

Alaska's unmeasured riches of the land shall have yielded up their store in food supply.

ever may be, many of Alaska's unnumbered streams, heading in the everlasting glaciers, will be unpolluted from the presence of humankind. The salmon that rush out of the sea into these streams, blindly obeying the universal law of reproduction of kind, will not be poisoned by sewage or the washings from agricultural lands. The rugged coasts will give protection to the schools of herring and the banks of halibut so that only the natural increase can be

The fisheries of kindler coasts, operated by the unwisdom of men who do not heed the living need of tomorrow may exhaust the fish supplies farther to the south, but perhaps never in Alasks. Nature assisted by artificial propogation will forbid, and Nature in Alaska is mostly stern and cold aud barely yielding.

A few days ago Judge M. G. Munly Portland, than whom there is no better authority on the salmon fishing industry, returned from Funter Bay, Alaska, where the Thlinket Packing located. Because Judge Munly is known to Portland people as thief advocate of the Broadway bridge in addition to his prominence in legal and business activities, what he has to say concerning his trip has added interest and value.

Tells of Salmon Run.

not indicate that the supply of tire country.

away by the as which scours the shores with every spring freshet.

Judge Munly mentioned the greatest reason why the salmon supply of Alaska will never be exhausted. Population will never be dense enough to pollute the streams with sewage, saw dust, the offscourings of textile mills and other poisonous materials which have made the rivers flowing into the Atlantic unfit for most household purposes. At the same time intakes for irrigation ditches will never catch great numbers of the spawn and small fish as they do on the streams of the northwest. Incidentally it may be said that at the next session of the congress, legislation will be introduced requiring ranchers to screen the entrance to these intakes so that the fish will not become fertilizer upon the fields rather than food for the thousands.

No one knows exactly what are the habits of the salmon. They are mysterious fish. This much is known, that in the spring and summer when the streams open they race toward headwaters out of the sea to deposit their spawn. With their marvelous strength they dash through the rapids and leap many of the falls. Then when their life purpose is ended they die.

Extent of Alaskan Fisheries.

"IRON CHINK" WHICH

and small, has its run of salmon. Although the history of the commer- compared with the latter. Besides the color in the order of red, medium, pink Tells of Salmon Run.

cial fisheries of the Pacific coast covers King salmon was not found in any and pale, although the difference in Judge Munly remained in Alaska long a period of not more than 40 years, quantities outside the larger streams, nutritive value and flavor of the entire enough to witness the annual salmon, the annual output of the Pacific coast, canning business there was but little according to Judge Munly, the value of At the beginning of the Alaska salmon list is said to be slight. run. There it lasts but six weeks while including Alaska, is almost half that of market for the "Alaska Red" or "Sock- Columbia Packers Pioneers. on the Columbia river it lasts the sea- all the fisheries of the country.* The eye" salmon, and the delicate little son through. He brought back the in- value of the annual fish output of pink salmon, most abundant in that formation that this year the run was Alaska alone is nearly double that of part of Alaska where the first canning about 25 per cent below normal. This the saited fish of all kinds of the en- plants were established, was scarcely known to the trade at all.

BUTCHERS AND CLEANS FISH salmon has been carried on in Alaska of the red salmon output. Southeastern since its purchase from the Russians, Alaska is the home of the pink salmon, was not until 11 years later, 1878, which is one of the most valuable of like apartment constructed over the that any attempt was made to pack sal- the cheap food products. Pink or hump- water. This floor is washed with fresh mon in cans. This cannery was built back salmon constitutes two-thirds of water and then at Klawak, on the Prince of Wales the pack of southeastern Alaska. By once every day. island, by the North Pacific Trading those familiar with its qualities it is & Packing company of San Francisco, regarded as the most delicate and one Conditions in Alaska were entirely un- of the most nutritious of all the Pa-

and is not surpassed in taste or flavor The Alaska King salmon, the spe- by any species of trout. It loses in cies corresponding to the "royal" Chi- color, which in no manner affects its nook of the Columbia river, is a some- food value, nevertheless controls the what inferior fish for canning purposes, market price, the value of salmon in lacking in color, fat and firmness as the market being graded according to

It is a long step from the primitive methods of salmon processing used 40 years ago by the Hume brothers-the crude pots and hand implements-to the Although the business of salting Western Alaska produces five-sixths up-to-date canning plant of today.

"Portland men," Judge Munly continued. "were the pioneers in the development of salmon packing, not only upon the Columbia river, but in Alaska, too. The salmon packers of the Columbia river, as far back as 1878, pioneered the business in Alaska. In the beginning there were many failures in the far northern fishing undertakings owing to lack of knowledge of local conditions, to crude methods, want of proper machinery to take advantage of the short seasons and heavy runs of fish and other problems which experience has solved. The census will now show that the Alaska salmon industry involves a much larger investment of holds enough important assignments to treme conservatism has been of value capital in land, machinery, ouildings and other equipment and has employed more hands and paid out more wages than any other fishing industry in the

One of the most interesting sights that greet the summer tourist in southeastern Alaska is the cannery tender, as the steam tug is called which brings in great scows loaded with salmon, to the canneries. To the average easterner several hundred fish constitute a large catch, but think of catches of five, ten, twenty or even forty thousand fish a day. A canning establishment which has a capacity of 2500 cases, or 120,000 pounds per day, requires not less than 30,000 fish every day during the season for a full day's output, and yet there are some canneries which produce more than twice this 'amount daily. The fish are caught in ice cold waters. They are taken in traps where they are held alive and fresh and brought into the

day. Mexico will hold about twice as much brailer so quickly that a scow of 20,000 stood by and watched. John, therefore, capacity may be filled inside of 40 began the butter making.

He first warmed the churn, then he

instrument and prevent it thus deaden- of fishing. Fish caught by the trap of a steamboat. He splashed and pound land. The long lateral roots lie so near ing the tone is the purpose of a simple in salt water may, as above stated be ed industriously while the remainder of the surface that at every few steps the device invented by a Massachusetts preserved alive for several days and the family sat around and watched with ax has to be called into service to allow of fishing. Fish caught by the trap of a steamboat. He splashed and pound. land. The long lateral roots lie so near doesn't seem to remove the stumps. used when required or liberated in case proper gravity and respect. Again he the plowshare to go through. Then

ALASKAN CANNERIES the quantity exceeds a packing plant's slick and clean. Only a streak of blood volving knives, adjusted so as to slice along the backbone remains to be re- the salmon to the exact size of the can, eye of the visitor to a first class over the great trough-like receptacles quickly from the conveyor in the fill-Alaska cannery is one, two or perhaps into which the machined fish is dropped ing machine, and comes out in tins three scows with eighteen to twenty by the conveyor. This ingenious machine which pass down a chute from the left

single pronged pitchfork called a "pue" into a chute like elevator which carries tail end and the streak of blood disthem up into the cannery. A stream appears before the point of a butcher's of fresh water is kept running on the knife by a deft stroke. The fish is machine called the "topper" that puts floor of the elevator chute keeping it never necessarily touched by human on the tops. free and clear from slime. The salmon hands in the whole chain of process, pass from the chute into the "fish save this one time.

This part of the cannery is a dock- Process Is Fast. It is interesting, indeed, to note the

water. This floor is washed with fresh water and then sprinkled with salt rapidity with which the thousands of of machinery is also resorted to. The visitor here sees men, natives of pile of filled cans in the warehouse, by sea and rall and the handling of Alaska, Japanese, Chinese and whites It takes but two minutes from the the myriad number of cans by wholebusy pueing fish from the floor to cleansing tanks to the "bath room" salers, middlemen and retailers until like the Columbia river, where all the cific salmons.

tables from which they disappear into where the filled cans are prepared for the canned salmon reaches the table, salmon converge toward one great. When taken from the water it has a drum like machine. Out from under cooking in the stream retorts. In the These processes are, however, like unto stream. In Alaska every stream, large the same pink color as the brook trout, the machine there is poured forth into journey there the salmon is forked those used in many other branches of a conveyor a stream of headless, tail- from the tank just mentioned into industry and need no extended explansless, finless salmon, split and gutted conveyors which pass under the re-tion.

thousand salmon in each. These fish which butchers and cleans the fish is above into the "filler" and spurts from are being pitched by natives using a called the "Iron Chunk." that machine at the rate of about 75 The women pick up the fish by the to the minute. Two filling machines operate here, and a constant stream of filled cans goes from the fillers to the

> Later in the warehouse a force natives and Orientals apply lacquer to the cans and label them according to the brand contained. Then they filed, boxed and made ready for sulp-ment. In these later processes the ald

fish pass from the salt water into the There are other details of shipping



house.

ME IN THE WILDERNESS would cease pounding, to peer with a there are the tough roots of maple cautious and knowing eye at the sub- hazel and dogwood to be broken. The

PART X John the Plowman

By Our Country Cousin. ROM their babyhood on through the long winter we had tended our little flock of pullets, which, after all contingencies were met. numbered six, but we had not had the satisfaction of hearing a cackle or of gathering a single egg. It was an important day when, after much deliberation, the brown hen Biddy H. laid the first egg and sang the first song of triumph over her deed. The little spalpeen was in a state of high excitement until John came home to hear the news. After this the others gradually joined

at the trading place a dozen fresh eggs. oats. When one has only a half dozen hens one does not feed the family recklessly upon eggs. Eggs are money. Not in the sense in which time is money; this is not a philosophical problem to be worked out; it is an actual statement of fact. Eggs and butter are the country currency, and when one is due ceremony and proper thanks giving.

Butter Making.

We essayed butter, too. I had seen butter, bought butter and eaten butter canneries only as needed from day to through a sufficient number of years, but I had never seen any made. John The salmon are unloaded by a steam was wiser. In his boyhood days he had

Concerning ways of taking the fish warmed the cream, and then he began the stubborn glebe has broke." I wonder plants there. John decided not to be the little finger of a banjo from the water, traps constitute the churning vigorously with a home made if he knew how exceedingly stubborn is the acid treatment on the stump lamplayer's right hand off the head of his most scientific and economic method dasher that resembled the paddle wheel the glebe of newly cleared fir timber It is speciacular, to be sure, but

stance within the churn. And then he plowman at this kind of labor does pounded and splashed again. After more work lifting the plow than the some minutes of this labor he said im- horses do in pulling it. When John pressively: "It's coming," and we gathered more closely. And then he lifted him coming slowly home, tired and lid of the churn and we peered in. Sure footsore, I would have a new realization enough, there was-something. John said it was butter. It looked like soft soap and it tasted like spoiled whipped cream.

And then came in a neighbor lass, and though she was but a handful of years old, she knew about butter. "You got it too warm," she said. Acting upon her suggestion we finished its making, and so had some fairly eatable but scarcely done the thing one started out to do, marketable butter. When I learned to which, after all, is one of the big remake real butter, however, we found wards of life. We had a stump in the our cow with the crumpled horn a very garden too close to the house to be real asset, as she contributed four blown out, and John decided to make pounds of butter a week toward living use of an acid treatment for its reexpenses, besides furnishing all the milk moval. This recipe he had cut from a

cooking. By working for one of our neighbors. John was able in return to have the tions called for two acids, and these he use of his team to do our plowing. So early in the spring we finished their voices in similar paens and we had clearing the hillside back of the house, the satisfaction at length of offering and John plowed it and seeded it to

Clears Land for Plowing.

piece of stump land adjoining that al- an attentive family gathered about ready cleared. Here he labored for some weeks, putting a charge of dynamite the hole. Then he carefully poured in under the largest of the stumps, labor- the other and seizing the mall, attempt making a beginning in a new country fourly grubbing out the wreckage and ed to drive in the plug. they are eaten only as a high feast, wrestling with these great, tough foots until they were thrown out and burned, out shot a steaming, boiling liquid into and he was almost too exhausted to the air, while the plug performed an walk home. This ground, once cleared, aerial flight far above the roof of the is the finest of virgin soil; but it means house. It may be going yet. Nebody work-long hours of the hardest kind saw it come down. of physical labor, to clear even a few feet of it.

John hadn't it in him to give up. It was quite ornamental is the spring, however, once he had begun a task, so with yellow daffedlis growing upon it he labored on until it was ready for Then I took off the datfodlis and plant John hadn't it in him, to give up.

the plow. When Gray wrote, "Their furrow oft den. The chickens can't est up the

would return the team and I would see of the line: "The plowman homeward plods his weary way."

Toil's Reward.

But there are the new potatoes, all white with bloom, where trees stood strong and thick; and wherein lies, too, the satisfaction of having we could use for the table and for newspaper, once upon a time, and he had carried it about a long time waiting for a chance to use it. The diverpurchase on one of his rare trips to our nearest town,

According to instructions he bored large hole deep into the middle of the Then he made a plug of wood to fit this and coated it with paraffine, generously contributed to the cause by He next set himself to clearing a my jelly glasses. When all was ready, John poured one of the chemicals into

With a report like the Fourth of July.

The stump still stands in the middle distance of the garden patch.

ed asters. It makes a good flower gar-

Nort Sunday, Part M1-Venture to

SENATE'S FORMIDABLE WATCHDOG UGENE Hale, senior senator brush. For many years he has stood from Maine, is one of our leading on the side of the interests. and if he had a motto it might be "Riches to the rich." Incidentally, he tial man in the senate, second only to can put your hand on and say, "That

Washington. This characteristic leaning toward able, not only in his social intercourse, but also in his legislative career in the senate. It is not intended to convey the idea that Hale is a toady. He is far too independent. But he believes in class, and his own class in particular, and he does not care to have anything to do with the world outside. Recently one of the elevator men at the capitol a newcomer, or he would not ventured-said politely to Senator Hale on the latter entered the car:

day, sir.

The senator looked the man over from top to toe and said: "When I desire your advice on the weather, I shall ask for it," which ef- 30 years. Dignity simply exudes from the senate next March, as they have fectually withered the elevator man. Hale. The incident showed Senator Hale's at- gant than Henry Cabot Lodge, of Mass-titude toward the mass of humanity achusetts, but this is hardly fair. Inoutside his own circle. Yet among his tolerant would be a better adjective. friends Senator Hale is known as an excellent host and a lover of good many persons, and if you do not hap-things of life, even though he has ideas pen to be one of the elect, it is possible about four courses being sufficient for to get much quicker and better results any dinner. He is somewhat of a by writing him a letter. He is punctil-dandy, and is always smartly dressed lous about answering letters.

matter at all, tarred with the same where

the moneyed classes has been notice- when he sees fit to address the senate, but there is no Hale law. though he does not go in much for ora- He has been better at holding back, tory. He is strong, too, because of the at putting on the brakes, than in try-committee assignments he holds. He ing new things. Undoubtedly his exmake several totally unimportant mem- both to the senate and to the country. if the assignments were spread among tive body.

have Strong on Dignity.

"Good morning, senator. It's a fine has this characteristic to a greater deby it honestly, for he has been in the anything else. senate longer than any other senator, Senator Hale does not like to talk to

notwithstanding his 74 years of age. If the modern American navy may be As a dinner partner Senator Hale can said to have a father, Senator Hale make himself exceedingly agreeable, as comes nearer to filling the bill than many a woman in society could testify, any other man. He has had charge of While Hale is not generally looked all the navy appropriation bills in the upon as quite as thoroughly controlled senate for the last 29 years. He has by the "interests" as is Senator Nelson obtained a good deal out of these ap-W. Aldrich, the boss of the senate, still propriation bills for his own people in he is considered, by the majority of the way of navy yards. But it was americans who stop to consider the necessary to have navy yards some-

With the possible exception of his from Maine, is one of our leading on the side of the interests in the work for the navy. Hale's work in the aristocrats. He believes in the senate, and consequently he has had senate has been general. He has had divine right of family—if the their enthusiastic backing and has an important part in framing more legwaxed strong as the years have passed. Islation than any other, senstor—bar He is today the second most influen- none—but there isn't a single item you is rich himself and lives in a palace in Aldrich. He is strong by right of his is Hale's." There's an Aldrich emernatural abilities. No one will deny gency currency law, a Sherman anti-he is a clear thinker and an able talker trust law, a Hepburn railroad rate law,

bers of the senate really important men Such men are needed in every legisla-

Sometimes he has been called the watchdog of the senate. He and Roosevelt fell out two years ago over the Senatorial dignity is a time worn number of battleships to be built each phrase in Washington. Senator Hale year and they had to compromise on two. He fought the proposition to annex the Philippine Islands with tooth gree than any others. It comes with and nail, and he will be remembered time, they say, and if so, Hale comes for that fight longer, probably, than for

When Hale and Aldrich step out of Some say that he is more arro- said they will, the control of the senate will swing from New England to the west. There are no two men who can fill their shoes, and the New England coterle which has controlled for so long will miss them sadly,

> The irrigation reservoir which the United States government will construct water as the Assuan reservoir in Egypt, now the largest of its kind in the world.