau for school purposes, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to cause a patent to be issued therefor to such municipality upon proof of its incorporation."

---COPY---

(See File 14-3, in re Petersburg school board's inquiry; also File 14-4.)

Copy.

W.T.D;
150694-3

WTD/RS

November 7, 1911.

The President,

The White House.

Sir:

I have the honor to reply to the question raised by the Governor of Alaska in his letter to you dated October 2, 1911, and transmitted to me by your direction on October 19, 1911.

The question is whether the title to a school building in the town of Petersburg, Alaska, can lawfully be transferred to the town. The building was constructed out of a sum of \$1,000, provided by the Governor from the "Alaska Fund" (Act of January 27, 1905, Ch. 277, Sec. 5; 33 Stat. L. 617). After the construction the town was incorporated and the building continued to be used for school purposes by the Municipal School Board. The Board now inquires through the Governor whether the Government "is willing to give and transfer said school building to the town of Petersburg" and "upon what terms such transfer could be effected, and how soon legal title could be obtained by the town."

I am of opinion that an Act of Congress would be required to make the transfer possible.

---COPY-2---

The title to the property is concededly and clearly in the Government. Neither by the Act above cited providing for the Alaska Fund, nor by the Civil Code of Alaska under which the incorporation of the town occurred, nor by any other law does there appear to be any provision for the automatic transfer of public property from the United States to the local authorities upon such an incorporation.

In the case of a school at Juneau a similar transfer was made by special Act of Congress (Act of January 16, 1903, Ch. 192; 32 Stat. L. 773).

It is thoroughly settled that property of the United States can not be granted away except by Act of Congress, which has absolute and exclusive power over such property. *Irvine v. Marshall*, 20 How. 358; *Van Brocklin v. Tennessee*, 117 U. S. 167; *Butte City Water Co. v Baker*, 196 U. S. 126; *Kansas v. Colorado*, 206 U. S. 89; *Light v. United States*, 220 U. S. 536; 20 Op. A. G. 284, 420.

I am, therefore, of opinion, as above stated, that the transfer requested can not now be made.

I return the letter of Governor Clark dated October 2, 1911, with the enclosure.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,

Attorney General.

Copy ~~sent~~ attached, preceding this

-----COPY-----

(See Petersburg school file -- File #14-3 -- and File #14-4,
also "Department Letter Book" under date of Oct. 2, 1911.)

14-3.

October 2, 1911.

The President:

I have the honor to request that the following question which has arisen under the provisions of the act approved January 27, 1905 (Alaska School Law, 33 Stat. L., 616) be submitted to the Attorney General for an opinion, to be transmitted by him for the guidance of this office. In preferring this request I am guided by letter of the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 13, 1910, in which it was stated under similar circumstances that "the proper course for the governor to pursue is to request the President that the questions upon which he desires advice * * * be submitted to me for an opinion * * *."

The town of Petersburg, Alaska, was incorporated in 1910 under the provisions of the civil code of Alaska. Prior to incorporation, a school was maintained in that settlement under the provisions of section 5 of the Alaska School Law (33 Stat. L., 616), and in 1908 the sum of \$1,000 was paid to the treasurer of the school district, upon requisition of the governor, and expended in the construction of a school building. After the town became incorporated, the municipal school board continued to use the building in question for

---COPY-2---

school purposes; and on September 27, 1911, the school board (see copy of letter attached) requested the Governor of Alaska to inform the board whether the government "is willing to give and transfer said school building to the town of Petersburg"; to state "upon what terms such transfer could be effected"; and how soon legal title could be obtained by the town.

I request an opinion as to the power of the Governor of Alaska, if any exists, to transfer the building in question to the town of Petersburg, and upon what terms and conditions the transfer may be made.

I have the honor to be, Mr. President,

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd) WALTER E. CLARK,

Governor.

---COPY---

(See Petersburg school papers in File #14-3; also File #14-4.)

14-3.

Petersburg, Alaska,

Sept. 27th, 1911.

Hon. Walter E. Clark,

Governor of Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The building in which our public school is now conducted being the property of the government, erected before our town was incorporated; and we, the Board of School Directors of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, being desirous of enlarging said school building or erecting a new two-room building to accommodate the rapidly increasing attendance, RESPECTFULLY ASK:

If the government is willing to give and transfer said school building to the TOWN OF PETERSBURG?
Upon what terms such transfer could be effected?
How soon we could obtain legal title to said building?

We have already expended quite a large amount in repairs and improvements, but the growing needs of the town require more space and that immediately.

An early reply will be much appreciated by

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd) LOUIS MILLER,

Clerk of School Directors.

C. E. LINSOTT

JOHN GAUFFIN.

---COPY---

(See School letter copy book numbered "Clark #1"; page 26; also Afognak, Kodiak and Karluk school files, and File #14-4.)

February 16, 1910.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of December 8th, 1909, and my reply thereto of December 23 which I now find did not fully cover the subject, I note your direction that the school buildings as Afognak, Kodiak and Karluk, formerly belonging to the Bureau of Education, be continued under my control for the use of the white schools and that "the local school boards be required to keep them in good repair." I wish to supplement my letter of December 23 last by informing you that as there is no white school at Karluk under my supervision, there is no provision under which I can keep the buildings which we have taken over under repair. We are using the school buildings at Afognak and Kodiak, and the buildings are being maintained in good order. I respectfully suggest that it may be well to advise the Bureau of Education that although we have accepted the building at Karluk for possible future use, we cannot be responsible for the preservation of the building for the present.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WALTER E. CLARK,
Governor.

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

---COPY---

(See page 362, Miscellaneous Schools letter copy book - numbered "Clark #1"; also file #14-4, and Afognak, Kodiak, and Karluk school files.)

December 23, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant notifying me that you have transferred to my supervision certain school buildings situated at Afognak, Kodiak and Karluk, originally erected by the Bureau of Education. I shall be glad to comply with your desire that these buildings shall continue under my control until such time as they shall be again desired by the Commissioner of Education, and to see that they are kept in good repair.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) WALTER E. CLARK,

Governor.

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

---COPY---

(See Int. Dept. file, File #14-4, Afognak, Kodiak and Karluk school files.)- Original in Int. Dept. File.)

L.E.C.
H.N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

E.E.B.

December 8, 1909.

Hon. Walter E. Clark,
Governor of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Sir:

Upon the request of the Commissioner of Education, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, I hereby transfer from his to your supervision the following school buildings situated in Alaska originally erected by the Bureau of Education, the schools at these places being now maintained under the Nelson Act for the benefit of children of white and mixed blood outside of incorporated towns: (Statutes at Large, 33 : 617).

Location.	Cost.	Character	Dimen- sions (feet)	Date of final payment	Fund from which paid
Afognak	\$2,505.00	Frame, 1-story	46x20	Dec. 6,	Education in Alaska, 1888-89
Kodiak	2,700.00	" 1 "	20x30	Dec. 6	" "
Karluk	2,505.00	" 1 "	20x46	Dec. 6	" "

It is my desire that these school buildings shall be continued under your control until such time as they shall be again desired by the Commissioner of Education for schools to be main-

---COPY-2---

tained under his direction, and that during such time the local school boards be required by you to keep them in good repair.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) R. A. Ballinger,

Secretary.

Enclosure.

---COPY---

(See Int. Dept. file, File #14-4, Afognak, Kodiak and
Karluk school files. Original in Int. Dept. file.)

L.E.C.

Copy.

3347

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

November 27, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that at Afognak, Kodiak, and Karluk, in southwestern Alaska, the Bureau of Education has school buildings which it does not need, in view of the fact that in these three villages the number of native children is no longer sufficient to warrant the continuance of the United States public schools for natives, hitherto maintained there.

There is, however, in said villages, a considerable number of white and half-breed children, and at Afognak and Kodiak schools under the supervision of the Governor of Alaska have been maintained for several years in the school buildings erected by this Bureau.

Dr. Joseph H. Romig, Superintendent of Schools in the Southwestern District of Alaska, during the past summer visited Afognak, Kodiak, and Karluk, and he has recommended that the school buildings, now the property of the Bureau of Education, be transferred to the Governor of Alaska.

---COPY-2---

While at Juneau, November 4, Doctor Romig brought this matter to the attention of Hon. Walter E. Clark, Governor of Alaska, and Doctor Romig has informed me that Governor Clark desires that said buildings at Afognak, Kodiak, and Karluk, be transferred from the Bureau of Education to him, for the use of the schools under his supervision and supported by funds under his control.

In view of these facts, I respectfully request authority to transfer said school buildings at Afognak, Kodiak, and Karluk, as stated above.

The following statement shows the cost and character of the buildings in question:

Location.	Cost.	Character.	Dimen- sions (feet)	Date of final payment	Education in Alaska 1888-89
Afognak	\$2,505.00	Frame, 1-story	46x20	Dec. 6,	Education in Alaska, 1888-89
Kodiak	2,700.00	" 1 "	"	Dec. 6,	" "
Karluk	2,505.00	" 1 "	"	Dec. 6,	" "

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN.

Approved, November 29, 1909.

Commissioner.

(Signed) JESSE E. WILSON,

Assistant Secretary.



JUNEAU, ALASKA.

July, 22, 1915

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1915
ANSWERED

To the Governor,
Juneau,
Alaska.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 21st inst. through your secretary, requesting my written opinion upon the question as to whether the appropriation contained in Section 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Chapter 74 Session Laws 1915 would be in any way affected by a decision of the courts declaring Chapter 27, Session Laws 1915, invalid.

The suit of Chas. A. Sulzer et al vs. W. G. Smith as Treasurer, was argued this morning and I am therefore able to state more definitely the legal position of counsel for the plaintiffs than I otherwise would be. The suit in question is based and bottomed upon the contention that the four judicial divisions of Alaska constitute counties within the meaning of the Act of Congress of May 23 1908, which provides that the forestry monies paid to the Territories and States shall be expended as prescribed by the State or Territorial Legislature for the benefit of the schools and roads in the county or counties where the forest reserve from which such fund is derived may be situated. If this contention is upheld, and as the greater part of the monies appropriated by Chapter 74 of the 1915

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

2-

Session Laws came from the Tongass Forest Reserve, it would necessarily follow that the Legislature could not make the appropriation of the 35% of such monies for general Territorial school purposes, but would have to limit such proportion to the Division in which the reserve from which the monies were derived was situated. It is therefore the opinion of this office that if Chapter 37 is invalid, Chapter 74 necessarily falls with it.

The case involving this identical question will probably be decided at a very early date and of that decision I will at once advise you.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. Cobb
Chief Counsel.

JHC-E

Department of Justice.
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.
First Division, District of Alaska.

*See Blackburn
School District
file for 1914-15*

copy
Juneau, September 26, 1914.

Gen. J. F. A. Strong,
Governor of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 25th instant on the subject of the creation of school districts outside of incorporated towns and asking an opinion upon the following question:

"Under the act in question, where a school district has once been established by the clerk of the district court and funds have been provided upon requisition of this office for the maintenance of a school, including the construction and equipment of a school house, and a school has actually been maintained for a term or two, can such school district be legally divided so that one portion may remain within the original district and another portion be included in a new district to be established by the clerk of the court upon petition, etc., of residents of the proposed new district."

In reply to same I beg leave to submit the following: that in the matter of the creation of school districts in the Territory of Alaska outside of incorporated towns the clerk of the court acts under an express grant of power from the Congress of the United States, in the following language: "Section 5. That the clerk of the district court shall have the power * * * to

establish a school district." It is true that in granting the power, Congress added these words, "and it shall be his duty to do so." But as later on in the act it makes him the exclusive judge of the necessity for establishing a school district, the words last quoted might as well have been left out of the act. In case he sees fit to exercise the power, the act provides the mode of exercise and also authorizes him to appoint a day for the election of trustees (who are to have entire control and management of school matters in the district so created), and to appoint supervisors of election. There his power ends. The power granted him by the act is legislative in character.

All grants of power from the sovereignty are to be construed strictly against the grantee, and the grantee has no power under the grant other than that given by necessary and unavoidable construction. This grant of power contains no express or implied power of repeal, amendment or modification, and the clerk, once having acted in the matter and created a school district as provided in the act, has no more power in the matter; the school district so created becomes a legal subdivision of the Territory for school purposes, and there appears to be no delegated power to enlarge or curtail its limits. Congress didn't see fit to endow the clerk with any further authority. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the question propounded in your letter above quoted must be answered in the negative.

Whatever may be the school needs in this Territory which have not been already provided for, seems to me to be a subject for legislation either by Congress or the Territorial Legislature.

Respectfully

(signed) JOHN J. REAGAN,

United States Attorney.



COPY.

Department of Justice.
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.
First Division, District of Alaska.

*Ref File
Schools
Original in File 14-4*

Juneau, September 26, 1914.

Hon. J. F. A. Strong,
Governor of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

*See Daelbaw
School District
file for 1914-15*

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 25th instant on the subject of
the creation of school districts outside of incorporated towns
and asking an opinion upon the following question:

"Under the act in question, where a school district
has once been established by the clerk of the dis-
trict court and funds have been provided upon re-
quisition of this office for the maintenance of a
school, including the construction and equipment
of a school house, and a school has actually been
maintained for a term or two, can such school dis-
trict be legally divided so that one portion may
remain within the original district and another
portion be included in a new district to be estab-
lished by the clerk of the court upon petition, etc.,
of residents of the proposed new district."

In reply to same I beg leave to submit the following: that in
the matter of the creation of school districts in the Territory
of Alaska outside of incorporated towns the clerk of the court
acts under an express grant of power from the Congress of the
United States, in the following language: "Section 5. That
the clerk of the district court shall have the power * * * to

establish a school district." It is true that in granting the power, Congress added these words, "and it shall be his duty to do so." But as later on in the act it makes him the exclusive judge of the necessity for establishing a school district, the words last quoted might as well have been left out of the act. In case he sees fit to exercise the power, the act provides the mode of exercise and also authorizes him to appoint a day for the election of trustees (who are to have entire control and management of school matters in the district so created), and to appoint supervisors of election. There his power ends. The power granted him by the act is legislative in character.

All grants of power from the sovereignty are to be construed strictly against the grantee, and the grantee has no power under the grant other than that given by necessary and unavoidable construction. This grant of power contains no express or implied power of repeal, amendment or modification, and the clerk, once having acted in the matter and created a school district as provided in the act, has no more power in the matter; the school district so created becomes a legal subdivision of the Territory for school purposes, and there appears to be no delegated power to enlarge or curtail its limits. Congress didn't see fit to endow the clerk with any further authority. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the question propounded in your letter above quoted must be answered in the negative.

Whatever may be the school needs in this Territory which have not been already provided for, seems to me to be a subject for legislation either by Congress or the Territorial Legislature.

Respectfully

(signed) JOHN J. REAGAN,

United States Attorney.

Ref
Schools

COPY for Reference file -- SCHOOLS. See also, File #14-4, and Blackburn School District file, 1914-15.

September 25, 1914.

14-4

John J. Reagan, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
Juneau, Alaska.

Sir:

By direction of the Governor I transmit herewith copy of the Act of Congress approved January 27, 1908, providing for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and for other purposes, and beg to refer to Sections 5 to 7 inclusive, relating to schools, and to request your opinion upon the following question:

Under the act in question, where a school district has once been established by the Clerk of the district court, and funds have been provided, upon requisition of this office, for the maintenance of a school, including the construction and equipment of a schoolhouse, and a school has actually been maintained for a term or two, can such school district be legally divided so that one portion may remain within the original district and another portion be included in a new district to be established by the Clerk of the court upon petition, etc., of residents of the proposed new district?

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

Ref

June 27, 1914.

14-1 (14-6)

Mr. Arthur Lange,

Clerk of the District Court,

Valdez, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant in which you state that you find in some of the school districts that the delay in forwarding the election returns is caused by having no one in the districts who is authorized to administer an oath, and asking to be advised whether certification before the postmaster of the town would answer, I have to advise you that in school districts in remote communities, where there is no person duly qualified by law to administer oaths, an exception will be made in the case of the school clerk and the director, who may be permitted to qualify for office before the postmaster. Of course this ruling will not apply to the school Treasurer, as his bond must be executed and certified to before some person duly qualified by law to administer oaths.

In making the exception above noted, it must be understood that it in no way establishes a precedent, as it is only made to expedite matters in remote districts where there is no notary public or United States Commissioner.

Respectfully yours,

G. Overton

Ref
--COPY/--

(Original in Nushagak school file, 1914-15,
copy in File #14-4.)

Department of Justice,
Office of
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
Third Division
VALDEZ

June 20th 1914.

The Governor,
Juneau, Alaska.

Sir:

Your wire relating to the election blanks for the Nushagak School District, received. We received word from them also to that effect. The election blanks were sent out to every school district at the same time last winter and nushagak being an out of the way place there may have been some delay in the mail reaching them.

The returns for the Latouche and Ninilchic school districts have been sent me but as neither of them were accompanied with a treasurers Bond I am holding the returns until completed.

In some of the Districts I find that the delay in the returns is caused by having no one there authorized to administer an oath. Do you not think that by having them certified to before the Postmaster of the town would answer. Advise me on this question.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) Arthur Lang,
Clerk.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Office of the Governor

Ex officio Superintendent of Public Instruction

JUNEAU

In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the
respect to the several branches of the Alaska public school system:

you are informed as follows in re-

The Governor is ex-officio superintendent of public instruction for the white schools of the Territory, and is the only officer who exercises a general supervision over these schools. The white schools are divided into two classes: 1. Those in the incorporated towns; 2. Those outside of the incorporated towns (commonly called "Nelson Schools"—for white children and children of mixed blood leading a civilized life). The following are the incorporated towns, in each of which a school is maintained under the direction of a local board of three members: Chena, Cordova, Douglas, Eagle, Fairbanks, Haines, Iditarod, Juneau, Ketchikan, Nome, Petersburg, Seward, Skagway, Tanana, Valdez, Wrangell. High school work is carried on in the schools at: Douglas, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Nome, Seward, Skagway, Valdez, Wrangell. Applications to teach may be made to the clerk of the school board at any of the places named.

The schools outside of incorporated towns are conducted under the direction of local school boards elected for the purpose. Teachers are employed in all cases by the local boards, and applications should be made to the clerks of the boards. Licenses or permits to teach in these schools are required, and are issued by the Governor, upon the presentation of State teacher's certificates, or in exceptional cases in the absence of such certificates, upon strict proof that applicants have had the benefit of proper training and experience. Manual training is required. Schools are now maintained in the following communities outside of incorporated towns: Afognak, Blackburn (P. O. Kennecott), Candle, Chitina, Chichagof, Chitina, Council, Ellamar, Fox, Garden Island (P. O. Graehl), Katalla, Knik, Kodiak, Latouche, Longwood (P. O. Kodiak), Mendenhall (P. O. Juneau), Ninilchik, Nushagak, Otter, Ouzinkle, Reservation (P. O. Valdez), Ruby, Saint Michael, Scow Bay (P. O. Petersburg), Sitka, Teller, Unga.

Salaries in the white school are various, fixed in each case by the local school board.

The Native schools (for Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts) are administered by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., through superintendents stationed at Juneau, Seward, Unalakleet, Nome and Tanana. Applications to teach in these schools should be made to the bureau, or to one of the superintendents. There are about 90 of these schools, situated in various parts of the Territory. Teachers are generally required to possess, besides other qualifications, a theoretical and practical knowledge of the several branches of manual training.

The usual length of the school term in the Alaska schools is nine months—beginning in September and ending in June. There are no teachers' organizations. The Bureau of Education issues an annual report on the Native school work, but no report is made on the work of the white schools other than the reference to them which appears in the Governor's annual report on conditions in the Territory. There are no school publications other than occasional local ones. The courses of study are not standardized, but in general the work compares favorably with schools of similar size in the States.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.



TERRITORY OF ALASKA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

BUREAU

December 12, 1915.

-14-1-

To the School Board,

_____ School District,
_____, Alaska.

Sirs:

This office recently had printed a supply (200 each) of the various estimate and report forms which the school boards and officers are required to use in submitting estimates and reports to the Governor as ex officio superintendent of public instruction, and 500 copies of a new circular of regulations issued for the information and guidance of school boards and officers. Each school clerk has been advised with reference to these blanks and the circular, and has been furnished with a supply of the same. The cost of stock and the printing of these forms (five in number) and of the circular, was \$58.25. In addition to this it is desired to purchase a photo album in which views of the several school buildings may be placed, the same to be a part of the school records of this office. The school boards have heretofore been requested to furnish photo views for this purpose. The cost of such album will be approximately \$2.50. The total cost of the forms, circular and album is \$60.75. There is no fund at the disposal of this office from which this expense may appropriately be paid, and it is therefore necessary that each school district contribute its proportionate share of the expense. The amount which each of the 27 schools is required to pay is \$2.25.

Each school board is hereby authorized to instruct the treasurer of the school district to remit the sum of \$2.25 to the undersigned, either by check or postoffice or express money order, charging the same up in his accounts under the head of "Incidentals" and referring to the date of this letter as the board's authority for making the expenditure. Receipts, in duplicate, will be sent to each school treasurer by the undersigned, upon receiving the remittance.

It is requested that the board and treasurer of each district give this matter prompt attention, in order that this office may make early payment of the bills for printing and for the photo album.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. Strong
Governor, ex officio Superintendent
of Public Instruction.

GOVERNORS OF ALASKA FROM DATE OF ITS ORGANIZATION AS A DISTRICT,
(under act of Congress of May 17, 1884) TO THE PRESENT TIME.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
John H. Kinkead	From Sept. 15, 1884 to May 8, 1885
A. P. Swineford	May 9, 1885 to Apr. 12, 1889
Lyman E. Knapp	Apr. 13, 1889 to Aug. 27, 1893
James Sheakley	Aug. 28, 1893 to July 14, 1897
John G. Brady	July 15, 1897 to Apr. 28, 1906
Wilferd B. Hoggatt	April 29, 1906 to Sept. 30, 1909
Walter E. Clark	Oct. 1, 1909 to May 20, 1913
John F. A. Strong	May 21, 1913 to Apr. 25, 1918
Thomas Riggs, Jr.	April 26, 1918 to

Capital transferred from Sitka to Juneau by Governor Hoggatt
on September 8, 1906, pursuant to an order of the Interior Depart-
ment dated July 23, 1906.

GOVERNORS OF ALASKA FROM DATE OF ITS ORGANIZATION AS A DISTRICT,
(under act of Congress of May 17, 1884) TO THE PRESENT TIME.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
John H. Kinkaid	From Sept. 15, 1884 to May 8, 1885
A. P. Swineford	May 9, 1885 to Apr. 12, 1889
Lyman E. Knapp	Apr. 13, 1889 to Aug. 27, 1893
James Sheakley	Aug. 28, 1893 to July 14, 1897
John G. Brady	July 15, 1897 to Apr. 28, 1906
Wilford E. Hoggatt	April 29, 1906 to Sept. 30, 1909
Walter E. Clark	Oct. 1, 1909 to May 20, 1913
John F. A. Strong	May 21, 1913 to Apr. 25, 1918
Thomas Riggs, Jr.	April 26, 1918 to

Capital transferred from Sitka to Juneau by Governor Hoggatt
on September 8, 1906, pursuant to an order of the Interior Depart-
ment dated July 23, 1906.

**SCHOOLS IN INCORPORATED TOWNS OF
ALASKA.**

(Memo of high school work and domestic science and manual training)

SCHOOL.	Years of high school work.	Dom. Science.	Man. Training.
Cordeva	2	No	No
Douglas	3	No	No
Fairbanks	4	No	No
Haines	1	No	No
Iditarod	none	No	No
Juneau	4	No	No
Ketchikan	2	Full course	Full course
Nome	4	No	No
Petersburg	1	No	No
Skagway	4	Limited	Limited
Seward	3	No	No
Tenana	none	No	No
Valdez	4	No	No
Wrangell	2	No	No

MEMO OF CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUND (FEDERAL) ON BASIS OF DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM OF
 OCTOBER 1, 1915.

BALANCE AVAILABLE September 30, as per telegram \$18,366.57

REQUISITIONS SENT IN SINCE SEPTEMBER 15 (date of requisitions for
 Ruby and Sannak, which telegram says have been covered):

	NET	
Sept. 28 - Chichagof	\$1133.67	
Ellamar	1450.15	
Katalla	1354.50	
Knik	1194.17	
Latouche	1293.93	
29 - Ninilchic	1638.71	
St. Michael	<u>1407.35</u>	<u>9,762.48</u>
		8,604.09

REQUISITIONS YET TO BE MADE:

Chatanika	\$2024.95	
Council	2274.76	
Longwood	2682.15	
Nushagak	1149.60	
Otter (5 Mo. only)	1146.50	
Ouzinkie	1276.45	
Treadwell	<u>2788.95</u>	13,343.36

Available to apply, as shown above 8,604.09

Deficit (Funds as of Sept. 30, 1915) 4,739.27

SCHOOLS YET TO BE PROVIDED FOR:

Eagle River	estimated	\$2500.00
Kasaan	"	1500.00
Hadley (?)	"	2500.00
Kiana (?)	"	3000.00
Shungnak (?)	"	3000.00
Dillingham (?)	"	<u>2500.00</u>
		15000.00

School section's 25% of Alaska Fund receipts for September quarter, 1915, may
 be sufficient to cover the "deficit" of \$4,739.27 above shown, and may be more
 than that amount. For September, 1914, the school's 25% was \$ 15,920.03.

[Handwritten signature]
 10/1/15

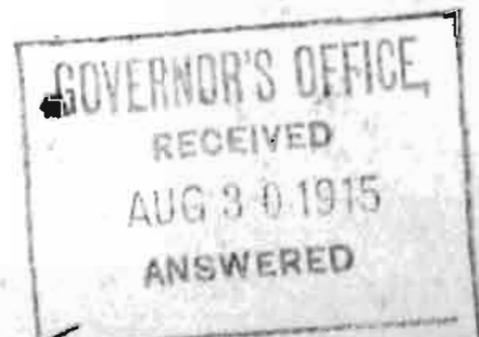
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Teachers in ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE Southeastern District.

- Copy
1. Haines, Mrs. Nancy Lee Alexander, Oct. 1 - March 31. *(Incorporated)*
 2. Hoonah, Mr. Charles F. Richardson, July 1 - April 30.
Miss Marguerite Uhler, Oct. 1 - March 31.
 3. Hydaburg, Mr. Charles W. Hawkesworth, July 1 - June 30.
Miss Clara Derrick, Sept. 1 - April 30.
Miss Ruth Storr, Sept. 1 - April 30.
 4. Juneau, Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson, Sept. 1 - April 30. *(Incorporated)*
 5. Kake, Miss Nellie Mae Taylor, Sept. 16 - April 15.
 6. Killisnoo, Mr. C. K. Bowden, Sept. 16 - June 30.
 7. Klawock, Mr. Charles E. Hibbs, July 1 - June 30.
Miss Margaret W. Maloney, Sept. 1 - April 30.
Miss Frances W. Curry, Sept. 1 - April 30.
 8. Klukwan, Mr. F. R. Shaver, July 1 - April 30.
Mrs. Catherine R. Porter, Oct. 1 - March 31.
 9. Loring, Miss Margaret Hamilton, Oct. 1 - March 31.
 10. Metlakatla, Mr. Charles D. Jones, July 1 - June 30.
Mr. H. F. Oell, July 1 - Apr. 30.
Miss Janice Morgan, Sept. 1 - Apr. 30.
Miss Navie Bienerth, Sept. 1 - Apr. 30.
Miss Gertrude Wybrant, Sept. 1 - Apr. 30.
 11. Sitka, Dr. E. O. Campbell, July 1 - Apr. 30. *(second class)*
Mrs. Louise K. Campbell, Oct. 1 - Apr. 30. *(Incorporation)*
 12. Wrangell, *Not yet filled.* *(Incorporated)*
 13. Yakutat, Mr. E. E. Axelson, Sept. 16 - Apr. 15.

* * * * *



1915-16 School Year

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
Treasurer's Office
Juneau.

August 25, 1915.



Honorable J.F.A. Strong
Governor of Alaska, Juneau.
Dear Sir:

In connection with Chapter 27, Session Laws of Alaska, 1915, an Act creating four road districts in Alaska; and Chapter 74 of the same session - an Act to provide for a uniform system of public schools in the Territory of Alaska - both of which make percents appropriations from the Forest Reserve Fund of the territorial Treasury, I beg leave to advise you as follows:

The first Act mentioned makes appropriation of 75% of the amount now paid in the Forest Reserve Fund or that may be paid in in the future, to be divided equally among the four road districts created, and contains emergency clause providing for immediate effect upon approval. The second Act mentioned makes appropriation of 25% from sums of money which are now in and hereafter may come in the Forest Reserve Fund for use in enforcement of its provisions and also contains clause providing for immediate effect upon approval. The former was approved April 28th, 1915, and the latter April 29th, 1915.

On April 30th, 1915, the cash balance in the Forest Reserve Fund of the Treasury amount to \$60,324.25. Therefore, in accordance with the above mentioned Acts of the Alaska Legislature, this office has opened up a Forest Reserve Fund Appropriation Ledger containing accounts showing respective amounts appropriated, as follows:

To provide for a uniform system of schools for the territory of Alaska.....	\$15,081.05
For the building, repairing and maintaining of trails, roads and bridges throughout the Territory of Alaska, District No.1	11,310.80
District No.2	11,310.80
District No.3	11,310.80
District No.4	11,310.80

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) W.G. Smith,

Territorial Treasurer.

Copy.

LIST OF PERMITS TO TEACH IN THE WHITE SCHOOLS OF ALASKA
ISSUED IN 1913 and 1914.

Name	Address	Inception Date	Expiration Date
Miss Mabel M. Gibson ✓	Chichagof, Alaska	Feb. 19, 1913	Feb. 19, 1915
Miss Dorothy Miller, ✓	Valdez, Alaska	Apr. 2, 1913	Apr. 2, 1915
Mrs. Minnie A. Kelsey, ✓	Valdez, Alaska	Apr. 29, 1913	Apr. 29, 1915
Miss Rosemary Georgeson ✓	Sitka, Alaska	July 21, 1913	July 21, 1915
Mrs. Alyce E. Anderson ✓	Juneau, Alaska	July 14, 1913	July 14, 1915
Miss A. Charlotte Doren ✓	Sitka, Alaska	July 19, 1913	July 19, 1915
Miss Mary B. Curtis ✓	Whitehorse, Y. T.	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1914
Mrs. Eleanor Riggs Balderston ✓	Katalla, Alaska	Sept. 25, 1913	Sept. 25, 1915
Miss Cecil L. Sanders ✓	Latouche, Alaska	Dec. 22, 1913	Dec. 22, 1915
Dr. Joseph A. Silverman, ✓	Kodiak, Alaska	Jan. 29, 1914	Jan. 29, 1916
Mrs. O. L. Grimes ✓	Ouzinkie, Alaska	Jan. 23, 1914	Jan. 23, 1916
Miss Ester H. Voigt ✓	Kodiak, Alaska	Feb. 12, 1914	Feb. 12, 1916
Miss Emerelda Longmire ✓	Knik, Alaska	Feb. 13, 1914	Feb. 13, 1916
Mr. George A. Warner ✓	St. Michael	Feb. 24, 1914	Feb. 24, 1916
Mrs. L. C. Folsom ✓	Wood Island, Kodiak	June 8, 1914	June 8, 1916
Mr. L. G. Folsom ✓	do.	June 8, 1914	June 8, 1916
Miss Dora S. Lecrone ✓	Unga, Alaska	June 8, 1914	June 8, 1916
Miss Margaret J. Stroup ✓	Ruby, Alaska	June 8, 1914	June 8, 1916
Alexander E. McLean, ✓	Nushagak, Alaska	June 22, 1914	June 22, 1916
Miss Sophia Sjoberg ✓	Afognak, Alaska	July 6, 1914	July 6, 1916
Miss Willie Leahy ✓	Fort Worth, Texas (Afognak)	July 16, 1914	July 16, 1916
Miss Bessie Sjoberg ✓	Royalton, Minn (Afognak)	July 16, 1914	July 16, 1916

Name	Address	Inception Date	Expiration Date
Miss Elnora G. Ginther ✓	Craig, Alaska	Aug. 31, 1914	Aug. 31, 1916
Mrs. Augusta McKay ✓	Kodiak, Alaska	Aug. 20, 1914	Aug. 20, 1916
Mrs. Carrie Strong Millard ✓	do.	Aug. 20, 1914	Aug. 20, 1916
Miss Ora Kuykendall, ✓	Slaton, Texas	Aug. 20, 1914	Aug. 20, 1916
Miss Hilna (Hilma) Youngberg, ✓	Seattle, Wash.	Aug. 11, 1914	Aug. 11, 1916
Miss Erma Smith ✓	Chitina, Alaska	Sept. 14, 1914	Sept. 14, 1916
Miss Louise Tramontin ✓	Ellamar, Alaska	Sept. 14, 1914	Sept. 14, 1916
Miss Juanita Anderson ✓	Seldovia, Alaska	Nov. 2, 1914	Nov. 2, 1916

LIST OF PERMITS TO TEACH IN THE WHITE SCHOOLS
OF ALASKA, ISSUED IN 1915.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Inception Date.</u>	<u>Expiration Date.</u>
Miss Mary Coolidge ✓	Discovery, Otter Creek, Alaska	Jan. 5, 1915	Jan 5, 1917
Miss Elizabeth A. Boyle, ✓	Douglas, Alaska	Jan. 5, 1915	Jan. 5, 1917
Miss Floy Tracy, ✓	Douglas, Alaska	Jan. 5, 1915	Jan. 5, 1917
Mrs. Mabel Drake Pratt ✓	Hope, Alaska	Feb. 11, 1915	Feb. 11, 1917
Miss Margaret M. Wood, ✓	Ouzinkie, Alaska	Mch. 1, 1915	Mch. 1, 1917
Mr. George P. Crandell ✓	Juneau, Alaska	Mch. 13, 1915	Mch. 13, 1917
Miss Flora Louise Sanborn, ✓	Lemoore, Calif.	Mch. 22, 1915	Mch. 22, 1917
Miss Leila Knapp ✓	Lemoore, Calif.	Apr. 1, 1915	Apr. 1, 1917
Miss Floy W. Kellogg, ✓	Black Diamond, Wash.	May 4, 1915	May 4, 1917
Mr. Walter Meikle, ✓	Harwood, Wash.	May 4, 1915	May 4, 1917
Miss Ida M. Rider, ✓	Juneau, Alaska	May 24, 1915	May 24, 1917
Miss Anne McGlinch ✓	Kennecott, Alaska	May 24, 1915	May 24, 1917
Miss Alta Harris ✓	Pocatello, Idaho	May 28, 1915	May 28, 1917
Mrs. Hildred Davies Erskine, ✓	Kodiak, Alaska	June 1, 1915	June 1, 1917
Mrs. Eleanor R. Balderston, ✓	Katalla, Alaska	Sept. 25, 1915	Sept. 25, 1917

May 1, 1915.

14-1

The following blank forms:

Estimate of moneys needed	(in duplicate)
Report of teachers employed	(one copy only)
Annual report of school board	(in duplicate)
Treasurer's report of qualifications	(in duplicate)
Treasurer's Annual Report	(in duplicate)
School regulations of 11/20	(in duplicate)

sent to the undermentioned Clerks of School Boards of Nelson Schools:

At:

Afognak,	(Kenesett P. O.)
Blackburn	
Candle	
Chatanika	
Chishagoff	
Chitina	
Council	
Ellamar	
Fox	
Garden Island	(Grashl, P. O.)
Katalla	
Knik	
Kodiak	
Latouche	
Lengwood	(P. O. Kodiak)
Mendenhall	(Juneau P. O.)
Ninilchik	
Nushagak	
Otter	
Ouzinkie,	
Ruby	
Saint Michael	
Seew Bay	(via Petersburg P. O.)
Craig	
Unga-Peninsula	(Unga, Alaska.)
Sitka	
Teller	
Hope	
Thane	
Kenai	
Sannak	
Seldovia	
McCarthy	

Ref

MEMO OF CONDITION OF SCHOOL SECTION OF "ALASKA FUND" for the period

January 1, 1914, to January 30, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

January 1, 1914, BALANCE	\$38,996.86
Receipts, 3d quarter, fiscal year 1914	15,294.88
" 4th " " " "	19,088.84
Repayment	1,117.88
Receipts, 1st quarter, fiscal year 1915	15,920.08
" 2nd " " " "	<u>7,920.84</u>
	97,540.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed during calendar year 1914	\$40,221.37
" to January 30, 1915	<u>2,174.61</u>
Total disbursements Jan. 1, 1914, to Jan. 30, 1915 . .	<u>42,395.98</u>
BALANCE January 31, 1915, available for future use .	55,144.86

* Last of 1914-15 requisitions covered; but requisitions for Otter District (\$1220.00) and Unga District (\$2217.25) not yet made by Governor's office, and these amounts should be deducted to show net balance which will

be available for 1915-16 requisitions. DEDUCT	<u>3,437.25</u>
NET BALANCE available to apply on 1915-16 requisitions	51,707.61

NOTE: The total requirements for 1914-15 (including Otter and Unga amounts above stated) were \$45,000.51. See attached sheets for detail for school year 1914-15.

MEMO OF STATISTICS OF "NELSON SCHOOLS" FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1924-25.

District	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Term Months	Teachers Salaries	All other Expenses	TOTAL
Afognak	3	114	9	\$2000.00	\$ 700.00	\$2700.00
Blackburn	1	16	8	1000.00	610.00	1610.00
Candle	1	19	9	1500.00	1193.26	2693.26
Chatanika	1	12	9	1575.00	423.97	1998.97
Chicagoof	1	12	9	900.00	380.75	1280.75
Chitina	1	5	9	1125.00	284.50	1409.50
Council	1	22	9	1500.00	917.75	2417.75
Craig (new district)	1	20	9	900.00	797.00	1697.00
Kilmer	1	21	8	800.00	284.00	1084.00
Fox	1	22	9	1575.00	600.00	2175.00
Garden Island	1	22	9	1575.00	700.00	2275.00
Hops (new district)	1	20	8	625.00	350.00	975.00
Katalla	1	19	9	1125.00	433.00	1558.00
Kuk	1	40	9	1125.00	797.00	1922.00
Kotik	3	122	9	4500.00	1212.00	5712.00
Letsuka	1	25	9	900.00	280.00	1180.00
Longwood	2	62	9	1935.00	732.00	2667.00
Mendenhall	1	8	9	900.00	401.00	1301.00
Ninilohio	1	20	9	1425.00	265.00	1690.00
Neshogak	1	25	9	900.00	425.00	1325.00
Ouxinkie	1	20	9	900.00	383.15	1283.15
Otter	1	6	8	875.00	345.00	1220.00
Rady	1	20	9	1575.00	676.50	2251.50

(2)

Saint Michael	1	22	10	1800.00	500.00	2300.00
Seward (new district)	1	20	9	1575.00	334.00	1909.00
Seew Bay	1	24	9	900.00	404.50	1304.50
Seldovia (new dist.)	1	25	9	1350.00	592.50	1942.50
Sitka	3	30	9	2700.00	646.00	3346.00
Thane (new dist.)	1	25	9	1125.00	967.00	2092.00
Teller	1	19	9	1350.00	477.50	1827.50
Unga-Peninsula	1	21	9	1575.00	1042.25	2617.25
TOTALS	41	900		44565.00	18524.51	63089.51

In addition to the foregoing expenses, the districts of Hope and Seward were allowed \$1,000 each for construction and equipment of school building.

Requisitions for the funds for Otter and Unga-Peninsula districts not yet made, owing to delayed reports from officers.

The average costs per pupil for the entire school system, as above, are as follows:

For salaries of teachers	\$45.9907
For all other expenses of maintenance	<u>19.1171</u>
TOTAL Cost per capita	65.1078

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS OUTSIDE OF INCORPORATED TOWNS IN THE
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

1	<u>AFOGNAK</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo., or,	\$1125. for the term	
	2 teachers @	\$100. per mo., or (each)	\$ 900. " " "	
✓	<u>BLACKBURN</u> - Term 8 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo., or,	\$1000. " " "	
3	<u>CANDLE</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$166.66 per mo., or,	\$1500. " " "	
4	<u>CHATANIKA</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$175. per mo., or	\$1575. " " "	
✓	<u>CHICHAGOF</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$100. per mo., or	\$ 900. " " "	
6	<u>CHITINA</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo., or	\$1125. " " "	
7	<u>COUNCIL</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$166.66 per mo., or	\$1500. " " "	
8	<u>CRAIG</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$100. per mo., or	\$ 900. " " "	
9	<u>ELLAMAR</u> - Term 8 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$100. per mo., or	\$ 800. " " "	
10	<u>FOX</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$175. per mo., or	\$1575. " " "	
11	<u>GARDEN ISLAND</u> - Term 9 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$175. per mo., or	\$1575. " " "	
12	<u>HOPE</u> - Term 5 months.			
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo.,	\$ 625. " " "	

13	<u>KATALLA</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo., or,	\$1125. for school term.		
14	<u>KNIK</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo., or	\$1125.	"	"
15	<u>KODIAK</u> - Term 9 months.				
	2 teachers @	\$125. per mo., or (each)	\$1125.	"	"
	3 teachers @	\$ 90. per mo., or (each)	\$ 810.	"	"
16	<u>LATOUCHE</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$100. per mo., or	\$ 900.	"	"
17	<u>LONGWOOD</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$125. per mo., or,	\$1125.	"	"
	1 teacher @	\$ 90. per mo., or,	\$ 810.	"	"
18	<u>MENDENHALL</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$100. per mo., or,	\$ 900.	"	"
19	<u>NINILCHIC</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$150. per mo., or	\$1350.	"	"
20	<u>NUSHAGAK</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$100. per mo., or,	\$ 900.	"	"
21	<u>OTTER</u> - Term 5 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$175. per mo., or,	\$ 875.	"	"
22	<u>OUZINKIE</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$110. per mo.,	\$ 990.	"	"
23	<u>RUBY</u> - Term 9 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$175. per mo., or,	\$1575.	"	"
24	<u>ST. MICHAEL</u> - Term 10 months.				
	1 teacher @	\$150. per mo., or,	\$1500.	"	"

25 SANNAK - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$175. per mo., or, \$1575. for school term.

26 SCOW BAY - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$100. per mo., or \$ 900. " " "

27 SELDOVIA - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$150. per mo., or, \$1850. " " "

28 SITKA - Term 9 months.

3 teachers @ \$100. per mo., each, or \$ 900. " " "

29 THANE - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$125. per mo., or, \$1125. " " "

30 TELLER - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$150. per mo., or, \$1350. " " "

31 UNGA -PENINSULA - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$175. per mo., or. \$1575. " " "

LIST OF SALARIES PAID TO TEACHERS IN WHITE SCHOOLS OF INCORPORATED TOWNS
IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

CORDOVA: - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$135. per month, or	\$1215 for school year.
1 " " \$125. " " "	\$1125 " " "

CHENA - No school maintained, owing lack of funds.

DOUGLAS - Term 9 months.

1 teacher at \$135. per month, or	\$1215. for school year.
3 teachers at \$95. per month, or, (each)	855. " " "
3 " " \$90. per month, or, (each)	810. " " "

EAGLE - No school maintained, owing lack of funds.

FAIRBANKS - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$277.75 per mo., or.	\$2500. for school year
1 " @ \$200. per mo., "	\$1800. " " "
5 teachers @ \$175. per mo., " (each)	\$1575. " " "

IDITAROD - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$150. per month, or,	\$1350. " " "
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JUNEAU - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$200. per mo., or,	\$1800. " " "
3 teachers @ \$125. per mo., or (each)	\$1125. " " "
2 teachers at \$112.50 per mo., or (each)	\$1012.50 for school year.
1 teacher " \$110. per mo., or,	\$ 990. " " "
6 teachers " \$100. per mo., or, (each)	\$ 900. " " "

KETCHIKAN - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$155.50 per month, or	\$1400. for the school year
1 " " \$125. " " "	\$1125. " " "
2 " " \$111. " " " (each)	\$1000. " " "
2 " " \$100. " " " (each)	\$ 900. " " "

NOME - Term 9 months.

1 teacher (principal) @ (about) \$277.75 per mo.,	\$2500. " " " "
5 teachers " " \$150. " " "	\$1350. (each) for school year.

PETERSBURG - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$115. per mo., or,	\$1035. for school year
1 teacher @ \$100. per mo., or,	\$ 900. " " "

SEWARD - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$125. per month, or,	\$1125. for school year.
1 teacher @ \$100. per months, or,	\$ 900. " " "

SKAGWAY - Term 10 months.

1 teacher @ \$165. per month, or,	\$1650. for school year
2 teachers @ \$100. per month, or, (each)	\$1000. " " "

TANANA - Term 10 months.

1 teacher @ \$150. per month, or,	\$1500. for school year.
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VALDEZ - Term 10 months.

1 teacher (principal) \$166.66 per mo., or	\$2000. for term of 12 mos.
1 teacher @ \$125. per mo., or,	\$1125. for term of 10 mos.
3 teachers @ \$100. per mo., or, (each)	\$1000. for term of 10 mos.

WRANGELL - Term 9 months.

1 teacher @ \$110. per mo., or,	\$ 990. for term of 9 mos.
3 teachers @ \$85 per mo., or, (each)	\$ 765. " " " " "



September 23, 1914.

14-4

John J. Reagan, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
Juneau, Alaska.

Sir:

By direction of the Governor I transmit herewith copy of the Act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, providing for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and for other purposes, and beg to refer to Sections 5 to 7 inclusive, relating to schools, and to request your opinion upon the following question:

Under the act in question, where a school district has once been established by the Clerk of the district court, and funds have been provided, upon requisition of this office, for the maintenance of a school, including the construction and equipment of a schoolhouse, and a school has actually been maintained for a term or two, can such school district be legally divided so that one portion may remain within the original district and another portion be included in a new district to be established by the Clerk of the court upon petition, etc., of residents of the proposed new district?

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

Ref file

June 22, 1914.

15-2

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Mr. Alexander E. Nelson, of
Nushagak, Alaska, has presented satisfactory evidence of
his qualifications and is hereby authorized to teach in
the white schools of the Territory of Alaska for a period
of two years from this date.

Governor, ex officio Super-
intendent of Public Instruction.

Teller Dist - Organ disallowed
Council - Peano "

Lo approved - Organ

Elavan - Organ Revt X

disallowed
1912-13
act

see 1912-13
file X

Extradition

3

Copy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WHR-ABB
RLD.

A.B.B. - C.S.

Washington, D. C.

52-1

Honorable J. F. A. Strong,
Governor,
Juneau, Alaska.

Sir:

Referring to the recent cancellation of the appointments of Extradition Agent Warren and Special Deputy Marshal McGuire, it is requested that, whenever a person accused of any felony in the district of Alaska is believed to have fled to the United States, this Department be furnished a statement of his history, a complete description, a copy of the best photograph of such person obtainable, information as to his probable location, etc., upon receipt of which the Bureau of Investigation will immediately take up the search for such fugitive.

Such information may be communicated directly to William R. Bryon, special agent of this Department at Seattle, when the fugitive is believed to be en route to the States, or for other urgent reason that course is deemed necessary. In such case, it is desired that copies of all papers sent the special agent be also transmitted to the Department.

When any such fugitive is arrested, you will be promptly notified in order that an agent may be appointed by you under Section 2502, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913.

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to each of the four United States attorneys in Alaska with instructions to communicate the

-2-

contents to the respective United States marshals, and to be guided by its suggestions.

Respectfully

For the Attorney General,

SAM GRAHAM

Assistant Attorney General.

Ref. file

June 30, 1913.

Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 23rd instant, enclosing certain papers in the matter of the extradition of one George Kodoff, wanted at Nome, Alaska. After an examination of the various papers forwarded by you I find it necessary to return all papers to you for the following reasons:

There should be TRIPPLICATE copies of the complaint on file in the Commissioner's office, with a certificate of the Commissioner that they are true and correct copies of the records in his office. The Commissioner's signature should be properly certified to by the Clerk of Court, which certificate should show that the person whose signature is attached to the Commissioner's certificate is and at the time of the making of the certificate was the Commissioner, duly appointed, qualified and acting as such, for the particular precinct in question, and that the signature purporting to be his is his genuine signature. The signature of the Clerk of Court should then be certified to by the Judge of the District Court for the Division in which the precinct is located, which certificate should show that the signature purporting to be the signature of the Clerk is his true and genuine signature, and that such person was duly appointed, qualified and acting as such Clerk at the time in question. The Judge's signature should, in turn, be certified to by the Clerk

of Court.

One or more affidavits setting out the evidence should accompany the certified copies of the complaint. Such affidavit or affidavits should be SIGNED IN TRIPLICATE and the signature of the person before whom the affidavit or affidavits were sworn to should be certified to by the proper officers as the true and genuine signature of such person, and that he was at the time a person authorized by law and duly qualified to administer an oath.

In the Kodoff case there is only one signed copy of the affidavits of the evidence. There are two or three other copies certified to by P. J. Boston, Commissioner and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, as true copies of carbon copies retained by him as office copies. This is insufficient. The first certificate of the Clerk of Court is defective in this, that it refers to the handwriting of Boston "whose name is subscribed to the foregoing complaint, warrant, and affidavit", when it should refer to the signature as attached to the "certificates attached to the complaint, warrant and affidavits", specifying them. It is further defective in not showing of what particular precinct Boston is and was the Commissioner, and fails to show that he was the legal custodian of the documents to the correctness of which he certifies.

The Judge's certificate to the Clerk's signature is entirely lacking.

The same objections may be made to the second certificate

of the Clerk of Court.

The third certificate of the Clerk of Court is defective in this, that it certifies that the Clerk "fully believes" that the signature to which he certifies is genuine. This certificate of the Clerk is attached to copies which show on their face that they do not purport to have been signed by Coston.

The fourth certificate of the Clerk of Court is defective and in fact valueless because it purports to certify to the correctness of documents not in the custody of the Clerk of Court and to the correctness of which he, therefore, has no authority to certify.

The fifth and sixth certificates suffer from the same defects as the two preceding certificates.

It should also be remembered that where the Clerk certifies to the signature of a Commissioner attached to the certificate of the correctness of the copy of a complaint in the Commissioner's office, such certificate of the Clerk should show that the Commissioner, at the time in question, had authority to administer the oath attached to the complaint in his office.

For the reasons stated above I am constrained to return all papers to you and to deny, at this time, the application for a request upon the Governor of Washington for the extradition of Kodoff. Some of the defects mentioned above were called to your attention by my predecessor, Honorable Walter E. Clark, in his letter of March 31 last, when he, too, returned the papers then

presented, because of defects found in them.

This office, while wishing to do everything possible to further the ends of justice, cannot accept papers which are so obviously lacking in some of the essential features of extradition proceedings.

Your particular attention is called to the necessity of all papers which accompany a request for extradition warrants being IN TRIPLICATE. In general the Governors of the States require two complete sets to be presented to them with the request for extradition, and this office must have one copy to retain on file here as a record in the case.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Joseph P. Warren,
Special Agent,
care U. S. Marshal,
Seattle, Wash.

Cable & Telegraph.

Ref. File 60

October 23, 1913.

Sir:

Confirming our conversation of this date relative to the sending of official messages to points in the States beyond Seattle at night rates, I beg to advise that it will be entirely satisfactory to this office if the plan suggested by you is followed in future with all official messages sent by this office, namely, that such messages, when addressed to points in the States beyond Seattle, will be sent by you at the night rate unless the messages bear a notation on the face thereof that they are to go at day rates. In future, therefore, we will regard all such messages as "night rate" messages unless it is desired to rush them through in the daytime, in which event they will bear the notation: "Day Rate".

Messages to points in the Territory, however, will be handled as heretofore, as I understand it.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. P. P. Floyd,
Operator in Charge,
U. S. Signal Corps,
Juneau, Alaska.

MEMO: RE: Messages to points in the States.

*see letter of
Oct. 23/13 to
Floyd. (File 60)*

ALL messages to Washington, D. C., unless very urgent and sent early in morning, can be sent at NIGHT RATES, which are considerably cheaper than day rates. Every message must show whether it is to be sent at night rates or not, and where this does not appear on the message it will be sent at the night rate by the local cable office.

Messages to points on the coast and western states, coming within the 1-cent rate for day messages, can be sent considerably cheaper at night rates, and should be so sent unless very urgent. Such messages will be sent at the night rate by local cable office unless face of message bears notation that it is to go at day rate.

To Washington, D. C., night rate on minimum of 20 words is 25 cents, as against 40 cents for day rate; a 40-word message at night rates is 45 cents, as against 80 cents for day rate.

IN RE: TOLLS ON "NIGHT RATE" MESSAGES OVER U. S. LINES.

to Eastern points
MINIMUM CHARGE is 25 cents on basis of 20 words.

All messages over 20 words are charged for on basis of 25 cents for first 20 words, and 1 cent per word for all words additional thereto.

On Government messages the address and signature are included in estimating the tolls.

Gov't rate on "night" messages to California points is 5¢ less than 1¢ wd. total. For instance, a 30-word message would carry a charge of 25 cents. That is, the minimum rate is 15¢ for 20 words, and 1¢ per word for each word over the 20.

MEMO as to telegraph tolls on government messages sent via SKAGWAY and
DOMINION TELEGRAPH LINE to Boundary between Canada and U. S.

Rate, Skagway to Boundary, 10 words, \$3.75, commercial count, and
22 cents for each additional word.

Rate, Boundary to Points in U. S., (Washington, D. C., etc.,) 2 cents for
each word, government count.

Notaries
and
Commissary
Deeds.

Index: Notaries Public.

Ref. file

Form of oath for
Com' of Deeds

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
City and County of New York.)

I, ELLA F. BRAHAM, a
resident of the City and County of New York, in the
State of New York, having been appointed a Commissioner
of Deeds for the Territory of Alaska in the State of
New York, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully
perform the duties of the office of a Commissioner, to
take affidavits, depositions, and the proof and acknowledg-
ment of deeds out of the Territory of Alaska, according
to the laws of the Territory of Alaska. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____
day of _____.

Referencia File

December 4, 1913.

--11-1--

Mr. J. C. Murphy.

376 Yamhill Street.

Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 11th ultimo addressed to the Honorable Robert W. Jennings, U. S. District Judge for this division, relative to the appointment of yourself as a notary public for Alaska, has been referred to this office with a request that you be advised in the premises.

Notaries public for Alaska are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, subject to removal by him for misconduct in office. Every person appointed must at the time of his appointment be a resident of the district and must continue to reside therein during his term of office. Removal from the Territory vacates the office and is equivalent to resignation. In a circular issued by the Governor under date of May 2, 1913 (copy of which is enclosed), it is stated that "Maintenance of a residence outside of the Territory during the major part of any year is to be regarded as nonresidence in Alaska". Temporary absence from the Territory, with a bona fide intention of returning thereto, and followed by such return, will not affect the status of a notary.

The legal fee payable by each applicant for appointment is ten dollars, which should be made out to the order of the Secretary of the

Territory. See copy of circular issued by Honorable Charles E. Davidson, Secretary, enclosed herewith.

Each notary must execute an official bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, which must be approved by the clerk of the district court for the division in which the applicant resides, or which is nearest to his place of residence. In your case the clerk of the court for the Third Judicial Division, at Valdez, would be the proper officer to approve your bond. A blank bond form is enclosed herewith.

Each notary, upon approval of his bond, must take an oath of office (form for same on back of bond blank), and must transmit the bond and oath, duly signed by him, to the Secretary of the Territory, whereupon, if the fee has also been remitted to the Secretary, the commission will issue.

Paragraph Five of Sec. 362, Compiled Laws of Alaska (31 Stat. L., 528) requires each notary "To provide and keep an official seal, upon which must be engraved the name of the district (Territory) and the words 'Notary Public', with the surname of the notary and at least the initials of his Christian name".

The usual form of the seal is circular, with the name of the notary around the outer edge of the upper half thereof, the words "Territory of Alaska" around the outer edge of the lower half, and the words "Notary Public" in the center field.

Duplicate impressions of the seal, with the notary's signature in duplicate, should be sent to the Secretary of the Territory as soon as the notary has received his seal.

Under Chapter 10, 1915 Session Laws of Alaska, the notary is required "To endorse after his official signature the date of the expiration of his commission". Chapter 53, 1915 Session Laws of Alaska, makes it a misdemeanor for a notary to make a false certificate in connection with an oath or sworn statement executed before him. See circular letter issued by the Governor May 2, 1915, enclosed, for this and preceding provision.

Where the law does not prescribe a particular fee to be charged by a notary for a given service, the same is governed by the provisions of Sec. 589, Comp. L. Alaska, 1915 (51 Stat. L., 532), which authorizes the Attorney General (of the U. S.) to prescribe and promulgate a schedule of fees for each division of the court, which shall have the force and effect of law. For schedules in effect see Rules and Regulations of Department of Justice.

For reference to the laws in the premises attention is called to the following:

Sec. 527, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1915 (51 Stat. L., 533).

Sec. 581, same (51 Stat. L., 533)

Sec. 582, same (51 Stat. L., 533)

Sec. 583, same (51 Stat. L., 533)

Sec. 587, same (51 Stat. L., 530)

Sec. 589, same (51 Stat. L., 532)

Chapter 10, 1915 Session Laws of Alaska,

Chapter 53, do

Respectfully yours,

3 encls.

Secretary to the Governor.

1

Memo re notaries public for Alaska.

Sec. 386, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913 (31 Stat. L., 329)

provides:

" Each notary must execute an official bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, which bond must be approved by the clerk of the division of the district court LOCATED NEAREST HIS RESIDENCE. "

Sec. 387, same (31 Stat. L., 330) provides:

" Each notary public, upon approval of his official bond, so soon as he has taken his official oath, must transmit such bond and oath, signed by him with his own proper signature, to the office of the secretary of the district, whereupon the governor must issue a commission. "

Sec. 381, Comp. L., Alaska, 1913 (31 Stat. L. 328) requires that every person appointed as a notary public must at the time of his appointment be a resident of the district and must continue to reside therein during his term of office. Removal from the district vacates his office and is equivalent to resignation. The term of office of a notary public shall be four years from and after the date of his commission, but he may be sooner removed by the governor for misconduct in office."

Sec. 327, same (31 Stat. L., 333) provides:

" ***** For each commission issued to a notary public a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the secretary of the district. *****

②

NOTARIAL SEAL.

Paragraph Fifth of Sec. 382, Compiled Laws of Alaska (31 Stat. L., 328) requires each notary "To provide and keep an official seal, upon which must be engraved the name of the district (Territory) and the words "Notary Public," with the surname of the notary and at least the initials of his Christian name."

The usual form of the seal is circular, with the name of the notary around the outer edge of the upper half thereof, the words "Territory of Alaska" around the outer edge of the lower half, and the words "Notary Public" in the center field.

Duplicate impressions of the seal, with the notary's signature in duplicate, should be sent to the Secretary of the Territory as soon as the notary has received his seal.

FEES.

Where the law does not prescribe a particular fee to be charged by a notary for a given service, the same is governed by the provisions of Sec. 389, Comp. L. Alaska, 1913 (31 Stat. L., 332), which authorizes the Attorney General (of the U.S.) to prescribe and promulgate a schedule of fees for each division of the court, which shall have the force and effect of law. For schedules in effect see Rules and Regulations of Department of Justice.

3

FEEs CHARGEABLE BY NOTARIES PUBLIC.

(From book of "Instructions to United States Judges, Marshals, Attorneys, Clerks, and Commissioners for the District of Alaska," issued in 1910.)

PAGE 270, Secs. 1724 and 1725 provide as follows:

1724. By virtue of the authority vested in the Attorney General by section 30 of the title and act above mentioned, paragraph 1703 of these instructions, the following schedule of fees for notaries public in Alaska is prescribed and promulgated.

1725. Notaries public shall be allowed the following fees, and none other:

	First division.	Second, third, and fourth divisions.
-X-		
1. For every protest of a bill of exchange or promissory note . . .	\$1.00	\$1.50
2. For noting a bill of exchange or promissory note for nonacceptance or non-payment	1.00	1.50
3. For registering protest of bill of exchange or promissory note	1.00	1.50
4. For attesting any written instrument and seal	1.00	1.50
5. For certifying and taking an affidavit and all certificates under seal50	.75
6. For taking acknowledgment of any deed or other instrument in writing and making memorandum of same	1.00	1.50
7. Making and taking proof of any legal instrument, per folio25	.35

- 8. Taking depositions, per folio25 .35
- 9. For making and certifying a copy of
any instrument, paper, or record
(certificate to be counted con-
tinuously with copy), per folio . .15 .25

-x

NOTE: In Sec. 1724 of Instructions (above quoted) the references to "section 30 of the title and act above mentioned" is to Title I, Sec. 30 of the Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, making further provision for a civil government for Alaska. The section in question is Sec. 389 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, and may also be found in 31 Stat. L., 332.

Ref file

H.H.P.

December 31, 1913.

-12-1-

Mr. Richard H. Coaghagan,

Fairbanks, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant advising that on and after the 31st day of December of this year you will be absent from the Territory for a period of probably one year and asking that your notarial commission, which expires August 24, 1914, be cancelled as of date December 31, 1913. Your letter is being referred to the Secretary of the Territory with the request that he make the necessary entry on his records.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to Section 506 of the "Compiled Laws of the Territory of Alaska, 1913," (22 Stat. L., 229 c. 755, s. 20), which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of every notary public, on his resignation or removal from office or at the expiration of his term, and in case of his death or his legal representative, to forthwith deposit all the records kept by him in the office of the clerk of the division of the district court in which he resides, and on failure to do so the person so offending is liable in damages to any person injured thereby."

Respectfully yours,

Governor

cc Charles E. Davidson.

Legislature and Territorial
Laws,
}

COPY

August 20, 1915

73

Ref. file

Honorable Charles E. Davidson,
Secretary of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska

My dear Sir:

Replying to the 'phone inquiry of your office this date with respect to the selling price of the Senate and House journals of the 1915 session of the Alaska Legislature, the Governor directs me to say that it is impossible to arrive at an exact figure, for the reason that the contract for the printing and binding of the journals included also the printing of several reports, the Senate and House rules, and 10 bills. It is estimated, however, that the cost of printing and binding the journals of both houses was \$2,100. On this basis, the unit cost per journal would be \$6 per volume.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor

Advance Decision.
S A 31-23

EOA-7-D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1913.

The Honorable,

The Attorney General.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 22d instant, as follows:

"The Department is in receipt of a letter from H. L. Faulkner, United States Marshal for the First Division, District of Alaska, which reads as follows:

"On July 28, 1913, I wrote you requesting instructions regarding the payment of expenses incurred in enforcing the laws passed by the Alaskan legislature. On August 11, 1913, you replied that you had received no copies of the legislation passed by the Alaskan Legislature and that no copies could be obtained at the Library of Congress.

"Working under the Act of Congress (Public-No.334) (H.R.38) (An Act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes.) the Alaskan Legislature passed "An Act to impose a poll tax upon male persons in the Territory of Alaska and providing means for its collection." I am enclosing a copy of the act.

"Section 12 of the enclosed act reads as follows:

"Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned in the federal jail for not more than thirty days nor less than one day."

"Several commissioners in this division have issued warrants under this act for persons who have failed to pay their poll tax.

"I respectfully desire the Department's opinion in regard to paying expenses incurred in serving warrants issued under this act; and also, if violators of the act should be received at the federal jail when sentenced and their subsistence and maintenance paid for from "Support of Prisoners, U. S. Courts," in the same manner as United States prisoners have been paid for in the past."

"In order that the Department may issue proper instructions to Mr. Faulkner in this matter, your decision is respectfully requested as to whether he is authorized to ~~pay~~ the expenses

incident to the execution of warrants of arrest issued and maintenance of the persons arrested, under the Act of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska referred to in the marshal's letter.

"A copy of the legislation to which reference is herein made is enclosed herewith."

The act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 512), creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, provides that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States; with certain exceptions not relevant to this case. (Section 9, p. 514). It also provides that all of the laws of the United States heretofore passed establishing the executive and judicial departments in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until amended or repealed by Congress. (Section 3, p. 512).

Under the power thus conferred upon the territorial legislature it has enacted the section quoted in your letter. So far as I am advised no separate courts have been provided for the prosecution of violations of territorial laws, and the Territory must therefore, it would seem, bring such prosecutions in existing federal courts, subject to federal laws governing the payment of fees and costs in said courts. In bringing these prosecutions the Territory assumes the same liability for fees and expenses incident thereto as the United States assumes in prosecuting violations of the federal laws.

In cases in which warrants are served by a marshal, or by an office deputy, actual expenses should be paid by the marshal from the appropriation for salaries, fees and expenses of marshals, and costs should be collected from the Territory and paid to the clerk of the court in the same manner that costs are collected and paid in other cases where

the United States is not finally liable. (Par. 698, Alaska Instructions of 1910).

When writs are served by fee deputy marshals or by special officers, the fees should be collected in the first instance from the Territory, and any excess of fees over \$3000 per annum, including fees collected from the Territory, should be accounted for and paid over to the clerk of the court as in case of like fees earned from parties other than the United States. (Par. 460, Alaska Instructions of 1910).

Prisoners sentenced under territorial laws are territorial prisoners, and the expense of their support is not payable by the United States.

^{not}
I am, informed as to what provision, if any, the territorial legislature has made for the expense of enforcing its laws. The Comptroller of the Treasury has no jurisdiction, as the law now stands, to determine what expenses shall be paid from moneys collected by the Territory; but the United States must not be called upon to bear this expense incurred by the Territory in prosecuting violations of territorial statutes.

Respectfully,

W. R. DORNEY,

Comptroller.

July 1, 1913.

Sir:

Under the provisions of Chapter 53 of the Alaska Session Laws, 1913, wherein, among other things, appropriation is made "For clerk hire in the office of the Governor in connection with territorial laws for fiscal year ending December 31, 1913. * * * * * for fiscal year ending December 31, 1914. * * * * *", you are hereby appointed to the position of stenographer and clerk, effective this date. You will arrange to take the oath of office in duplicate and file the same in this office. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$150.00 per month.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. George Robblee,

Juneau, Alaska.

July 1, 1913.

Sir:

Under the provisions of Chapter 53 of the Alaska Session laws, 1913, wherein, among other things, appropriation is made "For clerk hire in the office of the Governor in connection with Territorial laws for fiscal year ending December 31, 1913, * * * * for fiscal year ending December 31, 1914, * * * *", etc., you are hereby appointed to the position of Chief Clerk in charge of work under Territorial laws, effective this date, at a compensation of \$60.00 per month. You will arrange to take the oath of office in duplicate and file same in this office.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. W. W. Shorthill,

Juneau, Alaska.

Ref. File

72

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

April 9, 1913.

Sir:

In the Act making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, approved March 4, 1913, provision is made for the mileage of members of the Alaska Legislature, as follows:

Mileage of members, \$6,500.00

As special disbursing agent for the appropriation for Legislative Expenses, I have established two mileage tables, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, based on the usage of the Department of Justice in settling the mileage accounts of court witnesses in Alaska -- the first table giving mileage actually travelled by members of the legislature in coming to Juneau during the winter season to attend the session beginning March 3, and the other table giving the mileage to be travelled by members in returning to their homes after the close of the session. The latter travel will be performed after the shorter winter routes have been abandoned by reason of the disappearance of snow and the opening of the season of open navigation in Bering Sea and the inland waterways. Both tables show "shortest usually travelled routes" according to the season of the year in which the travel must be performed.

I have paid the "coming" mileage in full, but the balance of the appropriation is insufficient to pay the "return" mileage in full. At the request of the proper committees of the Legislature, I report at this time the deficiency in the mileage account which will occur when

the settlement of return mileage is made at the end of the present month -- the desire of the Legislature being that the matter be presented to Congress for the purpose of obtaining a deficiency appropriation. The table which is enclosed herewith shows in detail the mileage already paid and to be paid to the 23 members of the Legislature who are attending the present session. The table shows that the "coming" mileage amounted to 22,013 miles, which, at 15 cents per mile, caused total disbursements of \$3,301.95. The table shows that after the payment at the end of the present month of "return" mileage as indicated therein, the balance to be distributed substantially ~~pro rata~~ among the members at the request of the Legislature, there will be a deficiency of \$2,267.20, covering 15,114-2/3 miles, distributed among members as follows:

J. C. Kennedy,	1679 miles,	\$251.85
Daniel Triscoli,	680 "	102.00
E. B. Collins,	688 "	103.20
Henry Roden,	964 "	144.60
R. D. Gray,	192 "	28.80
Chas. E. Ingersoll,	102 "	15.30
Wm Kelly,	493 "	73.95
W. T. Burns,	695 "	104.25
Elwood Bruner,	1518 "	227.70
Conrad Freeding,	1518 "	227.70
Thos. Gaffney,	1518 "	227.70
Chas. D. Jones,	1518 "	227.70
Frank A. Aldrich,	1518 "	227.70
Ben A. Sutherland,	635 "	95.25

L. V. Ray,	350 miles,	\$ 52.50
A. G. Shoup,	92 "	13.80
J. M. Tanner,	44 "	6.60
B. F. Hillard,	285 "	42.75
H. B. Ingram,	285 "	42.75
F. M. Boyle,	285 "	42.75
H. J. Svindseth,	55-2/3 "	8.58

No deficiency will occur in the cases of two of the 23 members, for the reason that, since one of them lives in Juneau and the other only 3 miles from the capital, their return mileage of 1 and 3 miles, respectively, will be paid in full.

In view of the unusual conditions of travel in Alaska, the expense varying greatly at different seasons, but in all except the ocean routes exceeding 15 cents per mile at any season, I recommend that actual and necessary expenses of travel in lieu of mileage be allowed for members of the Territorial Legislature in future. Court witnesses in interior Alaska at present receive mileage or actual expenses of travel, at their option. Almost invariably they find it advantageous to accept reimbursement of actual expenses instead of a flat mileage rate.

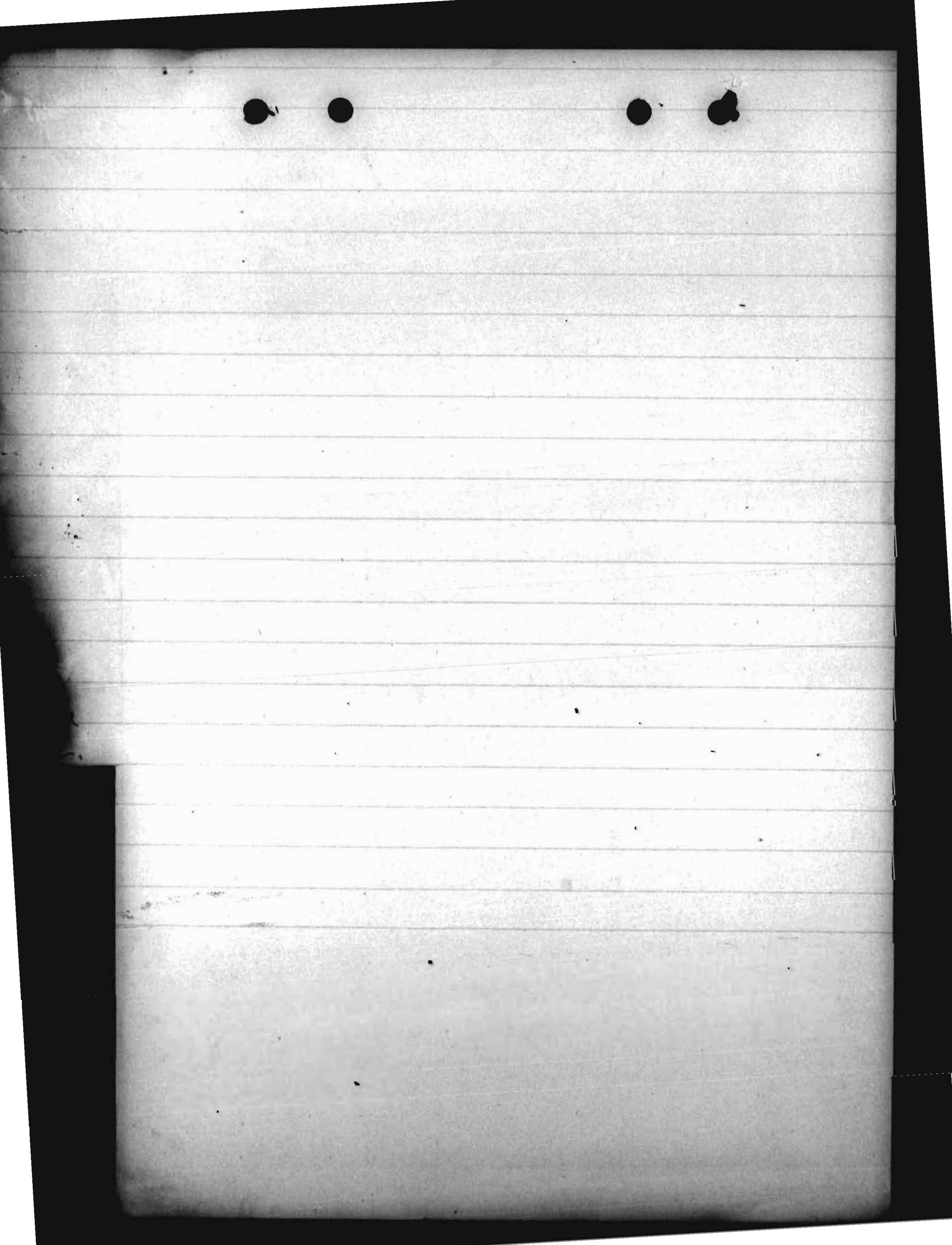
Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Walter E. Clark.

G O V E R N O R.

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.



Extra Copy

January 26, 1914.

~~100~~ 99

Mr. Claude Aikens,

Ketchikan, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant with reference to the organization of a national guard in this Territory. In reply I have to advise you that on August 26, 1903, the then Acting Secretary of War, William Cary Jungers, decided that no useful organization of the militia of Alaska could be perfected under the law then existing which, in essential regards, he held to be obsolete, and it was recommended that none be attempted in advance of appropriate legislation by Congress, and Congress has not since that time passed such appropriate legislation. The War Department at that time thought it was practicable and desirable to maintain a force of militia in Alaska, particularly in the vicinity of Juneau, and the Department stated its intention to request Congress to remove by appropriate legislation the obstacles to organizing a militia force in the Territory and to extend to Alaska the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1903, "To promote the efficiency of the militia," etc., but as stated above Congress has never taken any action looking toward that end.

Respectfully yours,

*See Governor's annual report
for year 1903, pp. 23 and 24.*

Wm. H. ...

Governor.



Ref

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Territory of Alaska.) ss.

_____, being duly sworn,
upon oath, says that he is the attorney in fact of the United
States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, a corporation; that said
corporation, as shown by the certificate of the Treasurer of
the United States dated _____, on file in the U.S.
Clerk's office at _____, Alaska, is acceptable on
bonds by the United States in a sum of more than \$_____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of
_____.

HONORARY BOND

(Copy)

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR
ALASKA.
Valdez, Alaska.
April 5, 1915.

Governor J. F. A. Strong,
Juneau, Alaska.

My dear Governor Strong:

I have today wired you the amounts that we have expended from the tax fund in each of the judicial divisions. Our districts do not correspond with the divisions as there are five of the former and their limits have varied considerably at different times.

The exact amount from the tax fund expended on roads other than "military and post roads" in each division is given below. The figures are to the end of the last fiscal year.

1st Division	\$ 141,384.11
2nd "	247,431.39
3rd "	305,033.43
4th "	<u>509,204.62</u>
Total	\$1,203,153.56

In addition to the above, all of the special appropriations and a small part of the tax fund have been expended on the routes considered as "military and post roads" within the meaning of those words as used in the appropriating acts. These routes include the road from Ft. W. H. Seward to the Canadian Boundary, the trunk line from Valdez and Chitina to Nome and St. Michael through Fairbanks and Ft. Gibbon, as well as the Seward-Iditarod Trail, which was especially named in the appropriation with which it was constructed.

The total amounts by divisions would be difficult to determine exactly as the routes are not coterminous with the judicial divisions. The proportions of the several divisions would be approximately as follows:

1st Division	\$ 160,000.
2nd "	22,000.
3rd "	805,000.
4th "	<u>661,000.</u>
Total	\$1,648,000.

-3-

These last amounts are approximately divided, the total expenditure being \$1,648,300.28.

All of the above figures include the proportionate share of all overhead expenses. These expenses have varied from 8 to 9 per cent. for the several years, being almost fixed in quantity, and consequently, being least when the appropriations were greatest.

I trust these figures will answer your purpose.

With best regards, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) GLEN E. EDGERTON

Capt., Corps of Engrs.,
Engineer Officer.

GEE/EL



February 20, 1915.

20

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. ALBERT H. HADEN, is a citizen of the United States, resident in Juneau, Alaska, where he has been located for some nineteen years; he is now and has been for some time Superintendent of the Juneau Alaska Mining Company, of Juneau, Alaska, and is enroute to Europe on business connected with the operations of his Company. Mr. Haden is a man of the highest standing and is worthy of trust and confidence.

Governor of Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: (1,572 employees)

Territories; Alaska and Hawaii.

Alaskan Engineering Commission, to build 1,000 miles of railroad.

National Parks and Hot Springs, Ark., Reservation.

District of Columbia institutions:

Government Hospital for Insane.

Freedman's Hospital.

Howard University.

Columbia Institution for Deaf.

Capitol Buildings and Grounds. (Disbursements only.)

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (1,428 employees).

Public and Indian surveys.

Public lands.

Railroad grants and rights of way.

State and Indian lands.

Reclamation, town sites and scrip.

Mineral lands.

National monuments and bird reservations.

United States and State maps, township plats.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (5,969 employees).

Law.

Irrigation.

Forestry.

Education, schools, law and order, industries, etc.

Land, allotments, records, sales, etc.

Finance.

Purchase.

BUREAU OF PENSIONS (1,200 employees).

Law.

Medical.

Army and Navy.

Certificate.

Civil War.

Finance.

Records.

Special examination.

Board of Review.

PATENT OFFICE (937 employees).

Examiners-in-chief, appeals.
Classification.
Interferences.
Principal examiners---43 divisions.
Assignment.
Issue and Gazette.
Manuscript and photolithography.
Library---90,000 volumes.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION (304 employees).

Higher, rural, and agricultural education divisions.
Industrial, civic, and home education divisions.
Home economics.
School and home gardening.
School hygiene and administration divisions.
Kindergarten education.
Negro education.
Alaska division, maintains native schools.
Library---145,000 volumes and pamphlets.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (1,000 employees*).

Geologic Branch, surveys in 47 States.
Mineral Resources.
-Alaska Mineral Division.
Chemical and Physical Research.
Topographic Branch, 40% U. S. mapped to date.
Water Resources Branch, 1,200 gaging stations maintained.
Publications and maps.
Land classification.
Library---100,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, 25,000 maps.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (8,170 employees).

Division of:	(General field offices.
Director.	(Southern Division.
Chief Engineer.	(Pacific Division.
Chief Counsel.	(Northern Division.
Comptroller.	(Central Division.
Supervisor of Irrigation.	(Idaho Division.
	(Washington Division.

BUREAU OF MINES (437 employees).

Mining Division, operates 8 rescue cars.
Mechanical Division, including fuel inspection.
Chemical Division.
Mineral Technology.
Petroleum Technology.

*Maximum, about 1,400 in summer season.

(COPY: See also, File #3)

COPY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of
Comptroller of
the Treasury.

Washington, October 13, 1914.

To the Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Original RECEIVED

OCT 23 1914

ANSWERED

I have the letter dated the 9th instant, of Assistant Secretary Sweeney, requesting my decision of a question presented by the Governor of Alaska as to whether a provision under the head of "GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES," found in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act of July 16, 1914 (Public No. 127 p. 28), for "Repair and preservation of Executive Mansion," is available for repairs to or renewal of dishes, kitchen utensils and equipment, furniture, etc., originally purchased from the appropriation: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, JUNEAU, ALASKA," when the mansion was completed and furnished.

The provision in the legislative act of July 16, 1914, reads:

"For incidental and contingent expenses, clerk hire, not to exceed \$2,250; janitor service for the executive mansion and office building, not to exceed \$1,200; traveling expenses of the governor while absent from Juneau on official business; repair and preservation of executive mansion, including \$700 for painting; stationery, lights, water, and fuel, to be expended under the direction of the governor, \$8,150."

The clause in said provision for: "REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF EXECUTIVE MANSION, INCLUDING \$700 FOR PAINTING," has reference, I think, to the building itself rather than to its furnishings and equipment.

(COPY, p. 2)

The mansion is one thing and its furnishings and fittings are another. Wherever Congress has wished to provide for replenishing the furnishings of a building and for repairs of furniture, etc., language indicative of such purpose has been used in the act of appropriation. For years, in the Sundry Civil appropriation acts (last one, August 1, 1914, Public No. 161, p. 30), under: "Executive Mansion, (White House), Congress has provided: "For ordinary care, repair and furnishing of Executive Mansion." In the same act on page 11, fiscal year 1915, under: "Public buildings, operating expenses," provision is made for: "Furniture and repairs of furniture," of certain public buildings.

I am of the opinion that the provision in the act of July 16, 1914, supra. for: "Repair and preservation of Executive Mansion," is not available for repairs to or renewal of furniture, kitchen equipment, etc., for the executive mansion.

The letter from the Governor of Alaska to you, is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

(Signed) SEC. E. DOWNEY

Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, Oct. 14, 1914. W.B.A.

COPI for the information and guidance of Hon. John F. A. Strong, Governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, as reply to his letter to the Department dated September 29, 1914:

(Signed) JAMES I. PARKER

Chief Clerk.

-COPY. See File #3.

September 29, 1914.

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Sir:

The Act of July 16, 1914, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, includes the following item for the Territory of Alaska:

"For incidental and contingent expenses, clerk hire, not to exceed \$2,250; janitor service for the executive mansion and office building, not to exceed \$1,200; traveling expenses of the governor while absent from Juneau on official business; repair and preservation of executive mansion, including \$700 for painting; stationery, lights, water, and fuel, to be expended under the direction of the governor, \$8,150."

I have the honor to request that the Comptroller of the Treasury be asked for an opinion upon the question as to whether "repair and preservation of executive mansion" in the item quoted above may be regarded as covering repairs to or renewals of dishes, kitchen utensils and equipment, furniture, etc., originally purchased from the appropriation "Executive Mansion, Juneau, Alaska" when the mansion was completed and furnished. It is to be expected, of course, that with the passing of time certain of these articles will be damaged or broken, requiring repairs or renewals, and the question arises as to what appropriation should be charged with such repairs and renewals, since it is obvious that the Governor should not be compelled to make such expenditures from personal funds.

(COPY, p. 2)

I shall be glad to have the C^mptroller's opinion for my information and guidance.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.