

Violations of the Law.

Prosecutions for violations of the fishery laws and regulations were made for a disregard of the weekly close season, for the operation of gear within the prohibited distance of other gear, and for failure to provide pound nets with distinctive signs whereby ownership could be determined.

A complaint was made before the United States commissioner at Ketchikan on August 18, 1917, against J. S. Hume, superintendent of the Nakat Inlet cannery of the G. W. Hume Co., charging the operation of a trap on the north shore of Kanag~~nut~~ Island on August 6 and 7 without a sign bearing the name, number, or other distinctive mark contrary to the general regulations promulgated under the authority of section 11 of the Act of June 26, 1906. The case was called for trial on August 24, at which time a plea of guilty was entered whereupon a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed.

On August 24, a complaint was made before the United States Commissioner at Wrangell, against Frank Adams who was charged with unlawful fishing on Sunday, August 12, and with the setting of nets in the Stikine River for a distance greater than one-third the width of the channel. A plea of guilty being entered, the defendant was discharged upon payment of the costs of the case.

In October, 1917, the grand jury at Juneau indicted the Alaska Pacific Fisheries for four violations of the fishery law during the season of 1917. Two of these indictments alleged that the company operated two traps on Lynn Canal, one each at Sand Spit and Seduction Point, without proper signs to indicate their ownership; another charged a nonobservance of the weekly close period at Idaho Inlet on August 11. *in respect to a trap operated* The remaining indictment was based upon the allegation that the company on or about August 15 installed a floating trap

within less than six hundred yards laterally of a trap then in operation by the Thlinket Packing Company near Village Point on the north shore of Icy Strait. When these cases were called for trial at Juneau on December 15, pleas of guilty were entered in respect to the operation of traps on Lynn Canal and Idaho Inlet as alleged and fines of \$300 and costs and \$500 and costs were paid respectively. The case involving an incroachment on the distance interval between traps was called but ^{was} continued until a term of the court to be held in the spring of 1918.

The Northwestern Fisheries Company was also indicted by the grand jury at Juneau in October for a violation of the weekly close season on August 26, 1917. The case was called for trial at Ketchikan on November 15 when the company pleaded guilty. A fine of \$500 was paid.

On Sunday, August 12, 1917, the heart walls of nine traps operated by the Deep Sea Salmon Company in Port Althrop were found to be closed contrary to law. This matter was taken before the United States commissioner at Juneau on October 5, formal charge being made against Jens Kvalvik, trap foreman, who entered a plea of guilty whereupon a fine of \$250 was imposed.

The Alaska Packers Association was convicted of the wanton waste of salmon on Cook Inlet in 1914 at a term of the District Court held at Valdez in September, 1916. The case was carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco which, in an opinion delivered in the summer of 1917, upheld the lower court.

The case against the Canoe Pass Packing Company charging the wanton waste of salmon on July 22 and 23, 1916, at Windy Bay, Prince William Sound, came to trial at Cordova in April, 1917, and resulted in an acquittal of the company.

On April 9, 1917, the Carlisle Packing Company was arraigned in the

District Court at Cordova for three violations of the fishery laws in July 1916. The company ~~was convicted in each case and paid a fine of~~ *pleaded guilty and was fined* ~~for~~ *was imposed* for each offense.

A complaint was filed in the United States commissioner's court at Cordova on September 15, charging Frank Lee with unlawful fishing in Eyak River. The defendant pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$5.

On September 11, 1917, Joe Enos was brought before the United States Commissioner at Fairbanks and charged with unlawful fishing in Clear Creek. He entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine of \$25 and the costs of the prosecution which amounted to an additional \$10.15.

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