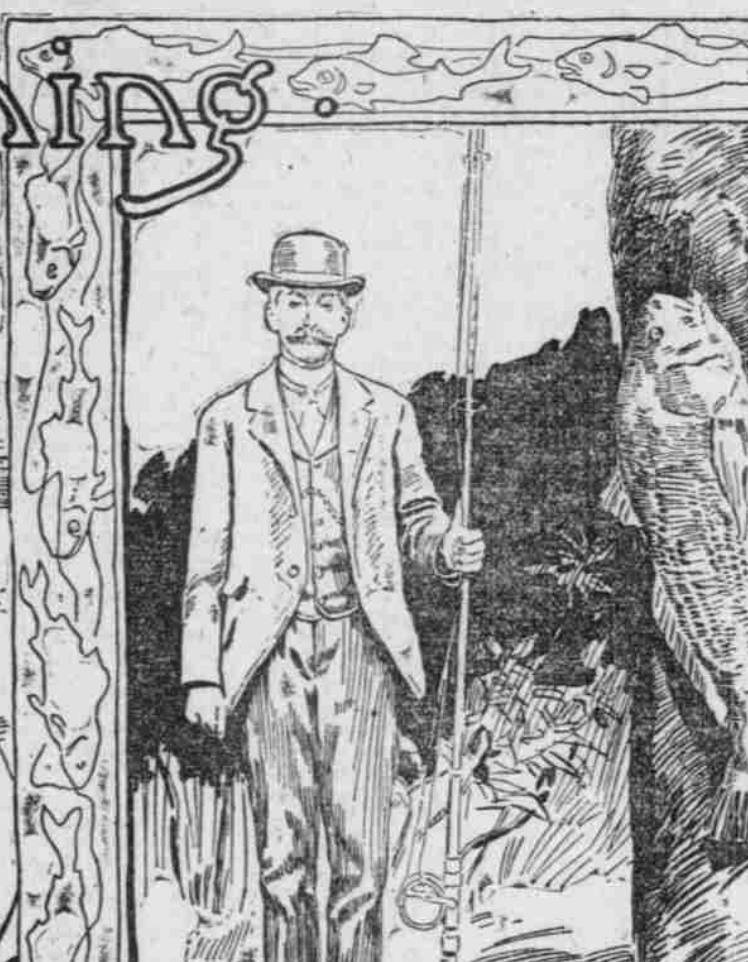


Northern Angling that Beats Tarpon Fishing



W. H. MOYNAN AND BASS
WEIGHING 24 LBS.



S. P. MOROSINI JR. AND CHANNEL BASS
WEIGHING 60 LBS.



NOW begins the season for monster fishing along the Atlantic Coast from Nova Scotia to the Chesapeake Capes. The sportsman who wades out into the surf to catch the big fish that swim just in the "break" of the waters are inclined to sniff at the mention of tarpon or tuna catches, for the outfit used by the men who go after those great fish is clumsy and murderous when compared with the light, graceful, tapering rods, thin lines and tackle of the Northern fishermen.

The Northern fishing is sport in every sense. The fish must be fought usually without the aid of a boat, they must be killed by the rod because the tackle is too light to handle them by main strength and they must be landed in bad water and generally by the angler himself, for most of the surf fishermen disdain the use of a gaff-hook.

In addition, the Northern fishermen must wade, often chest deep into holocaustous surf in order to cast his line to the proper spot.

Mighty fish are landed every season. But the facts are not published broadcast. The "big fishing" of the Atlantic beaches is one of the best kept of sporting secrets.

The striped bass, king of salt-water, leads the list. There are several scores of rich sportsmen in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, who fish for this beautiful fellow, and none other through almost all the year, retreating only for a few months, in winter.

Every one of these men dreams of a monster weighing more than 100 pounds. Many of them have caught fish weighing more than half a hundredweight. "Jim" Flynn, of Nassau street, New York, known to every sportsman in the country, lost one that, being caught subsequently in a seine with Flynn's hook still in his jaw, was found to weigh 55 pounds.

Stories of Big Bass.
An expert fisherman has just left New York on an investigating tour, commissioned by a half-dozen rich anglers who want him to find a spot where there are striped bass weighing 100 pounds or more. They have told him that they are tired of 30 and 40-pounders. They want "real fish." The expert already has found one place where, as he reports, "tripped bass from 10 to 50 pounds are thicker than flies on a dog." That is off New Brunswick, N. C., but he is not sure that any bigger bass can be found there, and intends to hunt farther.

Hundreds of bass weighing from 5 to 25 pounds are taken along the Northern beaches every season by the striped bass anglers who go after the "big ones." They rarely record these catches. To really interest them, a bass must weigh at least 20 pounds.

Channel bass or red drum, the huge fish that can crush oysters in their strong jaws, also are hunted by the sportsmen who look for big game. They range larger in size than the striped bass, but are not quite as game. However, they are strong and determined fighters, and as they are not uncommonly weigh more than 100 pounds, their capture tests the mettle of man and rod. Last year, G. P. Morosini, Jr., son of the New York banker, caught one off Edgemere, that weighed 60 pounds.

And these great fish are taken with rods that, save for the heavy reel seat and ferrules, would weigh not more than 10 ounces. Except for quality, the lines, snells and hooks used are such as are used generally for the ordinary angling for salt-water fish weighing from three to four pounds.

It is more popular with the anglers who are after the ordinary run of small bass than it is with those who look for the big fellows.

Surf-fishing is the most exciting of them all. The angler has not only the fish, but the sea, to fight. And in the broad-backed surge that ever rolls and tumbles toward him there swim huge things that he is not fishing for, but must battle with when they choose to take his hook. Sharks and skates and stingrays hunt along the surf just as the monster striped bass and channel bass and bluefish and weakfish do. Thus Morosini and John Du Till of New York, standing waist deep in a leaping tumble of sea one morning on Long Beach, Long Island, hooked slight great sharks. The biggest of them was more than five feet long.

They were fishing without gaff hooks and had no choice but to work the savage creatures until they were played out. Then they reeled the fish in till they could reach them, and, suddenly seizing them by the tail, ran them up the beach. The biggest one, being thus seized by Morosini, turned like lightning and bit at him furiously. He jumped away and was barely quick enough to save his legs. The shark tore away a piece of his waterproof waders, and the fragment is preserved as a souvenir in the Morosini home in Riverdale now.

The Fighting Stingray.
The stingray is a customer almost as savage as, and even more troublesome and dangerous than the shark. He is extremely like the skate in appearance, but at the end of his long spiny tail he carries a keen thorn like the spur of a game cock. The swift with which he can thrash that armed tail around, is astounding. Its motion is as hard to follow as the snapping of the lash of a teamster's whip, and the aim is as accurate. Southern fishermen declare that the thorn is as venomous as are the fangs of a snake. This is not so. But the thick nasty slime with which the ray is coated can, and no doubt often does, produce blood-poisoning. The weapon does not need such aid, however, for it is cruel enough in itself and makes wounds that may cripple the victim for life. The spur on the tail of a full-grown specimen measures three or four inches in length, and is full of tiny wicked barbs that are incredibly tenacious. Thrust the spur through a piece of tissue paper and the barbs will hold so well that it is impossible to withdraw it without ripping the paper all to pieces.

As the tail is whipped around with violence quite equal to its swift, some lively "stepping around" on the part of the angler is necessary when he hooks a stingray. A fish that can drive a weapon deep into the plank of a boat with one sweep is not likely to make much account of wading boots or human shins. Therefore the angler runs backward as fast as the surf will let him, and does not assay to land the ugly beast until he himself is on the sand above the surf. Then a club does the rest.

Expert Handling of the Rod.
Surf-fishing demands the use of a free running reel, for casts of from 150 to 200 feet are essayed by the experts. As the sinker rarely weighs more than five ounces, and often is as light as three, casts of this length demand not only a considerable amount of strength but great skill. The big reels are so free running

that, if the thumb does not check them at just the proper moment and with the proper degree of delicacy, the line will be overrun and an appalling snarl follows; or the line checked too suddenly will part like smoke.

The expert, when out in the surf and ready to cast, encircles the long butt of his rod with his left hand firmly. The right hand grasps the rod just below the reel, in such a position that the hand is clear of the reel-handle, while the thumb rests lightly on the line-wound spool of the reel. In the proper use of the thumb lies the whole secret of a clean cast.

The rod is held out in front of the angler to make sure that the line and hook are hanging free. Then it is swept slowly sideways and backwards and the next instant is sent forcibly, but not jerkily, forward with a sweep that sends the loaded line flying in a semi-circle until it is straight ahead, when an imperceptible check of the rod gives the cast its true direction. The thumb must be in position to control the cast from the very inception of the maneuver. As soon as the forward flight of the line lessens, the thumb begins to check the swift reel. The expert adjusts this pressure so carefully that his reel stops revolving simultaneously with the fall of the sinker into the sea.

Six hundred feet of light casting line is carried on the reel usually. The rods are fitted with strong, exceptionally large guides, few as possible in number and all set with agate to reduce friction. Single joint rods with independent butt pieces are coming into favor more and more. The woods used most are beebam and greenheart. Split bamboo would be ideal for the work except for the fact that salt water often softens the glue so much that the strips go apart and, as a result, the rod buckles.

Hooks That Are Used.
Only one hook is used by most anglers who go after the big fish. Sprats is the favorite. It is mounted on a gut leader from three to five feet long and adjusted to the line with a double action swivel.



JOHN MALAH AND HIS BIG STRIPED BASS

ONE DAY'S CATCH
STRIPED BASS
557 LBS.
MOYNAN AND QUICK

The sinker is tied to the end of the line about three feet below the leader. The favorite bait is blood worm, a marine worm found on the beaches among the rocks at high-water mark. Its name describes it. It looks somewhat like the garden worm, but it is flatter in shape, much brighter in color, and full of deep red blood.

So much in demand is this bait all along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Chesapeake Bay, that one New York dealer has been selling 900 a day during the last two weeks, and still is not supplying the demand.

Though the big fish haunt all the beaches, yet successful surf-fishing is confined to a comparatively few. For the sands that are stirred by the breakers are full of queer, perplexing little and big holes and furrows, and the man who does not cast in the right place must as well be fishing in a golf links for ichthyosaur as in the surf for the big bass. Even a foot too far or not far enough will make all the difference between catching fish and not. The experts not only study the conditions perpetually, but many of them also pay local fishermen to keep them informed of the changes which are so frequent where the surf pounds and burrows and drives day after day.

Some Record Catches.
They know, therefore, just where to drop their baits. If they feel that their sinker is resting on a little submarine ridge, they will pull in just enough line to make it fall into the run-way that they know is at its base, or vice-versa.

Consequently they are just as uniformly successful as the ordinary angler is unsuccessful. Thus, Mr. Morosini's 60-pound channel bass was hooked and beached within three-quarters of an hour after he had arrived at the beach. In almost the same space of time, two years ago, he landed a 20-pound striped bass on the New Jersey coast.

In one morning's angling he and John Du Till beached more than 25 Kludish weighing from 10 to 15 pounds each, off the Long Island shore.

Two other famous surf-fishermen are

William H. Moynan, now of Philadelphia, and Harry W. Quick. Their favorite grounds are from Asbury Park south along the New Jersey beach, and they boast of catches of striped bass weighing well up into half a hundredweight. A record catch that they made in three days at Port Deposit, Md., still is a topic of excited conversation in that little place on the Susquehanna, where the big fish congregate in wonderful numbers. In those three days, from September 1 to September 3 inclusive, they captured 132 striped bass, which weighed altogether 1061 pounds. The best single day's catch was 79 fish, weighing 557 pounds.

The mode of fishing off Port Deposit is

trouling. The fish congregate in holes and often there are more boats than the water will accommodate. Some huge fish have been taken there, but it is a place of frequent disappointments because rain anywhere in the hills often discolors the fishing water so that it is useless and impossible for many days at a time to angle there. Therefore the angler who tries Port Deposit should be prepared for a sojourn of at least a week to make sure of sport.

Personal Experiences.

Trouling for the big striped bass is practically the only method used in another section where monsters are taken by the few who know how—the north side of Long Island Sound from Hell Gate east. The big fish that broke "Tim" Flynn was hooked thus. It was at night and the boat was being rowed across the current when the fish took hold. His first rush was so fierce that before he could be checked he had run out almost the entire reel line. This gave him an advantage which Mr. Flynn could not overcome with all his skill and after being played for a time the big fish turned and broke the tackle.

He had appeared above water so often during the fight that the angler and his boatman had an excellent view of him, and they agreed that he must be a fish that would weigh more than 50 pounds. Two days afterward a huge striped bass was taken in a pound net off Whitestone, Long Island, clean across the Sound. The fish had a hook and trace in his jaws, and as Mr. Flynn uses a peculiar hook, it was easy to identify it as his. The bass weighed 65 pounds.

Last year the trouling parties along the Sound were surprised by the sudden advent of big weekfish ranging in weight from 10 to 14 pounds. Apparently there has been a great increase of these big fish, for where, 10 years ago, weekfish weighing more than five pounds were uncommon enough to cause comment, now catches of these beautiful fish weighing more than 10 pounds are not at all unusual.

A huge fish that was taken while trouling along the Sound shore was hooked by John O'Donohue, of New York, a few seasons ago. It was a striped bass, and it weighed 52 pounds.

John McMillan, of New York, took 49 striped bass while trouling in one day, the largest of which weighed 18 pounds.

Members of the famous South Side Sportsmen's Club, of Long Island, had unexpected sport with striped bass early this Spring in Great River. Two 15-pounders are recorded and so many bass of smaller sizes were taken that the club adopted a rule limiting the individual members to 15 fish a day.

The tackle used in trouling is even lighter than that used in surf-fishing, and all the advantage lies with the fish. The striped bass angler cannot brace his rod against his body and hold on while the fish tires himself out towing the boat, as do the tarpon and tuna anglers. Stripped bass fishing is clean-cut fighting between man and fish, with no outside interference. The boatman can do little to help the angler except to keep the boat in the proper position. The rest is all in the hands of the man with the rod. And, as from one to two hundred feet of line are sometimes allowed to run off the reel while trouling, the fish has that additional extra chance. There is hardly an angler who has had one good day with the "big ones" with light tackle who will not choose this angling in preference to tarpon fishing every time thereafter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LETTERS asking for general information will be answered in these columns. Letters should be written on one side of the paper, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, however. All letters without the name of the writer go to the waste-basket.

Fare to Cape Town.

What is the best route, and what will it cost to go from Portland, Or., to Cape Colony, South Africa? E. E. E.

The lowest rate to Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, from Portland is \$128.50. The route is by way of New York and Southampton or Liverpool. From this lowest rate the fares range upward to \$171.50 for the passage from Portland to Cape Town.

Taylor and Goebel.

1. What majority did Taylor have over Goebel in Kentucky?

2. Was the returning board Republican or Democratic, that decided in favor of Taylor?

By what means did Goebel get to be Governor? J. W. S.

1 and 2. Taylor received 2332 more votes than Goebel, and on the face of the returns was given his certificate of election by a Republican Secretary of State.

Inheritance.

According to the laws of Oregon, what disposition would be made of property if the husband should die, having never had children?

If a man makes a will, it is necessary to will \$1 each to all legal heirs except his wife, providing she receives all other property?

If a wife should die without a will, does the husband inherit all her property? M. Z.

1. The surviving wife would inherit all provided the husband did not by will make other disposition of his property.

2. No specific bequest need be made to

each of the heirs, but it is advisable to mention each in the will, as the law presumes that a heir not mentioned was forgotten by the testator, and was not intended to be left out.

Taking Up State Land.

What is the Oregon law relative to citizens of this state taking up 320 acres of state land? Must an applicant give his name and address? J. H. A.

The oath required of applicants for state school land is as follows:

- I, being duly sworn, say that I am over 18 years of age; that I am a (native-born or naturalized) citizen of the United States; that the proposed purchase is for my own benefit, and not for the purpose of speculation; that I have made no contract or agreement, expressed or implied, for the sale or disposition of the land applied for, in case I am permitted to purchase the same, and that there is no adverse claim thereto.

Of course, the applicant must give his name.

Macley Park.

For the information of many readers, will you please give the location of Macley Park? How can it be reached easiest? H. L.

Macley Park is about one mile long (east and west) and about one-quarter of a mile wide. Its eastern line is a little more than half a mile directly west of St. Vincent's Hospital, and the land runs one mile further west. By following the Cornell road, you enter the tract from the north and cut through it in a southwesterly direction. See the new city map published by The Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

A Late Season.

A affirms that this is an unusually late season for Oregon, with its cold and almost continuous rains and frosts, and that the crops are very much behind the average year. B affirms that the Spring is always late like this, and that there has been no difference for many years. Who is correct? NEWCOMER.

A is right. The season is about three weeks late; that is to say, vegetation is about three weeks late. This will hold good of grains, fruit and flowers. Our rainfall has not been excessive, but the weather during May was cooler than usual.

Voters at School Elections.

Must a person be a taxpayer to vote at the school election next Monday? E. P. L.

Yes. Under the old law his or her name had to appear on the tax-roll, but the law was changed by the last Legislature. Now a stockholder in a corporation or a partner in a business firm that pays tax on property in the district may vote. In small school districts, the head of a family may vote, whether he pays taxes or not.

Who Can Translate This?

The following paragraph was copied literally from the advertising columns of an English paper, a few days ago. Can you translate it? Z.

Cattlemen and Hatin for Orta Beast wanted at Term. Apply, etc.

Flood of 1894.

On what date did the flood of 1894 reach its height? What was the height? C. C.

June 7. Thirty-three feet.

Yes.

Would it be legal, under the Oregon school laws, to vote on the question of changing a schoolhouse site at the regular annual school election, if notified and posted in due time? F. C. J.

To Various Correspondents.

One Interested.—Write to Congressman M. A. Moody, Washington, D. C., for information concerning requirements for admission to West Point Military Academy.

J. J.—"Harold" is pronounced Har-old, accent on the first syllable and the "a" sounded as in "har." The name was that of J. J. S.—Burke Cockran, the orator, was born in Ireland.

VOLCANOES OF THE EARTH

More Than 300 Out of 1000 on the Map Are Still Active.

New York Sun.

The terrible catastrophe of St. Pierre has directed attention to other volcanoes, of which about 1000 are known. Of these, 235 are now active. Those now quiescent are not all extinct; any one of them may, at any time, renew an activity which, so far as is known, is but suspended. Vesuvius was considered by the ancient world as extinct until the period of the destruction of Pompeii. From 1382 to 1501 this volcano was again quiescent—during a period of three centuries.

The volcanoes of Iceland are in perpetual activity. Etna, Vesuvius and St. Peter's are now interestingly active. The bolli are now interestingly active. The volcanoes of Spain were very active in the Province of Murcia in 1819. The Azores, the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands, Isle de Bourbon, the Philippines, Java, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico, Central America, Ecuador and other states along the Andes, Terra del Fuego, are countries containing volcanoes perpetually active. The Azores and the Hawaiian Islands are, in fact, nothing but volcanoes rising from the sea. Alaska contains several active volcanoes, and the Northwestern States of the Pacific include mountains which have become quiescent in very recent times.

A glance at a map of the world which the volcanoes are marked will give a vivid idea of their distribution. This is not a random one, as a map will clearly show. The volcanoes are concentrated in belts which usually give warning by earthquakes. This was not the case in Martinique, however. The crater begins by pouring out huge volumes of smoke, composed of gases and steam, and then come volcanic ashes, pumice and every now and then volleys of incandescent porous stones—lapilli and pozzolanas. The whole of spiral-like forms, accompanied by explosive sounds. Through the clouds above the crater lightning flashes, and the clouds themselves are illuminated by the glare of the lava beneath. The lava itself may be thrown out by the explosions or it may open ways through huge fissures in the side of the mountain. In every violent eruption the whole head of the mountain may be blown off, or the mountain may be given apart, as at Krakatoa. The volcanic ashes are sent out in vast quantities, and being light, are carried to enormous distances.

The ashes of Vesuvius have fallen in Constantinople. The ashes from St. Vincent in 1812 darkened the whole sky at Barbados, and from Sumatra in 1815 were carried 700 to 800 miles in large quantities. The ashes from Krakatoa in 1883 filled the upper air and produced the red sunsets of that year, which continued for months. The gaseous products of a volcano are deadly. In Java the neighborhood of an active crater has been found covered with the dead bodies of wild animals—tigers, deer and the like. It was, no doubt, waves of noxious gas that killed thousands at St. Pierre. Some faint idea of the energy of volcanic forces may be had by considering the pressures necessary merely to maintain a column of lava at the level of the summit of a high mountain. Tenebrife is 3710 meters in height. A pressure of about 1000 atmospheres is necessary to make the lava flow from the crater. The crater of Mount Vesuvius was 1350 meters high and the pressure was, at the minimum, 400 atmospheres.