

ALASKA LAWS LAX

DR. E. LESTER JONES RAPS CONDUCT OF WHITES TOWARD NATIVES.

REPORT FILED WITH WILSON

Disregard for Sanctity of Red Men's Homes the Crime of the Territory—Liquor Traffic Violations Add to Ruination of Populace.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A scathing arraignment of the conduct of the white man in Alaska toward the native is coupled with charges of wholesale and continual violations of liquor traffic regulations and laws to protect fish and fur bearing animals of Alaska and the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands in a report submitted to President Wilson and Secretary Redfield by Dr. E. Lester Jones, deputy commissioner of fisheries.

Dr. Jones recently returned from Alaska, where he spent six months making a survey of the fishing and fur seal industries, and studying the administration of the islands. He concluded that proper regulation will be facilitated by vesting in the department of commerce full authority over the industries. Immediate steps for the protection of the natives and rehabilitation of their morals are urged in his report.

"The white man's lack of care and regard for the sanctity of the native's home is the crime of Alaska," the report says. "In many sections the wife and daughters are dishonored and any resistance from the husband, father or brother is overcome by threats and bribes and liquor, until even the men have all their best impulses and senses deadened and seem to be un-manned.

"Wherever the white man has settled the saloon prevails, and that has had more to do with the ruination of the Indian and the Aleut than all other causes. In sections where the saloon is not found liquor reaches the natives in the form of pay and bribes. "I am advised by reliable authority that up to this year there had not been a single conviction by a jury in Alaska. I am glad to say that there has been a change of sentiment and feeling against those who do not regard the laws as serious, and recently the juries in two courts have brought in verdicts against those who had disobeyed the law."

SHINGLE SIDED SMALL BUNGALOW

Especially Adapted to the Requirements of Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed.

GROUNDS WELL LAID OUT

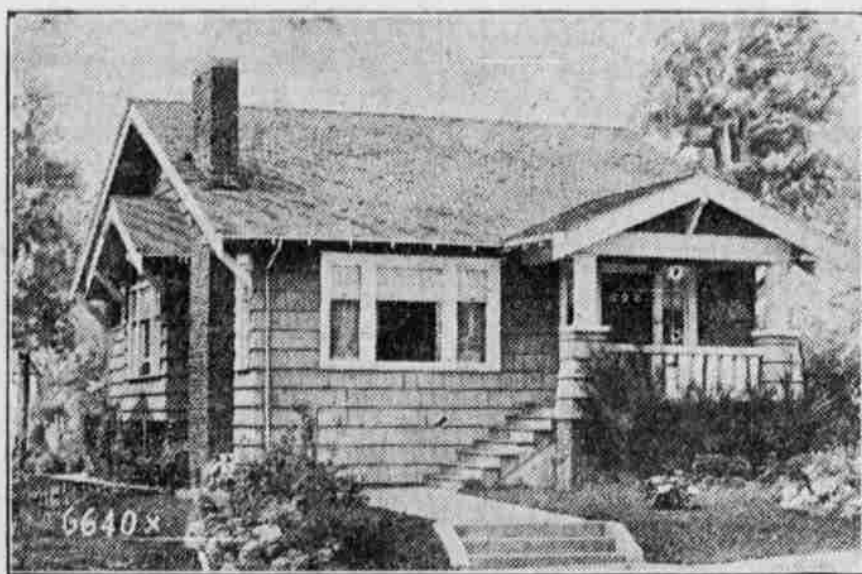
Lawn, Shrubbery and Flowers Finely Blended to Make Artistic Setting—Windows Placed as They Should Be to Catch the Light and Sunshine.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

This beautiful little four-room bungalow was designed to encourage matrimony.

It is of the bungalow type, but was naturalized to the extent of first building a good cellar high enough to get seven and a half feet of headroom in the clear between the cement cellar floor and the joists. Also the roof is made steep enough to turn water from heavy rains and to shed snow, because such little houses are wanted

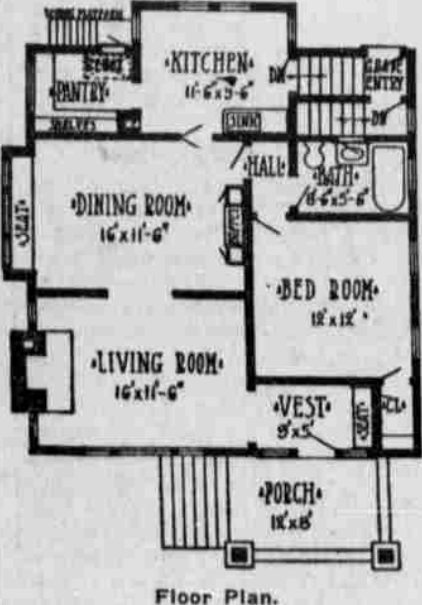


by newly married couples in the North as well as in the South and West. When the rainfall is heavy or when the snow falls to a depth of two or three feet, flat roofs sometimes cause trouble.

It is difficult to retain the bungalow effect and at the same time secure a good cellar.

To do so the cellar wall is carried up only to the level of the ground under pretense of setting the building down low to carry out the bungalow idea, but the construction calls for three feet of timber between the wall and the girth that supports the floor joists of the living rooms. This is done to gain headroom and to give sufficient space for large-sized cellar windows.

Cellar walls are cheaper made in this way, for two reasons. In the first place it saves labor in building



a wall all in one piece from the bottom of the cellar to the top of the wall. Usually wood is cheaper from the ground up, and it is easier to put window frames into a wooden wall than into concrete, brick or block, because the frames have to be set and the wall material worked around them. This timber construction starts with the top of the wall in the regular way of placing studding to be covered with building paper and finally sided with shingles, as shown in the perspective.

The whole house is covered with shingles clear down to the ground, to retain the low-down bungalow effect. The front porch is supported by piers of masonry up to the lower edges of the porch joists. From the masonry to the porch ceiling are square pillars boxed in about half of way up and covered with shingles to match the house siding.

The ground is graded up to give a low appearance to the porch, the effect of which is increased by growing shrubbery and tall flowers on two sides of the porch. It requires considerable study to lay out the grounds about a bungalow to merge the lawn, shrubbery and house into one pleasant picture, but the bungalow type of house lends itself to the blending of lawn, shrubbery and flowers and house as a beautiful setting for an artistic home better than any other style of architecture.

There is an advantage in placing the front porch at the corner of the house. It leaves the large triple window free from obstruction to admit plenty of light into the large living room. There is a similar window to light the dining room, which also is well placed to catch all the available light and sunshine.

The wide projection of roof required

in bungalow construction will steal away the light from the living rooms unless some provision is made to guard against roof encroachment. During dark days of fall and early winter it is impossible to get too much light into a bungalow.

All windows are supposed to be fitted with dark green shades for use in summer. There is a fashion, in very sunny sections of the far West, of using double window shades, a light shade next to the window to match the room decorations and a dark shade to pull down inside when occasions require. This dark shade rolls up tight, close against the top of the window, for days or weeks without being unrolled, but it is there to use when needed.

Entering the front door of this beautiful bungalow we find a model floor plan. The main feature is the large living room, 16 feet by 11 feet 6 inches with a splendid fireplace at one end. The chimney and fireplace are both constructed of the same kind of brick, usually dark colored, rough surface brick that contrasts splendidly with the pure white mortar and the white ornamental insets.

A fireplace well proportioned and artistically finished with a large mantel practically furnishes one end of the living room. Low bookcases may be built at the sides of the fireplace, or the space may be reserved for large reading chairs placed in the corners in front of the narrow chimney windows.

The rear of the house is just as carefully planned as the front. Commencing with the grade entrance at the back there are wide, easy steps leading down into the cellar. This cellar way is closed by a locked door if considered necessary.

From the same grade entrance half a dozen steps lead up into the kitchen.



The floor of the grade entrance is on a level with the top of the wall, but there is a step down from the door sill to the sidewalk in the back yard.

A grade entrance like this with easy steps to the cellar means a good deal on wash days, and when the cellar basement is used for other household duties, such as doing up fruit in the summer time when the laundry stove is used.

In a bungalow a great deal of use may be made of the cellar for work that is ordinarily done on the main floor in larger houses.

The arrangement of the kitchen could not be well improved upon. The projection makes room for four windows looking out in three different directions.

The large pantry has an especial place for the ice box, with an outside door and an ice platform for the exclusive use of the ice man, so that he can carry up four pounds of mud on each boot without causing a frown to cloud the beautiful face of the young housewife.

Critics Disagree.

A good story is told by Professor Lounsbury that shows in the matter of poets, critics hold varying opinions. According to the professor, Aubrey De Vere, the Irish poet, collected on the same day the opinion of three of his brother poets on the poetical standing of Burns. One of these poets, who was Tennyson, said Burns' songs were perfect, but that one had to forget his serious pieces to enjoy them. The second, who was Wordsworth, said that Burns' "serious efforts" showed great genius, but that his foolish little amatory poems were worthy only of oblivion. The third was Sir Henry Taylor, who said that he found Burns' songs and his serious poems alike tedious and disagreeable.

Fad Set by King Edward.

Probably few people are aware that the popularity of the copper and aluminum bracelet worn by so many ladies at the present time is really due to the fact that the late King Edward regarded as his mascot a similar bracelet, which was presented to him by one of his friends shortly before the serious illness which resulted in the postponement of his coronation. His late majesty, who was more than usual superstitious, regarded the bracelet as having a direct bearing on his ultimate recovery, and when he died it was placed among the personal belongings which he bequeathed to King George.

Watchful Gander.

In a country town in northern Pennsylvania there lives an old man who sells milk, carrying it from house to house morning and evening in a small handcart. There is nothing strange about that, but his companion on these daily trips is the very strangest you ever heard of—an old gray gander, who follows him about in the most dignified manner, and stands watch over the cart, letting no one get near it in his master's absence. His name is Major, and his master says that he is just as useful as a dog would be.—Our Dumb Animals.

Poisonous Snakes Disappearing.

The non-poisonous, harmless snakes are rapidly destroying the poisonous serpents throughout the world, say experts on reptile life. In a fight to a finish, it is declared, a whole nest of venomous "rattlers" would have little chance against a single husky black snake.

ITALIAN CITIES RAZED BY QUAKE

Over Thirty-Eight Thousand Persons Believed to Have Perished.

AVEZZANO WIPED OFF MAP

Once Beautiful Town Now Little More Than a Cemetery—Hundred Other Towns in Kingdom Wholly or Partly Destroyed by Shock—Rescuers Rush to the Scenes.

By CHAPMAN COLEMAN.

(U. S. Consul General at Rome.)

Rome, Jan. 19.—Pompeii is no longer the world's city of the dead. Somewhere in the ruins of Avezzano, where three days ago there were 12,000 persons, the majority of them workers in the six big sugar refineries which made the district prosperous, lie the bodies of more than 11,000 persons. "It is difficult to convey an idea of the absolute destruction of Avezzano. Not more than half a dozen structures are standing, and of these only the walls remain.

Only a Few Escape.

Debris, tossed in all directions, has obliterated streets, plazas, and alleys, so that the few inhabitants who escaped death, even though many of them were born and brought up in the town, are unable to pick out more than the approximate sites of their own homes.

Stretching away on all sides from the acres upon acres of ruin, the country is as bare of human inhabitants as a wilderness. The landscape is whitened in places by patches of shattered stone and brick, but these are

Wednesday morning is estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000, although no official count can be made at this time.

From thirteen towns of possibly 100 that were completely demolished or partly wrecked come reports of more than 35,000 dead.

The number of injured is placed conservatively at 50,000, and the list is growing hourly as the government dispatches announce the names of towns which have been cut off from all communication since the shock.

These districts report heavy casualties, and it will be many days before complete reports of the catastrophe can be compiled and the world advised of the fatal loss of lives and property.

Fire and Disease Menace.

The aftermath of the disaster, however, is beginning to reveal its appalling proportions.

Cold, hunger, fire and disease have followed so swiftly in the wake of the original catastrophe that hundreds of victims may be added to the original number unless the government authorities are able to work a miracle of relief.

Despite the winter weather in the devastated country, disease has begun to work in the rude camps of the survivors. In a score of towns and villages reached within the last twelve hours by squads of militia and volunteers the wastes of brick and stone have been found ablaze.

In these great kilns in the last two days human beings buried, but with life still in their bodies, have been roasting slowly.

May Blow Up Buildings.

The fire menace, at first considered negligible, has become so serious that all militia companies sent out from this city are being provided with chemicals and other fire-fighting apparatus. They also bear explosives, which they have instructions to use as a last resort in saving life, even though many victims, imprisoned in the ruins, must die as a result.

The amount of damage done cannot yet be determined from the meager descriptions of the catastrophe that

has arranged to supply all the stricken villages with oil for illuminating purposes at the expense of the city of Rome. This will enable the rescuers to work throughout the night.

Name Governor of Zona.

A royal decree was issued today appointing Commander Dezza civil commissioner to govern the district visited by the earthquake. Sig. Dezza has gone to the stricken region to assume his new duties.

The call for conscripts has been suspended in the earthquake district by the military authorities.

Many guesses have been made regarding the cause of the earthquake, but the one generally accepted is that of an eminent meteorologist, who says:

"The most likely hypothesis is that continuous heavy rains resulted in filtrations which formed great bodies of steam by contact with incandescent matter. This hypothesis seems confirmed by the fact that the spring at San Giuliano has almost doubled the volume of its flow since yesterday."

A phase of the political situation in the kingdom resulting from the earthquake is that the call for conscripts in the damaged zone has been rescinded by the military authorities.

Rescue Many Victims.

Naples, Jan. 19.—Rescuing gangs today brought out numerous victims of the earthquake who had been buried in the Church of Santa Restituta, the patron saint of the town of Sora, where hundreds of persons rushed to pray when the first shock occurred. The roof of the edifice fell in with the second shock.

Among these brought out were 20 nuns and the priest, who had been celebrating mass. Twenty-seven persons, seriously injured, also were rescued. Three peasants who were found looting wrecked buildings in Sora were arrested today.

Estimate of U. S. Envoy.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Rome dispatches from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page place the dead between thirty-five and forty thousand, and the seriously injured at about the same number.

The ambassador said he had inquired of the Italian government: if aid were needed, but was told that Italy was not accepting assistance from any foreign country. No Americans have been reported among the killed or injured.

Dispatch From Page.

The dispatch from Mr. Page says: "Latest reports of the earthquake from semi-official sources place the dead at between thirty-five and forty thousand, and seriously injured at about as many more; press reports both considerably larger.

"I have expressed our profound sympathy. To formal inquiry whether more substantial aid is needed, an told by government that while deeply gratified for inquiry, Italy is not accepting proffers of aid from any foreign country.

"No Americans so far reported among injured. Owing to interruption of single railway penetrating devastated zone, information difficult. Have sent members of staff to region to report."

120 Shocks Recorded.

Since Wednesday the seismograph here has recorded 120 shocks. Except for the first of the disturbances, which was responsible for the major portion of the damage, the shocks were slight.

The property loss will amount to several hundred million dollars.

A new peril now confronts the population of the stricken valley below Avezzano. Debris from the earthquake has dammed Lake Fucino, and unless the engineers now grappling with the herculean task are able to provide an outlet for the fast rising waters it is feared a break will come and the valley will be deluged.

Pneumonia has struck down hundreds of refugees forced to camp in the snow in the open places without proper shelter. Panic and fear still hold the inhabitants of the smaller villages in their grip, and terror reigns even among the larger towns, where the troops have been able to cope with the extraordinary situation to better advantage.

RUIN OF CENTURY BY EARTHQUAKES

Table with 3 columns: Year and Place, Lives Lost, Thousands. Lists earthquakes from 1812 to 1915 across various regions like Caracas, Aleppo, Sicily, etc.

Long Record of Disasters

Earthquake Shock Responsible for Thousands of Deaths and Immense Damage.

The destruction of San Francisco and Valparaiso and the raising of 18 villages in Calabria occurred in the spring and summer of 1908. The province of Esmeraldas in Ecuador was shaken in January and a great tidal wave followed, drowning many persons and devastating the city of Esmeraldas. Colombia also suffered in this distinction about three hundred persons being killed.

A month and a half later, on the island of Formosa, the village of Kagi and three other towns were destroyed, with the loss of thousands of lives and material damage estimated at \$45,000,000. A month later Kagi again was visited, with much loss of life and property damage.

A few months later Valparaiso and several surrounding towns were destroyed by earthquake shock with a

RECEIPTS MUST ACCOMPANY ACCOUNTS FOR EXPENDITURES

New Officials Take Charge and Many Changes Are Made in Office Forces

Western Newspaper Union News Service. The first official act of State Auditor Smith was that of attaching his signature to bonds of the city of Valentine amounting to \$20,000. His second was to firmly but respectfully decline a request made by nine state bank examiners who desired to be relieved of the trouble of obtaining receipts for every item expended by them in their travels about the state. They have been required to file receipts for expenditures when they file expense accounts, but desired to be relieved of the trouble.

Auditor Smith's office force comprises the following new appointees: Deputy auditor, W. B. Eastham, Broken Bow; state accountant, Charles Q. DeFrance, Lincoln; county treasurer examiners, F. A. Stech of David City and John J. Mahoney of Omaha; bookkeeper, L. A. Willis, Hastings; bond clerk, George W. Ellsworth, Fullerton.

He will endeavor to dispense with a recorder. If this can be done he will save to the state an annual salary of \$1,000.

State Treasurer George E. Hall of Franklin is busy assisting his official bondsmen check \$10,000,000 of securities for which he is to give a receipt when he finds them all. The old office force is assisting in the work. Oscar Danielson of Center, Neb., has been succeeded as deputy state treasurer by William H. Murray of Franklin. A State Superintendent A. O. Thomas is being assisted by O. P. Stewart of Sterling, Miss Stanley of Kearney, Lulu Walford of Pawnee City and J. D. French of Lincoln, all new appointees, and has appointed A. V. Teed of Ponca, who will soon join the office force. Miss Edith Lathrop, who has been rural school inspector for several years has been retained as a member of the office force.

Secretary of State Pool has changed his entire office force, but has retained George W. Marsh, former deputy, for the present to assist the new employees, who are: Deputy secretary, Hugh L. Cooper, Tecumseh; bookkeeper, Kenneth A. McRae, Grand Island; corporation clerk, Max Kotelman, Omaha; recorder, B. R. Bays, Valparaiso; automobile clerk, Miss Cecile Snapp, Lincoln; stenographer and copyist, Miss Etta Saffer, York.

Attorney General Willis E. Reed is now on duty ready to defend the state and its officers in any honorable business in which they may be engaged in an official capacity. Andrew M. Morrissey of Valentine, formerly private secretary to the governor, is deputy attorney general. G. W. Ayres of Central City, formerly deputy attorney general, has been asked to remain in the office at least until the legislature adjourns. Miss Josephine Murphy of Plattsmouth, who has served as legal stenographer in the department, has been retained in her present position, a place she has held for several years.

Governor Moberg has not yet appointed a labor commissioner to take the place of Charles W. Pool, who was elected secretary of state, but he has appointed State Hotel Commissioner Phil Ackerman of Lincoln acting labor commissioner for the present.

The first appropriation bill of any size was introduced in the house Tuesday by Hoffmeister of Chase, and provides \$150,000 for the construction and maintenance of a hospital in connection with the state university school of medicine at Omaha. Doctor Hoffmeister, who is a member of the medical profession himself, always takes an active interest in medical bills.

Nebraska ought to provide a building, the pride of the entire state to house the priceless records of the state historical society, declared Gen. John Lee Webster of Omaha, president of the state historical society, in speaking Tuesday night in the senate chamber of the legislature.

Senator Laurie J. Quinby of Douglas county Tuesday afternoon introduced Senate File 23, a bill to repeal the present capital punishment law. He wants to do away with the measure which was amended at the last session to provide electrocution instead of hanging.

Last session's members amended the rules of each house to provide for printing of committee-of-the-whole votes in the journals of both houses. This session's indorsement of the publication of committee votes will be the last step and will enable the public to keep complete tab on the lawmakers' records, singly and in groups.

House action will be taken during the week on the joint resolution indorsing the Hitchcock munitions bill. No opposition appears to have been organized against it, thus far.

Representative Jeary of Lancaster, a republican of long standing, wandered into the democratic caucus by mistake, just after that body had gathered at the Lindell hotel Tuesday afternoon, and he did not discover his mistake until about to take a chair. A startled look, followed by a blush, spread over his face, and with an "I beg your pardon, gentlemen," he went to beat a hasty retreat when the democrats blocked his path and the caucus shouted "speech! speech!" Before he was permitted to leave he had to make the speech, but he made it as short as possible.

Lieutenant Governor Pearson broke all senatorial precedents Monday when he read a message to the assembled members. He insisted that it be not termed a "message," but admitted that on other words would exactly fit it. He advocated non-partisan action in everything pertaining to state government, a state-owned printing plant, the repeal of many of the useless laws that now adorn the statutes, consolidated rural schools, and the work of legislators to the end that they might achieve something real.

ST. PETER'S SQUARE IN ROME



St. Peter's square in Rome was hard hit by the earthquake. The obelisk seen in the foreground in the photograph was shaken and badly damaged; the famous colonnade, seen at the right, was lowered four feet, and an adjacent house, once occupied by the sisters of Pope Pius X, was seriously cracked.

all that remains of splendid country estates and farms.

Six Villages Wiped Out.

Six distinct villages in the environs were wiped out by the same stroke which leveled Avezzano, and the toll of life in these towns was proportionately severe.

Probably not less than 25,000 persons were killed and injured in this one district.

The disaster, reports here indicate, extended from Rome as far north as Ancona, Florence. The Gulf of Salerno felt the shock.

At least five hundred towns and villages are on the nation's death roll. The destruction of life and property in the Abruzzi is heavy, but no one knows the extent of the ruin.

Sora Flattened Out.

Sora is laid flat, the barracks only withstanding the earthquake shock. A mountain near Montagnano literally split in two, half of it rolling in a vast landslide into a valley, burying a half dozen hamlets under thousands of tons of earth and rock.

Undoubtedly the earthquake shock was more severe than that of Messina.

PUT DEATH TOTAL AT 38,000.

London, Jan. 19.—A careful estimate of deaths in the earthquake region of Italy as received here is as follows:

Table listing death tolls for various locations: Avezzano (11,000), Alba (6,000), Sora (5,000), Pescara (4,000), San Benedetto (4,000), Magliano (1,300), Capelle (1,200), Scurolo (870), Lese (450), Castell (70), Cappadocia (70), Isola (37), Capolacrose (10). Total, 38,987.

Rome, Jan. 19.—The death toll of the earthquake which rocked Italy

LONG RECORD OF DISASTERS

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