

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE IN THE UPPER PENINSULA

# COVER-LAND

MAGAZINE

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VOL. 3. NO. 2

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER, 1916

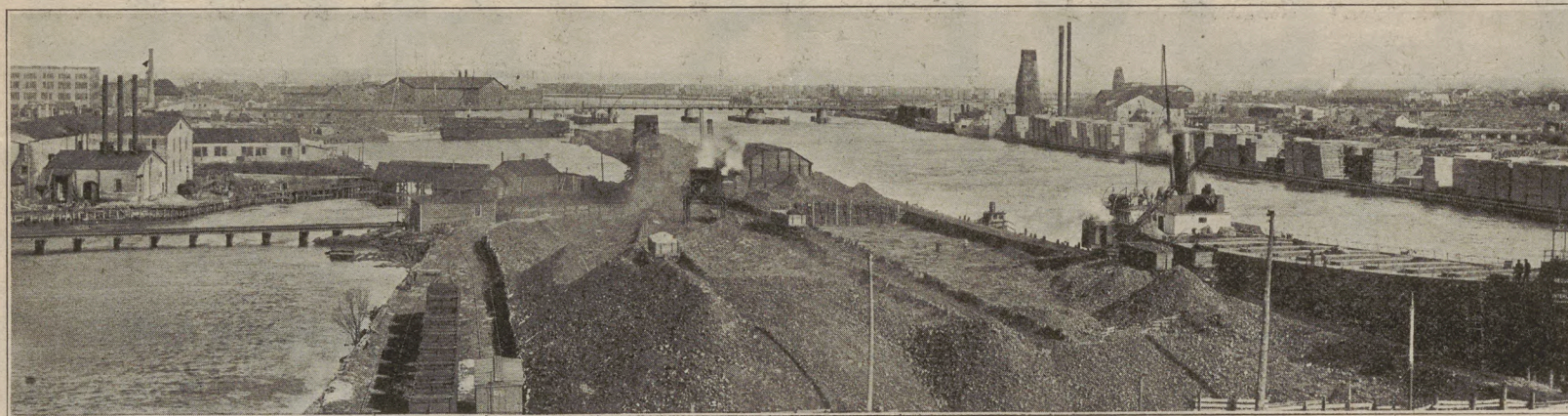
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In This Issue: "Alger County, the Picture Gallery of Clover-Land"

Complete Proceedings of the Recent Iron Mountain 1916 Convention of the Clover-Land Association of Municipalities



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# CLOVERLAND

## MAGAZINE

*The Home Magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

EDITED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE

VOL. III No. 2

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER, 1916

50c A YEAR

### *Clover-Land State Experiment Farm at Chatham*

*By Barton W. Householder*



THE past three years have witnessed greatly increased appropriations by the State Board of Agriculture for the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station and marked activity by way of providing equipment and making preparation for the development of the legitimate functions of the institution as interpreted by those in control. The direct appropriations by the legislature for building equipment, during the earlier years of this institution, were very meagre indeed.

Within the last four years a commodious dairy barn has been built and equipped with modern appliances, and in addition to this a sheep barn large enough to accommodate over two hundred head of sheep, a pigery, a poultry house, silo, root cellar, ice house, a complete water system and several miles of fence have been built. At the present time 320 acres of cut over lands are being cleared preparatory to the establishment of herds, flocks, etc., which are now being used for both experimental and demonstration purposes.

The buildings themselves constitute a big and important phase of experimentation, consisting of modern structures equipped with up-to-date appliances being tried out under absolutely new conditions. With all of these modern buildings, fencing, herds, flocks, etc., before the public for their welcome visitations, there is positively no doubt but that the community as a whole will be benefitted.

New and economical methods of reclaiming cut-over timber lands for agricultural purposes have been in progress for four years, constituting a very valuable experiment in comparison with other methods formerly applied at a cost of from \$20.00 to \$75.00

per acre. This new land experiment is not limited to a few square rods, but already comprises about three hundred acres and is at present in rapid progress, with full intention of clearing up two or three hundred acres more.

The methods followed in carrying on the clearing work were: around the entire piece a strip from fifteen to twenty rods wide was cleared which was set on fire, when the wind was in a favorable direction to prevent the fire from spreading and unnecessarily endangering out side property. Following the burning of this strip, the men were put to setting fires over the entire remaining acreage enclosed.

By following the above methods, it was found that the cost of cutting small brush and the picking up of broken limbs, rotten logs, etc., was lessened nearly one-half. This would not be the case, however, on all cut-over lands, as much of it has been permitted to accumulate a very thickly settled mass of second growth. Besides this, the brush piles formed from the timber have rotted away so that burning would be almost impossible.

It has been proven on the Station Farm, at Chatham, this year, that land

can be cleared of everything excepting the stumps for about \$5.00 per acre, if the clearing is done immediately following taking off of the timber, when it can be burned over as explained above and when there is but little second growth to be cut and piled. From this experiment it would certainly pay big to clear land as soon as possible after the timber is removed.

As a suggestion to those who have land completely covered with second growth, sheep will eat the leaves as high as they can reach and in a course of a few years will entirely kill out under growth which has not attained a height beyond their reach. At the same time sheep are not only clearing the land for the owner, but are an economic proposition from the standpoint of increased growth, production of wool and lambs.

The next question for consideration after the clearing operations have been dispensed with is what to do with the land. What shall be done with it to bring in the greatest economic returns and at the same time keep up the fertility of the soil. Here on the No. 2 red clover, No. 2 mammoth clover, No. 2 alsike, No. 2 alfalfa and No. 2 timothy will be mixed and sown immediately following the last burning. No time will be used in

further preparation of the soil for the seed, as cultivations, etc. The seed will be simply sown among the stumps. This method proved to be very successful, when Mr. Raven first tried it out three years ago, on about 160 acres of the Station Farm. Every year since seeding there has been a very large growth of clovers and timothy furnishing a most excellent pasture and hay for feed.

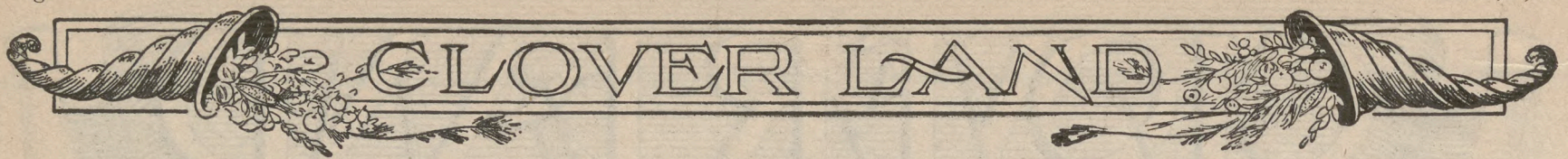
Passing from the clearing operations on to the subject of live stock, the station has on hand at the present time twenty-three head of very fine pedigreed Holstein Friesian cattle, two hundred and fifty-two head of sheep containing a number of the Rambouillet breed, a number of the Hampshire breed and the rest consist of the western range sheep, the hogs are of the Duroc breed and number forty-five, and the poultry consists of two breeds. Experiments are being conducted from the comparison of the different breeds and it is hoped that within several years, we will be able to say definitely which ones are the best and most suitable to the conditions of the Upper Peninsula.

The introduction, comparison and development of the new varieties of cereals and legumes are in progress. Barley is being raised and will be tried out as a substitute for corn in animal feeding. The station has out at the present time about eight acres of oats and peas for hay and silage, eight of barley, seven acres of oats, eight acres of different kinds of roots to be compared with corn, corn ensilage, etc., one acre of corn, about three acres of potatoes consisting of different varieties, which are being experimented upon by treating and not treating, by exposing to the light and causing them to turn green in comparison with the same varieties kept in a dark cool place and by comparing diseased potatoes with those free from disease.

With the foregoing experiments, we have not had time enough to draw any conclusions, except that formalin treatment did retard the growth of potato sprouts, when applied after the sprouts had started.



Superintendent's Home, Chatham Farm, Alger County.



## Scene of Longfellow's Hiawatha is in Alger County

By John O. Viking

**H** EARSAY, which occasionally is very accommodating, has had it that our national poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, prior to the writing of his Song of Hiawatha, spent his time among the Ojibway Indians at this or that particular place in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Some of the dispensers of these rumors have it that he sojourned among the Indians at Grand Island, near Munising, and others again aver that he gathered material for his work among the Indians in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, etc., ad infinitum. At the latter place, through reputable newspaper men, the information was gleaned that the house is still standing in which, as it was surmised, he wrote his immortal Hiawatha. It was, however, chiefly through reading in a Swedish newspaper an article entitled "The Prototype of Hiawatha" that led the writer to investigate these various claims to Longfellow honors.

The article in question stated that Chief Pagwajenini, who died in 1899 at his home on an Indian reserve located between the two great lakes of Superior and Huron, was a friend of Longfellow, and that he was the Nawadaha, the musician, the sweet singer," whence sprang the legends and traditions embodied in the poem, and, finally, that he was the prototype of the hero Hiawatha. The article furthermore contained the information that immediately preceding his death the Chief Pagwajenini had requested



Episcopal Church and the Longfellow Sisters' Memorial Window, Garden River Ontario.

As there seemed to be a certain ring of truth in the article in question, the writer concluded that upon opportunity he would endeavor to investigate this story in order to ascertain, if possible, how much of it, if any, was true and what proportion was fiction.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. Benjamin P. Fuller, principal of the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., we were on the 6th of July, 1913, enabled to visit the Garden River, Ont., Indian Reserve, where Chief Pagwajenini had lived and where his relatives still live. The home of George and John Shingwauk (Pine), chief and sub-chief respectively, brothers of the deceased chief, was visited, and they kindly submitted to an interview, which had to be conducted through the mediumship of Rev. Fuller and one Wm. Pine, who acted as interpreters, as the two aged men were not very well versed in the English tongue. They were not, however, positive as to Longfellow having been there, but they knew that a daughter of Longfellow had been there some years ago, and furthermore, they furnished the information that said daughter of Longfellow had presented the Episcopal Church of the reserve a memorial window. The writer was

also shown the large silver medal referred to in the article, which medal had been presented by King George III. to their father, Shingwaukonce, in order to seal the friendship of the English government for their red subjects, the Ojibways. On the lapel of the coat of King George there is an Indian head engraved, signifying that the king would take the Indian to his bosom, as it were, and that whenever the Indians had any grievances, by showing said medal to the proper authorities, such grievance would then be speedily adjusted. The Shingwauks informed me that there had been another of these medals given to their people, which had been sold some years ago by the party in whose care it had been intrusted.\*\*

The next step in the further investigation of aforesaid stories was in the form of a letter written to Miss Alice Longfellow ("Grave Alice"), as follows:

"Having recently visited the Garden River (Ont.) Indian Reserve, looking up data regarding your father's writing for The Song of Hiawatha, and learning from John and George Shingwauk that one of the daughters of Longfellow had visited the reserve, and that said daughter had also presented the Episcopal Church there with a memorial window, I herewith take the liberty of writing you for a little information.

"A few years ago I read in a Swedish paper that Chief Pagwajenini (now deceased), brother of above mentioned John and George Shingwauk, was a

friend of your father, and that he furnished a number of the traditions and other material for the Hiawatha Song, and, furthermore, that he was the prototype of the hero of the poem, Hiawatha. Will you, therefore, kindly let me know by return mail if such are the facts; also, if you presented that window to the church in question. In return for your kindness I will be pleased to mail you four pictures taken by me at the reserve—one of Chief George Shingwauk, one of his brother John, one of the grave of Pagwajenini, and the fourth and last one of said memorial window.

"Thanking you, I remain, yours truly,

"JOHN O. VIKING."

In due time the following answer to my communication was received:

"Paris, le 25 Aug., 1913.

"Mr. John O. Viking,

"Dear Sir: My sister and I visited Garden River in the summer of 1899, I think.

"The Indians already had their new church, and we offered them a window in memory of old Chief Pagwajenini.

"My father never saw the old chief, and he never visited Garden River, nor any Indian reservation. He wrote his Hiawatha from Schoolcraft's book on Indians and from legends.

"I shall be glad to have the photographs, and thank you very much.

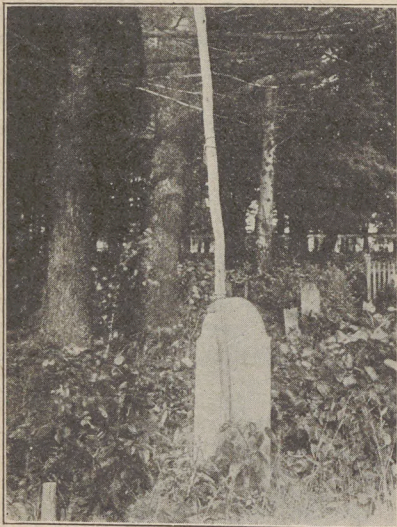
"Please send them to my home in Cambridge, Mass.

"The Indians are apt to get their ideas very much mixed together and incorrect.

"Yours truly,

"Alice M. Longfellow."

And thus is the Upper Peninsula Longfellow tradition refuted.



Grave of Pagwajenini, Garden River, Ont. Note Flagpole in the grave.

that he be buried at the particular place among the fir trees where he and his white brother (Longfellow) often sat together discussing Ojibway legends and traditions; furthermore, that the old Indian chief was the son of Shingwaukonce\*, a chief who was noted for services to the English government, by reason of which services King George III, had presented the latter a medal, etc.



Chief George Shingwauk (Pine) Garden River, Ont.

\*Shingwaukonce—The domain of the Pine.

\*\*Later we learned from Mr. J. T. Reeder of Houghton, that he acquired said medal and that he gave it to Mr. Wyman of Evanston, Ill., whose collection is now in The Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

It may not be generally known that the scene of Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha is among the Ojibways on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable," in Alger county.

# CLOVER LAND

## Clover-Land Rich in Historical Interest

By Very Rev. Francis X. Barth of Escanaba

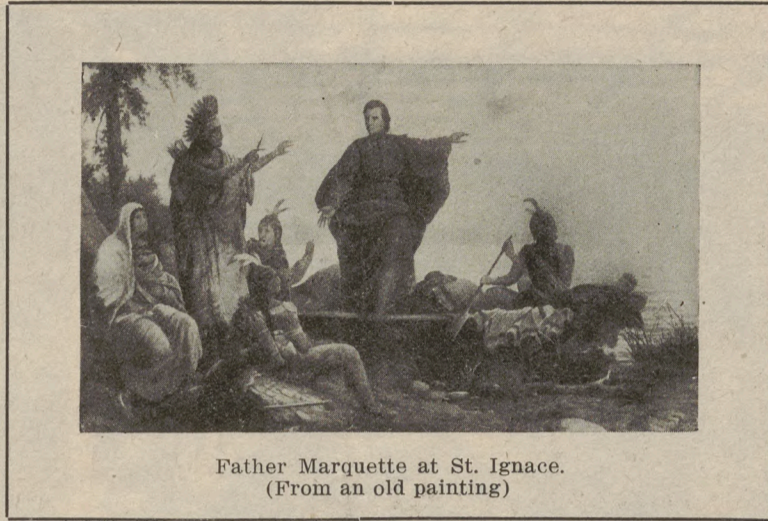
(An address by the Very Rev. F. X. Barth, Dean of Escanaba and President of the Delta County Pioneer and Historical Society).

MR. CHAIRMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sorry to begin my discourse this evening with anything that might savor of an apology. The truth is, for several months past I have been so ill as to have been unable to make the preparation for this occasion which its importance merits, or even to fulfill wholly the ordinary routine of my duties. You will, I therefore trust, pardon me for venturing to come among you without a carefully organized paper, such as the dignity of this society demands. I must trust to the fullness of my love for this subject, and to my love for the Upper Peninsula, to convey to you a few of the most essential thoughts about the peninsula's necessities, in so far as the work of this society is concerned.

Without further preliminary I would observe first, that the subject matter of history, in its broadest application, is everything that suffers change owing to its existence in time and space; more particularly however, it is the genetical or natural development of facts, events, situations, that history contemplates. Man, as a social being, is the proper subject of historical study, since the external changes of his life affect closely his intellectual interests. Objectively speaking, history is the genetical development of the human mind, and of human life itself in its various aspects as it comes before us in a series of facts, whether these pertain to individuals or to the whole human race, or to any of its various groups. Viewed subjectively, history is the apperception and description of this development, and in the scientific sense the comprehension of the same set forth in a systematic and methodical manner.

It is perhaps trite for me to observe, before members of this society, that much of the history of the world, from time to time, has to be rewritten. Not only are new records added to historical sources, not only do the so-called "facts" of history take on new meanings in the light of subsequent events, but the point of view from which the past is observed changes with the ever changing social order. Much of the history of the world has, in our day, to be rewritten because of the transcendent importance of the economic factor in life, a presentation of history, which, by the great historians of the past, was woefully neglected. We find even so great a man as Gibbon explaining great national disasters by relatively trivial causes; he tells us, for instance, that the fall of the Roman Empire was due largely to the fact that grain could be sent cheaper into Rome than it could be raised there. He did not understand, the whole intellectual outlook of his day did not permit him to understand, that when the wealth of a nation is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, that nation must perish.

Now, then, when we come to contemplate history, the development of man in society, all perceive that it has the twofold aspect mentioned above; and this two-fold aspect which charms and absorbs the mind, is first, that of mankind as a group, and secondly, that of man as a unit in the group. We look back upon the history of the world, a series of events bearing upon the destiny of humanity; or we contemplate the organized groups of mankind, their origin, their growth, their development, their decline, their decay, and finally their disintegration,



Father Marquette at St. Ignace.  
(From an old painting)

and we are absorbed in its interest. We love to contemplate the birth and development of peoples, their groping toward liberty and self-government, their struggles against the oppressions of the few, their failures, and their triumphs. We contemplate with wonder and admiration the struggles of our own nation against the tyranny of a government across the sea, and its gradual unfolding into the glorious freedom we now enjoy. In this development each state of the Union has done its part nobly, and it is the duty of each state to preserve the records of its accomplishment. Our own State of Michigan, through this society, and the State Historical Commission, (these acting as centers from which help and inspiration are offered to all their auxiliary societies in the counties of the state) is striving to collect the materials for our history. It is a laudable purpose, for this society has for its object, not so much to write history—it is not yet time to collect data; to gather up, not only the rich stores in the memories of men, but the written and printed records of all sorts and kinds, "ne fragmenta pereant," lest these precious fragments perish.

The second aspect of history, to some more charming than the first, is the part accomplished by individuals. I observe that this society has in its name not only the word "Historical," but the word "Pioneer." In Old French, the "Pionier" was a foot soldier. In the militia he is still one of the soldiers, we are told, "especially of an engineer corps, detailed to remove obstructions, form roads, dig trenches, and make bridges." Now, captivating as is the history of a people and its institutions, more interesting to many, are the lives of individuals, especially those who go on before to make ready the way for others. To study the lives of those who labored, sacrificed, and suffered, to build a commonwealth, even though they were but humble instruments, is inspiring. Forced by unfavorable economic conditions, to abandon their native land which they loved, they arrived in America to build their new home; and the study of their efforts to adjust themselves to their strange environment, and the story of their trials, sacrifices, and sufferings, in the up-building of a new society, is a purpose noble indeed, for this society, and constitutes, to my humble way of thinking, the greatest human charm in historical pursuits.

Now, the History of Michigan, such as shall be later on scientifically written, cannot be a complete history of the state until we shall have had the

history of all its parts; and consequently, in collecting historical data, no part of the commonwealth of Michigan may be neglected. No county is so unimportant, no township is so remote and undeveloped, that the leaders of this movement can afford to neglect it or pass it by. What would be your judgment of a man who every day should exercise his right arm, but should tie up his left arm and carry it in a sling, and allow it to atrophy? And yet, if I may speak the truth bluntly, this is exactly what has been done in past years by the research workers in Michigan's history. In the Lower Peninsula, figuratively speaking—the right arm—the data that will constitute the foundation for the future scholarly history of Michigan, has been fairly well cared for; but in the left arm of the state, in the Upper Peninsula, that great and mighty empire that lies to the north, so rich in archaeological and ethnological remains, so interesting in romance, such a treasure house of memories of the early missionaries and explorers of Michigan, so grandly human in the lives of its sturdy pioneers, as noble and as self-sacrificing a body of men and women as ever braved the dangers and hardships of a primitive wilderness; this peninsular empire of great economic importance, as regards the development of mines, forests, soil, lake commerce, railroads, cities, press, schools, and churches, this field, richer still in potential interest to the historian, has to the present moment, been utterly neglected.

I must narrate to you, in order to give this matter a personal touch, how it was that I came to be interested in the Commission of Historical Research in the State of Michigan. We have in the Upper Peninsula, several real deserted villages, which years ago, when I was a small lad in Delta County, were miniature commercial centers, where activities in the manufacture of pig iron were carried on. Economic conditions brought these mills, factories, and furnaces into being, around which these villages grew up; but today, nothing remains, except the dismantled walls, perhaps a half-deserted church, or the ruins of the houses in which the laboring people used to dwell. The first time I had the honor to be invited to speak before this society, I thought from the romantic standpoint, it would be entertaining to write about the rise and fall of the deserted village of Fayette, delightfully situated on Big Bay De Noquet. I will show you how romance faded away in presence of a startling revelation, which is typical, with but few exceptions, of our whole peninsula. I went one day to the county

courthouse to look up some data about this village and I was told by one of the officials, who is himself an old pioneer in Delta County, that there are not data available for historical purposes, preserved in the archives of Delta County. Now, this is an astounding thing to one who has grown up in the county, and who loves the soil upon which he was born. My curiosity being fully aroused, I was impelled to look further, but I found no records of the organization of Delta County, none of its growth and development, none of the thirteen townships that constitute its parts, not even a memory recorded of a single activity in all the years that Delta County has formed an important center in the northern peninsula. These necessary data are either unknown, or hidden away in the memories of the living pioneers, or lie undiscovered in garret or cellar. My interest in this situation increased. I made inquiries to find out if other counties in the Upper Peninsula are situated similarly; and I discovered only woeful neglect everywhere, that will require a large expenditure of money and energy to repair inadequately. I further discovered that there is but one Historical Society, and that a small one, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Quite naturally, I set aside for the time being, the investigation of any romantic inquiry in our county, in order to face the hard facts squarely, and to interest our people in the formation of a County Historical Society, that should act in conjunction with and under the inspiration of the state society. I am very glad, and very grateful, to be able to testify before you tonight, that our work in Delta County has been inaugurated auspiciously. We have started a Delta County Historical Society with seventy members. We will of necessity, have to hold back just a little until the heat of the summer is over, and then, I have every reason to believe, the work will receive an enthusiastic encouragement from the people of Delta.

In forming this society we are fortified by the hope that activities once begun in Delta County may become an example to surrounding counties of the Upper Peninsula, thus arousing the attention of the state society and the State Historical Commission to the northern peninsula's predicament, its great danger of losing even the memories of its rich historical inheritance. By virtue of the initiative in Delta County we also hope the officers of the State Commission will decide, in the near future, to go to our country across the straits, hold a session, speak to our people as an established authority behind the local society, and help to arouse the citizens of the Upper Peninsula to a realization of the lamentable condition of their historical records, and to teach them that never can the early history of our peninsula be justly written until research work, and research work of a thorough and scholarly kind, be done there, as is being done so successfully with honor and profit, in the Lower Peninsula.

Our hope is not in vain, for already word comes from the County of Dickinson that measures have been taken to form a society there; also from Menominee, Mr. A. W. L. Sawyer, whom you have just honored as vice-president of this society, informs me that another society will be started in Menominee County, and should the state society decide to hold its meeting in the Upper Peninsula in the month of October, the completion of its organization can then be announced. By

(Continued on page 22.)

# CLOVER LAND

## Prosperity Wants In

By John B. Wagner, President Wagner Service Company

SOMEbody said that "prosperity knocks" and it is up to you to extend a welcome. But why should we invite "knockers"?

If it were true that "prosperity knocks at every man's door but once in a lifetime," we would be perfectly justified in excluding her from the community, but the truth is that "prosperity never knocks at all, she deliberately forces entrance and stays whether you want her or not." Now what are you going to do about it? Are you going to stand there and gawk or are you going to enjoy her visit? Remember it is up to you.

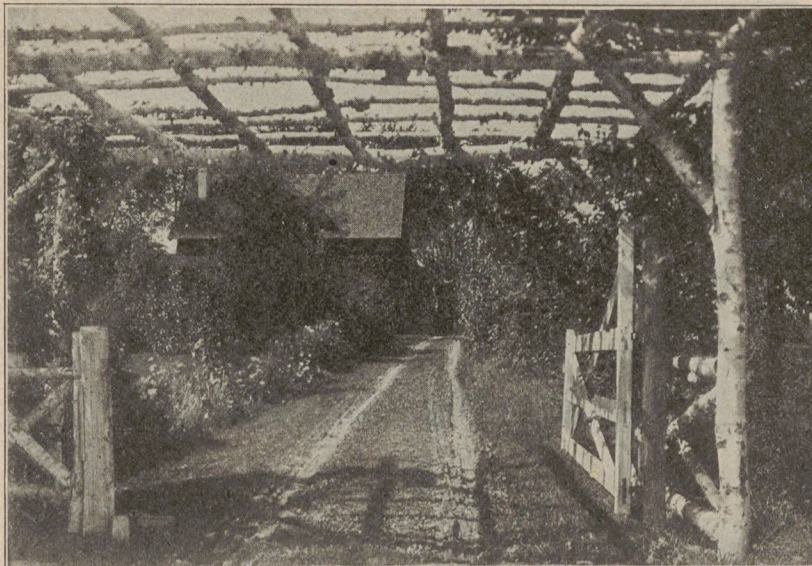
Prosperity is the world's greatest "booster." With prosperity comes that anxious, exciting period that makes us all wonder if we can get all we want, and if we can take some that ought to go to the other fellow. This is the spirit that generally dominates in communities that can not tell the difference between an ordinary pay-day and a "come-to-stay" period of prosperity.

Prosperity is a condition brought about by a universal desire to push; this condition is not inherited—it is agreed upon. The people of a city will get together and determine that from now on we are going to say:

This is NOT YOUR Town, nor is it MY Town, it is OUR Town.

Now, then, when we get to believing that the other fellow also has a part in the community, we are beginning to get into condition. We will readily become self-starters and always speak well of OUR TOWN.

A city in which we by right of some choice have selected as OUR HOME should always be considered as such. Imagine anyone accosting you on a street corner and saying the outrageous things about your home that he does about your town—then imagine a bit farther that you will agree with what he has to say and you will add to and say even worse? It isn't like-



Soo Flower Garden View.

ly that you would stand for a single word against your home or any one member of the family. Your city IS your home and the people in it constitute ONE LARGE FAMILY.

This is a solution to the problem, "How can we make our city more prosperous?" Clover-Land is, without a doubt, situated better than any part of the State of Michigan and perhaps better than many parts of most states in the Union. Its cities are close to the markets of the world because of ideal shipping conditions. Nature has been extraordinarily kind in bestowing its beauties upon them. It is bedecked with choicest of lumber and its bowels contain untold mineral wealth. These are facts and no one will deny them. What, then, is there to do?

### Organize.

The answer is "organize"—get to-

gether, co-operate. With the right kind of a commercial organization, any city will thrive. Prosperity will come and camp right with you forever. It is a condition that can be brought about by a generous awakening of that community spirit that is for a bigger, better and busier city. No one man can bring about the prosperity condition. No one company or no one railroad can do it. It takes a combination of "public spirited citizens" who are determined to do things, who want something worth while to happen often, who want to make a stake and see the other fellow make one, too.

In the April issue of Clover-Land the writer outlined the departmental plan of commercial organizations now in actual and very successful use by every large commercial institution in

the United States. A large number of smaller commercial organizations have adopted this plan and their progress has been phenomenal. The plan is practically new, having been in use less than five years, it is successful, however, and has helped solve some of the hardest commercial, civic and industrial problems that have confronted cities for years.

The plan is very simple, which perhaps accounts for its success, it causes a harmonious working ideal among the citizenship in the community where applied. It broadens the scope of the organization to such an extent that there is work for every individual who has affiliated himself and it oftentimes finds something for the non-member to do.

To get and to hold prosperity is not the terrible task of times gone by. It means now, only the firm determination of an organized citizenship. This is positive and proof comes from many communities. Grand Haven, Mich., with a population of less than 6,000 in July, 1915, became disheartened at its steady decrease in population. Many families were leaving the city each month. It faced a condition that it does not care to refer to at this time. Its citizens became determined that it was wrong for their city to suffer commercial hardships while other cities were prospering. They organized a chamber of commerce on the departmental plan. The result has made the city nationally famous. In one short year of organized effort it has located two large manufacturing plants and a number of smaller ones, several of the factories that were in operation have built additions. Empty houses have been filled and the city now is wrestling with a housing problem. Other factories are coming.

Prosperity does not knock, it does not tarry where anyone else knocks. It is a condition and it is imbedded in the public spirit of the people of your own community. Open up and let it out, it will do you good.

## CLOVER-LAND—A PARADISE FOR SPORTSMEN

By Charles E. Chipley of Sault Ste. Marie

TODAY is primarily an era of outdoor exercise. Simple, natural, healthful and congenial work in the open air, rather than the artificial substitute of the gymnasium and the intricate calisthenic methods of the past decade. The perfect every muscle man, that reached the height of perfection in Sandow, is not the type of physical development sought after and admired at the present time. We now find the struggle to emulate the healthy, rugged, outdoor man, spare of frame, but hardy of endurance.

Few places in America offer the opportunities for this latter development afforded by the north country; its outdoor sports are characteristic and natural to the every-day life. From the days of the pioneer to the present day the life of its people has been out of doors, and the crude methods of early day transportation evolved by necessity are the real sports of today. We must remember that it was along the chain of lakes, that the first picturesque adventurers of New France penetrated into the unknown wilderness, lying beyond the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, making journeys over the width of a trackless country, dependent entirely upon their own resources for many months and sometimes several years.

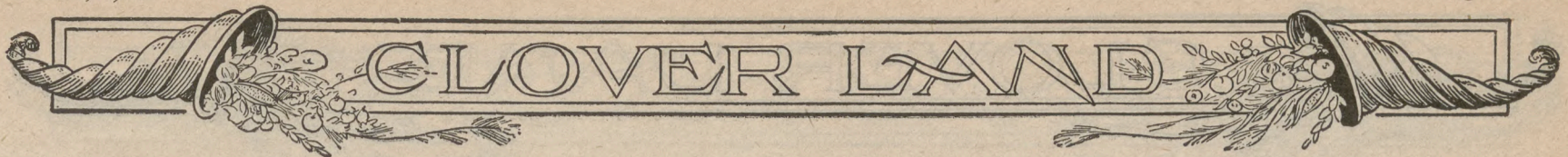
The Sault, the earliest outpost of the frontier, while now numbering a population of about 40,000 people in the twin cities, facing each other across the St. Mary's River, is still the



At the end of a perfect day.

border city of that great vast expanse of virgin forest, stretching northward 300 miles to Hudson Bay.

To enjoy the freedom of the forest and the contentment of living and traveling in this last great wilderness, one must yet make use of the canoe in the summer, and the snowshoe in the winter. At no other point in this country is it possible to outfit and enjoy the delights and wonders of canoe travel, through unbroken forests, as easily as at the Sault. A glance at the map shows the intricate and endless system of lakes and streams that gain for the camper access into every portion of the country. At the very door of the city, one can step into a canoe and travel for days or weeks, as he prefers, enjoying the hardships of camp life with its greater compensation of freedom, exactly as did the red man hundreds of years before him. Such short trips as the Garden River, with its short portages and varied scenery, that can be made in four days, or that could be more leisurely enjoyed for two weeks, or the Tahquamenon River trip of about the same distance and the longer wonderfully beautiful Mississagi River trip, through its 200 miles of valley, still covered with the finest forest of pine in the north, or the most pretentious journey of this region, viz.: the trip to Hudson's Bay over the old voyager's route, are among the most interesting forest journeys on the continent.



# The Truth About Prohibition in Kansas

By Albert Jay Nock in the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine* for August, 1916

**T**HE State of Kansas has experimented with constitutional prohibition for a period of thirty-five years. The amendment was submitted by the legislature at the session of 1879, adopted at the general election of 1880, and the enabling statute became effective May 1, 1881. At this time Maine was already under state-wide prohibition, but prohibition was never taken very seriously there except as a political issue, and is at present scarcely more than nominal, in fact, Governor Curtis, in his 1914 inaugural address, recommended that the whole pretense be given up. But in Kansas, prohibition has always been taken seriously and its enforcement has commanded the utmost efforts of the state; so while Kansas is not precisely a pioneer in the policy, she doubtless represents the very best that state-wide prohibition can do.

From the standpoint of constructive reform, it is regrettable that students of the alcohol problem usually take so absolute a view of it, tending to isolate it from other social issues and regard it as detached and unrelated. This tendency, so generally observable in most that has been written about Kansas, vitiates many arguments and nullifies many conclusions drawn from her experience. Propagandists on both sides of the question generalize freely from particular features of this experience, in a fashion that is utterly discredited by acquaintance with the history and make-up of the state. This is particularly true of attempts to apply the experience of Kansas to other states, though it also holds good of many attempts to interpret the course of prohibition in Kansas itself. The claims, for instance, of prosperity, public health, sanity, the absence of crime, and such like, are often interpreted in a preposterous relation to the state's policy of prohibition. Most of this sort of thing, of course, comes from public officials with axes to grind; for politicians in Kansas are quite what the majority of them are elsewhere—quite as hamstrung and time-serving, and quite as prone to compromise. But much of it also comes from studies that purport to be disinterested and even scientific. Only the other day, for instance, I saw a newspaper announcement of an article dealing with Kansas as "a state without saloons and without slums." The title sufficiently indicates the tenor of the prospectus. It would seem that the most derelict editorial judgment must be aware that under any liquor policy in the world, Kansas could not possibly breed slums. One might as easily think of her as breeding white bears. Slums are an immediate product of industrialism, not of drink. If there were never another drop of liquor in New York, Pittsburgh, Paterson, or any of our industrial centers, the slums would remain as they now are. Kansas has no relatively industrial life worth mentioning, and the wage-earning population of her largest cities is only about equal to the population of the Woolworth building in New York city.

Many Kansans recognize the disservice done the state by these exaggerations, and wish to promote a more intelligent view. One of them said to me that "there are many good things here with which prohibition has nothing to do, and many bad things that it is not responsible for; but, on the whole, it has helped." This is, I think a very just estimate. The only question is whether the same result might not have been reached, at less expense of reaction and drawback, by some other method. I must say, too, that I never saw a fairer entertain-

ment of this question than by these men who were supporting the state's policy with all their might. They discussed the weaknesses and drawbacks of prohibition, as well as its excellences, with conspicuous candor. So far were they from fanaticism and the pestilent temptation to generalize from the experience of their own state, that they gave explicit warning against the expectation that even the results obtained there could be reproduced satisfactorily elsewhere. "We have had a terrific fight for thirty years," said one of them, "and we have won and are satisfied. But any other state that tries it must make up its mind to the same struggle, and without our initial advantages."

These initial advantages are the most important thing to be kept in mind by the student of state-wide prohibition as a general policy. They should be especially scrutinized by the legislative bodies of other states, who are under pressure to inaugurate a similar policy. It is proper to show the net result of prohibition in Kansas at the present time—to see what the conditions are with which these advocates of the state's policy express themselves as satisfied.

The one direct result is the suppression of the saloon. On the positive side, this is the whole upshot of prohibition. It cannot be too clearly understood or too constantly borne in mind that prohibition in Kansas does not mean the prohibition of drinking. It is not directed against drinking. It is directed against the traditional method of retail distribution. There is no objection, apparently, to the method of handling direct to the consumer. The law does not interfere with it, and one hears no complaint. There is no trouble about getting anything one wants to drink, by the simple expedient of having it shipped in. It seems to be well understood in Kansas that the intention of sentiment is fully met by the suppression of the saloon, and there is no attempt to go beyond it. A leading merchant said to me, with the greatest candor: "I have everything in my cellar, just as my neighbors have, from champagne to ginger ale. I drink beer every night. My children drink it whenever they want it. I hope the federal government will never make it impossible for me to get it. But I don't know, really, whether I would shoulder a musket sooner to repel a foreign invasion of America, or to keep the saloon out of Kansas!"

The theory is, largely, that by this

means liquor is kept out of the general consciousness, and particularly out of the consciousness of the young. There is a great deal to be said for this; yet it ought to be remembered, too, that there is a negative as well as a positive approach to consciousness. A score of times I heard it said in Kansas, and always with a curious air of finality, "Our boys have never seen a saloon in their lives." One appreciates the full value of this, and yet one cannot help wondering what they will do when they do see one, as at some time they almost inevitably will. But without wishing to whittle down an achievement of prohibition by this or any other speculation, the point to be remarked is that the achievement itself is thus sharply defined; and, while very conspicuous and valuable, must yet appear, from the absolutist point of view, somewhat attenuated.

Now, to abolish the saloon (which, I repeat, is the whole upshot of prohibition in Kansas) to attain this very considerable result, the state has made sacrifices, in virtue of the method employed, which go far toward counterbalancing the value of the gain. It is distasteful to speak of evasions of the law; they are the stock-in-trade of the propagandist, and perhaps in their nature may not be handled quite scrupulously by anyone, at least in any detail. But speaking as broadly and guardedly as possible, Kansas has repeated the history of every absolutist enterprise since the world began. Promptly with the attempt to enforce prohibition, evasion began to run its squalid course. After the open saloon came a period of indirect licensing. In 1883, two years after the prohibition was established, there were forty open saloons in Topeka, doing business under a license to sell certain specified liquors "and other drinks." A town the size of Fort Scott had as many as thirty-two places operating under such licenses. There was a period of the "original package saloon," of the club system, and the institution which became known the country over as the "Kansas drug store." Along with all these, went continually the masked saloon or "blind tiger," maintaining itself more or less precariously by alliance with local politics, frequently licensed by a schedule of raids and fines, until this was stopped by the repulsive expedient of the "ouster" law, whereby public officials can be put out of office indefinitely for failure to enforce the law to the satisfaction of the state's

attorney. Illicit retail distribution is now chiefly effected by the method known as "bootlegging," and this industry has assumed large proportions all over the state, especially on the southern Missouri border. Bootlegging, unfortunately, has been the principal factor in changing the traffic from lighter drinks, such as beer and wine, to spirits; because the lighter drinks are too bulky to be easily handled. One of the most extensive evasions is in the sale of fortified cider. The Kansas state board of health publishes analyses of something over thirty bottled ciders taken from the open market, showing from four to twelve per cent of alcohol. It is questionable whether as many could be found on the market in the three states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, put together. Probably these ciders furnish the poorer citizens with the stimulation afforded to the transient by the ministrations of the bootlegger and to the more affluent by those of the railway and express companies.

One asks oneself whether, after all, the open saloon would not be almost a fair exchange for the reaction produced upon any society by this kind of thing, by the perjury induced, the encouragement of furtive habits, the general spirit of fraud, deceit and hypocrisy, the abeyance of personal responsibility. And even in the direct view, if Kansas children have never seen a saloon, New York children have never been approached by a bootlegger. But too much may not be made of this. The chief point is that New York children may grow up with a just sense of moral values, in this particular, while Kansas children may not. Indeed, the most serious failure which a critic detects in the proposal to enforce temperance by prohibition, is in its utter upsetting of the sense of moral measure and proportion; and Kansas offers the best possible example of a community thus affected.

As the shadow of Puritanism declines, we shall get a new light reflected from older civilizations upon many social difficulties that have so far refused to yield to the method of stark, unintelligent repression which is the only one that Puritanism knows how to employ. With regard to the one problem which Kansas has been so grotesquely misled by her Puritan strain as to consider paramount it is interesting to find that a citizen of Kansas wrote in 1881 as follows:

Had it become known abroad that Kansas had succeeded in establishing a law restricting the manufacture and sale of spirits and confining the sale of wine, beer and cider to respectable resorts, we should have had the approval of all good people, the cheerful co-operation of all respectable foreigners, and the example would have been one worthy of imitation.

There is no doubt of this. It is owing to this simple and constructive expedient that the liquor problem, which has proved so refractory in the Puritan civilizations of England and America, has been so handily managed by civilizations of a different type. The above was written at the time when prohibition was being seized on to bolster the shaky fortunes of one of the political parties in Kansas, and it fell on the deaf ear of Puritanism. Yet how easily otherwise such a measure might have prevailed then and might prevail now, whether the issues be regarded as local, state or national! A differential tax, graded according to alcoholic content, and a modification of the saloon such as the public house trust and (since the war) the British Board of Control are effecting in England—making the saloon a

(Continued on page 18.)

### EDITOR'S NOTE.

A large number of enthusiastic prohibitionists have severely criticised the "Clover-Land Magazine" for the re-published article in a recent number taken from the "Forum" magazine, and some friends who disagree with us have undertaken to persuade our advertisers to withdraw their patronage.

We can get along without the advertising, but we cannot get along without the truth, and inasmuch as not one of our correspondents has accepted our invitation to send us any correction of the previous reports from Kansas, we have obtained permission from the North American Review, edited by George Harvey, America's leading journalist, to reproduce herewith an August article on "Prohibition in Kansas," written by Albert Jay Nock.

The North American Review has for more than one hundred years been one of the leaders of American thought, and its columns are above reproach. In the fifty-six years previous to 1902 seventeen states adopted prohibition and fourteen of these, after the costly experiment, returned to license and regulation.

New Hampshire tried it 48 years and gave it up.  
Michigan tried it 24 years and gave it up.  
Vermont tried it 50 years and gave it up.

Kansas has tried it for thirty years, and yet the prohibition governor, Arthur Capper, admits that in 1915 the consumption of liquor in Kansas was equal to \$3.08 for every man, woman and child in the state.

Millions of sincere temperance people, total abstinents, Christian men and women, loyal citizens believe, in view of this record, that prohibition is not the solution of the drink problem, and they will vote against any such costly and futile experiment in Michigan this year.

The reprinted article in the Clover-Land Magazine for August was written by John Koren, recently employed by the United States government in investigations on both sides of the Atlantic, author of the report of the Committee of Fifty and appointed by the president of the United States as a member of the International Prison Commission.

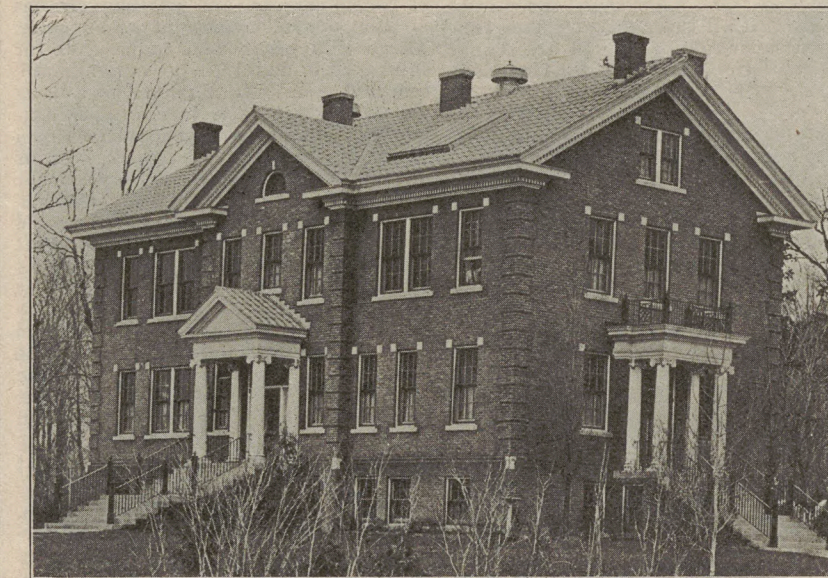
# CLOVER LAND

## Alger County, the Picture Gallery of Clover-Land

By Hon. G. A. Trueman, Mayor of Munising

**T**HE privilege assigned me to write a history of Alger county and of Munising savors in its various elements of pleasures and difficulties. To give an accurate, careful and errorless history of this marvelous and interesting section of country is beyond the power of anyone now alive. I can but wish that the time allotted to me had been greater, as I earnestly desire to state things just as they have been and are.

It must be remembered that the territory now comprising Alger county associates with itself memories of pioneers who reached her shores long before the birth of the man after whom she is named, and many years, indeed, before Michigan became a state. There are many things, therefore, connected with both county and city that have their fundamental, basic foundation in the legendary lore of the early inhabitants. In the early "teens" of the last century the first white man who made a permanent residence in Alger county paid his first visit to Munising Bay and its attractive surroundings. He was a Vermonter, a Yankee, youthful but venturesome, due in part, perhaps, to a strain of Spanish blood. Roving about the country from the far east he visited Grand Island, a thirteen thousand-acre tract, now a part of Alger county. It is not assumed at all that he was the first white man who visited this locality; but that he was the first white man who finally settled here and whose descendants afterward remained there is no question. He roved a little farther on, and finally settled in Illinois where he remained until 1840 when the lure of the Upper Michigan wild was too great for him to withstand. He returned to Grand Island about 1840, and upon this Island his mortal remains now rest, and many of his descendants are still here. This man, Abram Williams, must have had a poet's soul through which the marvelous beauty and comprehensiveness of the picturesque spot where he made his home appealed to him. He could then see, as we can now see, that wonderful calm, restful stretch of water, a portion of the wildest and stormiest of the Great Lakes, large enough then as it is now, to harbor every boat that sails on the five Great Lakes, and upon which no wind could blow with force enough to drag a single anchor, because behind it the hills and forests afforded such splendid protection, and out in front between the bay and the restless sea was that magnificent breakwater, which has no superior in all the world, which cost neither the United States nor the state of Michigan one single cent, but on the contrary gives its share of revenue to both because it was placed there by Almighty God in His wisdom and providence. One cannot stand upon



Munising's Splendid Hospital

Grand Island without being sensible of and touched by the wonderfulness of Divine creation, and it is then easy to understand that "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, He plants His footsteps on the sea, He rides upon the storm, Deep in unfathomable mines of never-failing skill He treasures up His great designs, and works His sovereign will." And it was undoubtedly this wonderful stretch of peerless scenery that irresistibly brought back this hard-headed Yankee and caused him to cast his lot for the balance of his lifetime on Grand Island. This was before what is now Alger county was even a part of Schoolcraft county, which it afterward became. He watched the development of the unbroken wilderness into two thriving towns on either side of him, one as he faced the east, called Munising, and the other as he faced the west, called Onota, which also became the county seat. Two charcoal furnaces were erected, one in each town, during which time this old pioneer remained upon the Island and fished and bartered with the Indians, having established a fur trading post there, and this continued until about 1873 when the town of Onota was completely destroyed by fire.

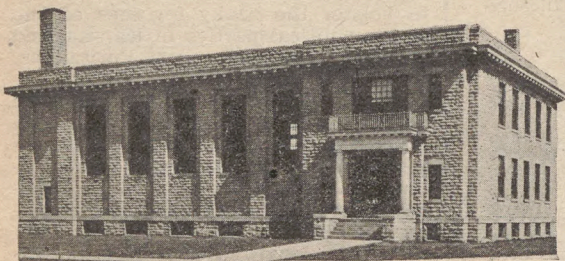
A period of industrial inactivity, practically extending from this time until 1895, then followed. The town of Munising, as it then was, on the east shore of the bay, remained in this state although many of the Indians and some of the whites continued their residence there, and at intervals little hamlets throughout the

county sprang up. The coming of the Duluth Shore & Atlantic Ry., the building of Grand Marais, due to the lumber industry, kept things moving and in 1884 the county of Alger was organized in the schoolhouse which had been built in 1876 in the old furnace town of Munising. Settlers began to come, and here and there the little log home was built, many of which are still standing. The marvelously innate and natural attractions have been wooing settlers all these years in spite of other difficulties. The hunting, fishing, and farming possibilities have repeatedly demonstrated that nowhere in all the world has Alger county any superior along these lines. The illimitable forests for the deer and birds, the sparkling, rippling, fresh-water brooks for the trout, the fertile, well-drained and well-watered farmlands, cover the entire county with only exceptions here and there; the almost endless supply of whitefish and lake trout, all of these things lend themselves as added attractions to a wonderfully fascinating spot. Then in the early nineties there was conceived in the brain of a brilliant but erratic Irishman, Timothy Nester, the plan of building upon this marvelous site a new city of "unwonted" size. Plans were laid. Industrial giants with plenty of means were interested and in 1895 the plans matured and the present Munising was begun. The writer was then residing in Newberry in Luce county, and for business reasons was obliged to go to Munising, which was then only in its incipency, and by accident, rather than by design, was brought in touch with Mr. Nester, whose glowing accounts and intense enthusiasm, fascin-

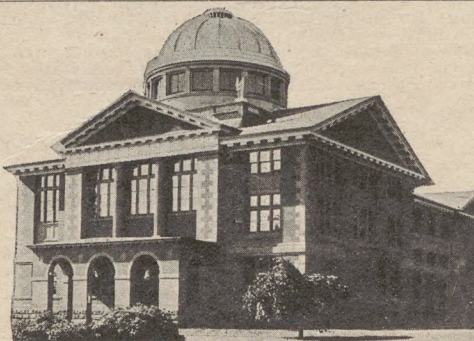
ating relation of the prospects of the town, so impressed the writer that he decided at once to locate there, which he immediately did and has never regretted it. Things began to move as they nearly always do in boom towns, but there was a lack of stability which kept everybody in an uncertain frame of mind until 1899 when the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, the present predominating influence of the place, became largely identified with Munising's welfare, and since that time there has been no doubt of the future, and no lack of progress. In connection with Alger county's early history it must not be forgotten that the fishing hamlet and harbor of refuge known as Grand Marais sprang into prominence in 1893 when the lumber interests, dominated by the late Senator Alger, built a railroad connecting Grand Marais, nestling on the shores of Lake Superior, with the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry., at Seney some forty miles away. So rapid was this little hamlet's growth that in 1894 it reached its maximum, and the census taken that year revealed 2,300 souls resident there. But, as with many of the lumbering towns it lasted only a few years, and has now become again a fishing hamlet. But those of us who live in its sister city sincerely hope and firmly believe that the wealth of timber, the farming and fishing resources of Grand Marais will within a comparatively brief time come into its own in a permanent way. The writer personally believes that nothing can prevent this ultimate outcome.

It would not be giving an accurate sketch of Alger county if its past political history was overlooked. Alger county and the city of Munising have achieved a wide reputation, far-reaching and lasting in its effect which has classed them as one of the Kilkenny of the United States of America. Perhaps in some ways this is true. Perhaps also it has had lasting disadvantages. But do not lose sight of the fact that from such a so-called chaotic condition pronounced advantages and lasting good must, has and shall come. To convince oneself of this fact go with me throughout the length and breadth of this county. Let me show you the wonderful advance in modern improvement, the splendidly cleared and cultivated farms, the silos and other equipment that are not excelled if even equalled in the Upper Peninsula, and point out to me if you can a single county in the Upper Peninsula or in the State of Michigan that has, taking into consideration the financial resources, built as much splendid highway pro rata as Alger county. I do not believe that an impartial observer could fail to feel convinced that the same fighting spirit which Munising and Alger county

(Continued on page 16).



Y. M. C. A. Building at Munising



Alger County Court House



First National Bank Building, Munising.







# CLOVER LAND

## Millions of Dollars Wasted by "Pork Barrel" Appropriations

*Written Especially for Clover-Land Magazine by Former U. S. Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio*

**T**HE most unfortunate feature of our river and harbor appropriations in the past has been the fact that money which was imperatively needed for the improvement of many of our important harbors and tidal waterways has been spent to no avail upon streams which were entirely unworthy of further improvement.

The mere existence of a channel, no matter how deep or wide it may be, will not of itself produce waterway transportation. Unless commerce exists and unless the river follows the normal line of traffic movement, it is idle to spend vast sums of money in securing a channel.

As a friend of scientific and proper waterway improvement in the United States, I have been convinced that the surest way to defeat a proper plan of waterway transportation is by the continued enactment of purely pork barrel river and harbor bills.

Public indignation has become so aroused by the expenditure of millions of dollars upon trafficless streams that, unless we reform our methods, it will be impossible to secure public consent to the appropriation of any money for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. No man can rationally object to the expenditure of any reasonable amount of money that may be required for securing proper channels in our leading harbors, since they constitute the portals through which our enormous export and import traffic must pass.

Similarly, no fair-minded man can complain of the expenditure of reasonable sums of money for the improvement of streams which transport a traffic of reasonable and increasing proportions.

A few examples which I might select at random illustrate this point: We have appropriated to date something over \$3,000,000 for improving the Arkansas River. The commerce on the Arkansas River in 1912 amounted to only 71,516 tons, and the total average distance for which this was carried was barely thirty-four miles. Of this amount, 58,548 tons consisted of lumber, such as saw logs, staves, etc., which can best be handled by large barges or rafts. The other 13,000 tons consisted of miscellaneous freight. Computing interest at 3 per cent on the total investment, the Government spent \$1.72 for each ton of this freight, and approximately \$95.00 a ton on that portion of the freight exclusive of timber, which was carried on the Arkansas River.

We have appropriated over a million dollars for improving the Brazos River in Texas between Old Washington

and Waco. Although this work was commenced some twelve years ago, the engineers report that no commerce has as yet developed on that stream.

We have spent \$800,000 in a futile effort to develop a harbor or refuge at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, and the Engineer Department has at last declared that this site was fit neither for a harbor of commerce nor for a harbor of refuge.

Thirty-two years ago Congress undertook to construct a harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Mass. We have expended upon that project \$1,812,000, and it is estimated that it would require \$5,000,000 more to complete the work. After spending \$2,000,000 in dribbling lots over a period of thirty years, this project has now been definitely abandoned.

In spite of the expenditure of \$8,743,347 for the construction of the Hennepin Canal, which was completed a few years ago, and which runs through one of the most magnificent farming countries in the world, practically no commerce has been developed. Indeed, in 1913, it cost the government \$46.33 for every ton of traffic that was carried through the Hennepin Canal.

The Muscle Shoals Canal on the

000,000 on the two hundred-mile stretch between Cairo and St. Louis, the traffic on this historic stream has declined with most discouraging consistency. The fact is that the grain which was formerly raised in the territory adjacent to this river and shipped by boat to New Orleans and thence exported is now raised much further west and is carried by rail

to perform a function otherwise provided for.

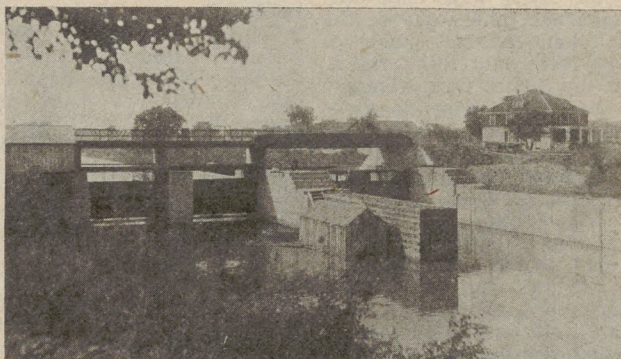
Public sentiment unfortunately seems to approve the idea that a Congressman should secure as large a sum as possible of the Government's money to be expended in his district. We have been too long framing our river and harbor bills upon the theory. If we were to adopt the system in vogue in certain European countries of requiring local communities to share the cost of such improvements, there would be less insistence for the expenditure of public money upon unworthy projects. To avoid these evils, many have suggested the desirability of an amendment to our constitution, which would give the President the right to veto specific items in omnibus appropriation bills. The governors of many of our states are vested with this right, and its exercise has proved a most salutary influence in protecting the state treasuries.

Many of the closest students of waterway conditions in the United States have suggested the desirability of Congress appropriating each year a lump sum for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and leaving its proper disbursement to some commission or other properly constituted agency of government. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that worthy projects, as I have suggested, need all of the money which can be spared from the treasury.

to such ports of export as Galveston. Even the expenditure of millions of dollars has not succeeded in increasing the waterway traffic on the Missouri River. A careful analysis of the reports of the Chief of Engineers demonstrates that the mere expenditure of money will not of itself produce waterway traffic.

The most dangerous argument which has ever been advanced by the proponents of reckless pork barrel expenditures is the theory of potential competition. They insist that the Government ought to spend enormous amounts of money in securing channels in our rivers, since the existence of a channel, even though it is not used, will serve to depress railroad rates. From this argument they then declare that any one opposing such wasteful expenditures must be the representative of the railroads and be bound by some sinister obligation to them.

In the United States we ought to recognize and study the changed economic conditions as they affect transportation. If it is necessary to reduce a railroad rate, we have the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Courts clothed with that authority, and it is not necessary for Congress to spend millions of dollars



View of Brazos River, Texas, Where Millions of Dollars Have Been Spent in An Effort, Not to Improve, But to Create a River.



View of Arkansas River, on Which the Government Has Expended \$3,000,000, and Where It Costs \$95 a Ton to Transport Freight.

Tennessee River affords an excellent illustration of the decline in waterway traffic despite the expenditure of enormous sums of money upon engineering marvels.

The change in trade routes in the last forty years has been responsible almost entirely for the diminishing traffic on the Mississippi River. In spite of the expenditure of some \$17,-



Lock on Hennepin Canal, Built at a Cost of \$8,743,437. It Costs the Government \$46.33 To Carry a Ton of Commerce Through This Canal.



© CHAMPLAIN STUDIOS

Hon. Theodore E. Burton

### CLOVER-LAND SOLDIER BOYS AT GRAYLING.

(Continued from page 9.)

ly, to the fact that the sanitation conditions in camp now are much better than they were in the Spanish American campaign in '98, according to officers and men in camp here who withstood the hardships of the war with Spain. An illustration of this is the fight against flies, which has been so maintained throughout the encampment here. Fly traps were made and all garbage burned, and some of the precautions taken against diseases many housewives would think ridiculous. Little by little, improvements were made here and there, to make the sanitary conditions better than ever applied in any encampment. There has been no "waiting for developments" in cases where men have been taken ill. Rather than chance serious developments, the sick men have been sent to the hospital to be taken care of until fully recovered. Although there are about 1,800 men now in camp, only one death has occurred and that was due to an ailment of long standing.

Although officers here now believe that the thirty-third regiment and other units held in the mobilization camp will be sent to the border in short order, preparations are being made to keep the quarters of the men and officers as comfortable as possible. Estimations have been made on the amount of lumber needed to build up all tents, and with stoves in the tents, the men should be kept warm despite the low temperature which has prevailed in the past week. Winter clothing has been ordered to maintain comfort.

The work of the third battalion, as well as the other two battalions of the regiment and the separate units, early in the encampment was confined, largely, to close order work. The men were taught to become more efficient in the manual of arms and in drilling in squad formations. Later, skirmish work was taken up. In the drilling as

skirmishers, the signal commands were used almost entirely to direct the men. Several bivouacs were held at points a few miles from the camp and sham battles were later held. The men were also assigned by battalions to practice shooting on the rifle range here. A campaign for 10 successive days of "hiking" and skirmish work with sham battles was also carried out. Rear and advance guard formations were used, the men were placed in positions to defend the camping grounds and in turn, made to attack the camp. In this work, problems which actually would arise in warfare, were thoroughly explained and taught to the men.

Co. A, Calumet Engineers, early in the period of encampment here applied their efforts to field engineering, bridge building and the erection of fortifications. Demolition and reconnaissance work later was carried out. The engineers now are completing a half mile stretch of macadam roadway that leads out to the rifle range.

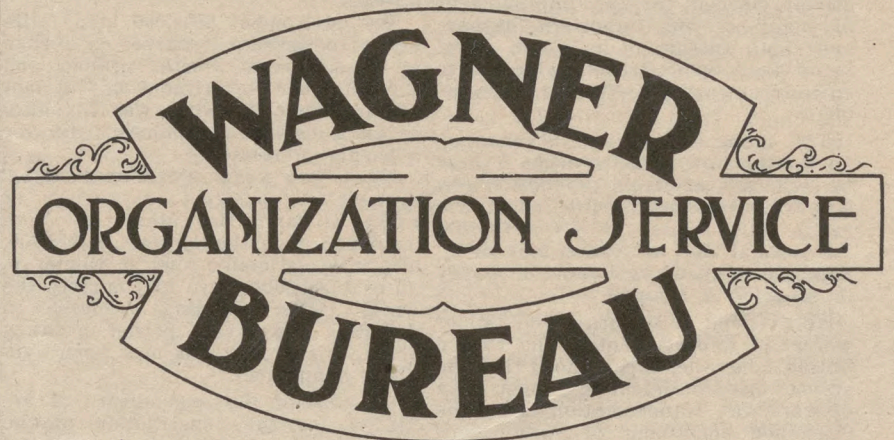
Where previous encampments of ten days' duration have taught the men much about soldiering, the past 90 days has made a vast difference in the men, physically the training has done all men much good, and so far as learning the soldier game is concerned, the men have learned more in the period of 90 days than in all previous encampments. This, of course, does not apply to all officers and men, but is true to a large extent among those who have been in the National Guard organizations but a few years.

Should the United States become engaged in warfare with any of the foreign powers, there is no question but what the greater portion of Clover-Land men now encamped here would answer to the call of the colors. But, there is a growing feeling that they must be certain of the next movement, should one be made by the United States after their periods of enlistment have expired.

Menominee, Escanaba and Houghton are Clover-Land cities which have made bids for the location of the \$11,000,000 armor plate plant authorized at the recent session of congress.

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AGENTS WANTED

## \$1,000,000 Water Power Deal at Manistique

The complete harnessing of the Manistique river, the construction of a new pulp mill in the near future and the building of a paper mill within a few years are the features involved in a deal involving \$1,000,000 and a proposition which will mean a mighty boom to Manistique, the fastest growing city in Clover-Land.

Francis W. Little and four associates of Minneapolis are the persons who have decided to make this investment, while the Manistique Light and

lar proposition were carried by Benjamin Gero and Leo C. Harmon. The latter is vice president of the Consolidated Lumber Company, president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and one of Clover-Land's greatest boosters. Mr. Geor is a member of the executive committee of the bureau and is one of the most prominent men in Clover-Land.

The recent deal will mean Manistique is to have the benefits of two new factories and the interests of Mr.



Benjamin Gero of Manistique, the man behind the new deal which means so much to Schoolcraft County.

Power Company and the Consolidated Lumber Company are the firms who will dispose of their power rights. The latter alone involves \$300,000 in each.

**Will Furnish Ample Power.**  
One thousand developed horsepower, 4,000 undeveloped and the possibility of 2,500 more through the reconstruction of a dam will give to the Little interests 7,500 horsepower, or enough to operate all of the factories which are likely to spring up here for many years.

The Little interests have already ordered machinery for a modern pulp mill to be built at once on the west side of the Manistique river. This plant will be just above the new dam which is to be constructed. It will have an annual capacity of 6,000 tons of pulpwood and will cost \$200,000. It will be ready for operation by March 1, 1917, and will mean that scores of workers will have to be brought to the city.

Within a short time a paper mill worth \$500,000 will also be constructed. It will be located where the old Bronson mill now stands.

The negotiations for this million dol-

Little and his wealthy associates. Mr. Little is now owner of the gas works at Sault Ste. Marie and a director of the Minneapolis Trust Company as well as a holder of large interests in other parts of the country.

Manistique has been growing with great strides during the last year. Three hundred houses have been sold by the Consolidated Lumber company alone, while 100 lots on 50 of which new houses have been built, were also sold. More than \$200,000 have been spent in purchasing or building houses in Manistique this year.

At the present time there is not a vacant house or a building of any sort in Manistique so that with the new industries a great building campaign will be begun in the spring. Scores of families will come to Manistique when the new mills open.

The city boasts of 6,000 residents. It is located on Lake Michigan and offers exceptional opportunities for new industries. The new Commercial club, of which E. O. Barstow is secretary, is very active and today is vying with Menominee for the location of the government's new armor plant.

# Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

The Coming Industrial City Of The North  
THIS COMINATION IS BUILDING IT:

### CHEAP POWER

(15,500 H. P. Immediately Available)

### TRANSPORTATION

(Lake and Rail)

### RAW MATERIAL

(Forest, Mine and Farm Products)

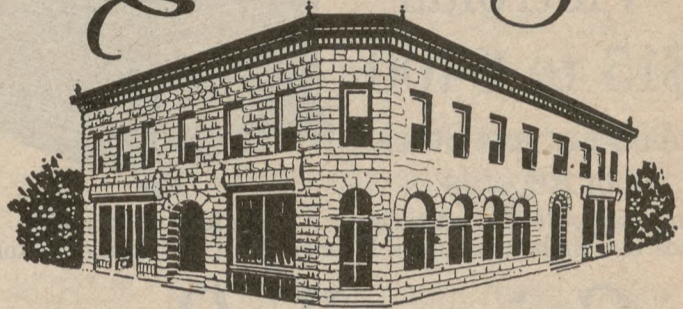
Lease Sites (1,000 Acres) and Exemption from Taxation to Manufacturers.

*Write*

### SAULT STE. MARIE CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

*The Association also employs a farm agent to advise with and locate prospective settlers*

# Alger County & Munising Michigan



## The First National Bank

OF ALGER COUNTY  
ANNIVERSARY  
1896 1916

## The McDougall Mercantile Company

General Merchandise

### Everything to Eat and Wear

Established Twenty Years

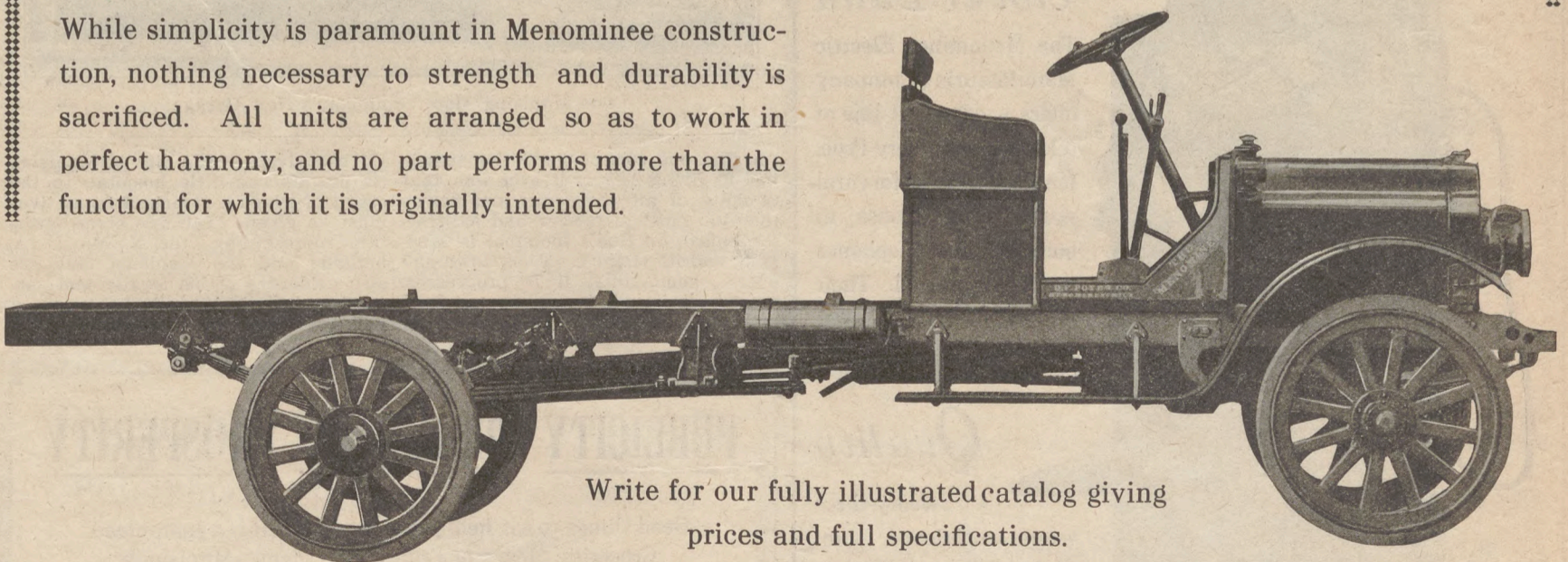
Munising . . . . . Michigan

The tax rolls of the city of Bessemer and the city of Ironwood will be revised by the state tax commission on Sept. 28.

The second annual clam bake of the Chippewa Clam Club will be held at the Hogarth camp, just south of Racoc, on Sunday, Oct. 1.

Any style of body can be ordered for this Chassis. Ask us for price on any body design which may meet the requirements of your individual business.

While simplicity is paramount in Menominee construction, nothing necessary to strength and durability is sacrificed. All units are arranged so as to work in perfect harmony, and no part performs more than the function for which it is originally intended.



Write for our fully illustrated catalog giving prices and full specifications.

## Menominee Motor Truck Company

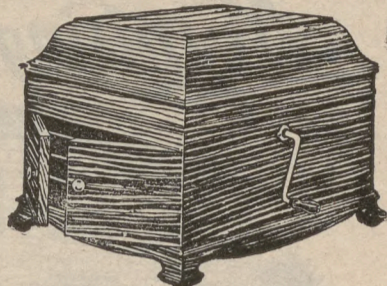
Manufacturers  
Menominee, Michigan

# Enjoy Yourself With a Victrola

Not only every Victrola model at the House of Grinnell, but any instrument sold on very easy payments.

**Victrolas  
\$15 to \$400**

And Largest Stock  
of Records



Remember—the greatest singers, bands and orchestras make records ONLY for the Victor Co.

*Grinnell Bros.*

Escanaba Store, 703 Ludington Street.  
Hancock Store, 307 Quincy Street.  
Sault Ste. Marie Store, 405 Ashmun Street.

A petition signed by a number of captains and other boat officers stopping at Portage Lake ports has been forwarded to the war department asking that a marine surgeon be appointed for that district.

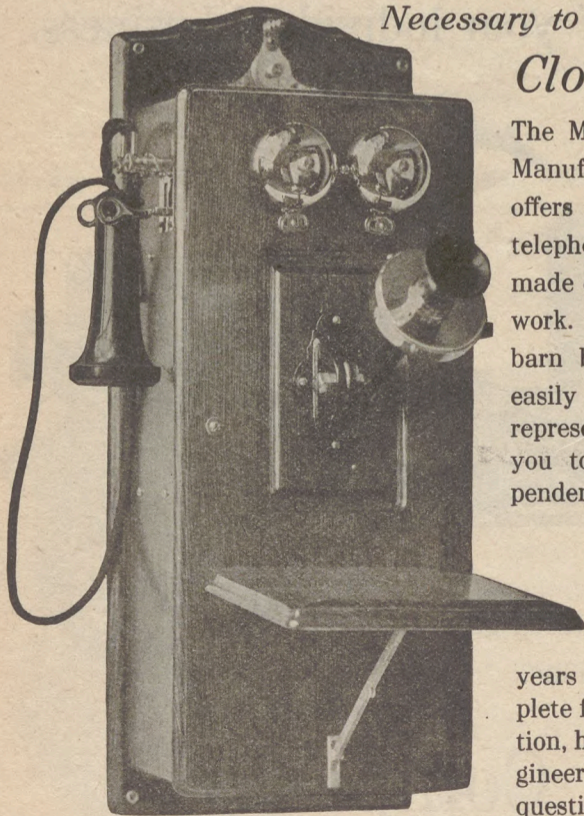
The Portage river harbor of refuge is practically completed. The federal dredge is at work on the final dredging and the back filling of the most re-

cently constructed mooring pier. The harbor now presents a large basin with capacity for a big fleet of vessels of the deepest draft, and it has 2,000 feet of mooring pier for their accommodation.

The contract for the construction of an \$1,800 sewage plant for the Houghton county sanatorium has been awarded to August Gauthier of Hancock.

## Rural Telephones

*Necessary to the Growth of  
Clover-Land*



The Menominee Electric Manufacturing Company offers a complete line of telephones of every type, made especially for rural work. Also, house to barn battery telephones easily connected. Their representative will assist you to install an independent phone service.

*Quality*

Twenty-three years experience, complete facilities of production, highest class of engineering ability and unquestioned workmanship

and material have combined to develop MENOMINEE products to their present enviable position.

**Menominee Electric Mfg. Co.**

Henry Tideman, Pres. Harold F. Tideman, Vice-Pres. Wm. J. Tideman, Sec'y and Treas.

## Alger County, the Picture Gallery of Clover-Land

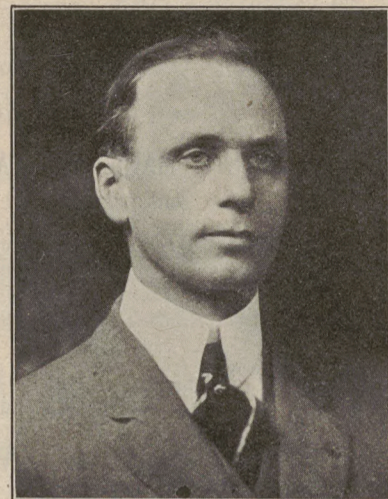
(Continued from page 8.)

have been accused of possessing has manifested itself in this improvement. When it comes to fighting propensities it must not be forgotten that Alger county does not stand alone in Michigan in that respect, but is only a part of a good fighting state. In our humble opinion the greatest of all the states of this or of any other country, and the versatility of this great state, which it is not just now my province to discuss as much as I would like to do, is simply manifested in the versatility of the people in Alger county. The writer does not speak from an isolated viewpoint, having lived in the Highlands of Ontario, the prairies of Illinois, Nebraska, and Iowa, as well as in both peninsulas of this great state, and feels that it is not with bias that he states with conviction that nowhere in all this broad land is Alger county equaled in its splendid opportunities for magnificent sportsmanship in hunting, fishing, woodcraft and sailing, and attractive and promising opportunities for home building.

This brings us at last to the City of Munising with whose vital life the interests of the writer have been so closely entwined for just twenty-one years. He may be pardoned if he feels that his knowledge is authoritative when attention is called to the fact that less than ten people of both sexes who were here twenty-one years ago are here now. Its varied development, its periods of depression, and its period of prosperity have passed before him, and as all that he had was here no one could be more conscious of these conditions, more watchful, hopeful or depressed at the various outcomes, but through it all has

force that permits the accomplishment of aims and ends.

With the past development and present condition of Munising no force has been so dominant as the Cleveland



Mayor George A. Trueman  
of Munising

Cliffs Iron Company, and its broad-minded and splendid President, Mr. William G. Mather. One of the busiest of all the busy men of this country, Mr. Mather has found time to recognize and cultivate the exquisite beauty and attractiveness of God's handiwork. He has taken the beautiful natural breakwater mentioned above, and converted it into an earthly paradise for men, birds and beasts.



The Munising Motor Company's New Garage

run that one vein of conviction that is just as living now as it ever was, that in spite of all these ups and downs that the most attractive and satisfactory place on God's footstool is Munising and its vicinity. Every town and every community, if it progresses, must have its moving spirit, and back of that spirit must be the bulwark of

He has given to the city of Munising its magnificent little hospital, to the credit of which a saving of many lives must be given. The fine stone structure representing the Y. M. C. A. building and the Munising club are also evidences of his loyalty and generosity, and during all the years of political strife and friction he has

## PUBLICITY PROMOTES PROSPERITY

Good things to eat help you enjoy both. If it's guaranteed Groceries, Meats, or Fruits, I sell them. Munising's leading dealer in Flour, Feed and Hay

**Frank Hausler**

Hunter's Supply Depot

Munising

Michigan



gone the even tenor of his way, aiding and abetting every good enterprise and good motive, and regretting those that were not good. He has given his unstinted support to every well-intentioned plan of progress within the city or county, and his work in the city has only been in keeping with what he has done for the agriculturists outside, and the writer believes firmly that the unusually rapid and almost dramatic improvements that are now going on within the city and county are real evidences of the appreciation of the inhabitants of both county and city for what he and his company have done, and are doing, and outward manifestation of a vote of confidence in the permanency and splendidness of his future plans and purpose.

There are evidences on every hand that the people of every creed and nationality have kept in pace, as nearly as lies within their power, with this splendid manifestation of high grade citizenship. There are five churches in the town, all well supported, a parochial school larger in its maintenance than any other city of its size in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has. It is one of the four cities in the Upper Peninsula that maintains a Y. M. C. A. Its public school stands on a par with the best in the state. It is on the University of Michigan Approved Three Year List and on the North Central Association of Universities, because of its teachers and high standards.

The other companies, not connected with the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, being The Superior Veneer & Cooperage Company, The Michigan Tanning & Extract Company, are showing the same splendid spirit of upbuilding, and working in harmony with all the co-ordinate elements that look to the best interests of the town, often even sub-ordinating their own interests for the general good. If all this does not bespeak co-ordination and upbuilding, if it does not mean progressiveness and community interest, it means nothing. It conveys to the general public splendid assurance and confidence when all these companies, that have so heavily invested in and around Munising, are by themselves and their managers working in splendid co-operation with the allied forces for good; that the summing up of these things shows that nowhere was the handiwork of God more splendid in its manifestation, nowhere are the powers that financially control conditions more uniform in their desire for permanent improvement, and nowhere are the people into whose hands the details must necessarily rest more filled with ambition, zeal and determination to bring about the ultimate accomplishment of splendid aims and ambitions than in Alger county and in the city of Munising. We feel that we can stand the test. We invite criticism. We invite inspection, and take both in the kindest spirit, hoping that out of it all may come our ultimate good.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Clover-Land Magazine.

**A STAR FOR CLOVER-LAND.**  
On our emblem—Dear Old Glory—  
There is room for one more Star;  
For that wave-washed realm of story,  
Nestled in our Northland far;—  
For that land of Kitchie Gumie,  
With its treasures rich and vast,  
There upon its ground-work roomy,  
Still another Star may rest.

From Gogebic to St. Mary's,  
Where the ancient forests grow,  
Interspersed with grassy prairies,  
And artesian waters flow—  
From each streamlet that goes falling,  
Rolling downward towards the lakes,  
Seems to come insistent calling  
As the wood-land echo wakes.

From these shady forest reaches;  
From our golden farms between;  
From our grove-lined pebbly beaches,  
From the greatest mines e'er seen,  
Comes a whispered wish, unspoken,  
As the years, still, ebb and flow;  
Comes a hope that's ne'er been broken  
By mistakes made long ago.

'Tis this yearning and this longing,  
Of a people born to sway,  
That succeeds in surely bringing  
Hope's fruition some bright day.  
'Tis life's lofty aspirations,  
All our varied actions teach,  
That will bring to men and nations  
Fondest hopes within their reach.

'Tis the effort, firm, unwavering,—  
Struggling strong, with no "let-up"  
That succeeds if held unquavering,  
When the weaker souls give up.  
'Tis this spirit, old in story,  
Pressing towards an object grand,  
That will place on Dear Old Glory  
One bright Star for Clover-Land.

—J. H. D. Everett.  
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan,  
The 28th day of July, 1916.

Otto L. Mertz of Gladstone, Michigan, has filed application in the Patent Office for a patent on a device that bids fair to fill a long-felt want in the post office department. The government's aggregate yearly outlay for twine to tie up mail packages is \$2,000,000. To meet official requirements, a package tie must be small, not cumbersome, and must lie close to the package, and at the same time securely hold the ends of the cord and permit the same cord to be used over and over again. The device invented by Mr. Mertz meets all these requirements and bids fair to revolutionize this department of the postal service. He says his invention will enable one piece of string to be used 3000 times. Mr. Mertz was born in Wisconsin, but has lived in Gladstone since 1887 and is one of the leading men of that thriving city.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

of Clover-Land Magazine, published monthly at Menominee, Mich., for October 1st, 1916.

Name of— Post Office Address  
Editor, Roger M. Andrews, Menominee, Mich.  
Managing Editor, Henry E. Bacon, Jr., Menominee, Mich.  
Business Manager, P. C. Munroe, Menominee, Mich.  
Publisher, Roger M. Andrews, Menominee, Mich.  
Owner: Roger M. Andrews, Menominee, Mich.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

P. C. MUNROE.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1916.

ALBERT C. SEIDL,  
Notary Public.  
(My commission expires Oct. 20, 1917.)

# FARM BARGAINS!

**40 ACRES**—With good buildings; on good road; near school. Will sell farm with horses, cattle, machinery and all crops. Price, \$3,000. Will sell on time.

**80 ACRES**—Clay soil; with all crops; livestock and machinery. Large field of good potatoes, corn and other crops on this farm. Price, \$5,500; terms, \$3,000 cash, and the balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent.

**120 ACRES**—Clay soil; two-story dwelling. Price, \$2,800; terms, \$1,000 cash, and the balance in ten years with interest at 6 per cent.

**40 ACRES**—On main County Road, 7 miles from Menominee, one-fourth mile from railroad station. Price, \$1,000; terms, \$250 cash, and the balance in six years.

If you are looking for a farm or un-improved lands, write and let us know what you want and we will send you FREE County Book, with price list. We sell lands on easy terms of payment.

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Munising - - - - Michigan

## The Reasons for a Civic Theater

By Julia Desmond

WHAT is the civic theater? Since wideawake people are discussing it over the length and breadth of the land, Clover-Land, keenly alive to possibilities for public uplift, sends in her query.

According to those who know and have originated the movement, the civic theater is an efficient instrument for directing the leisure of a community. It is a community center from which radiates social democracy. The standing of a playhouse in a community is as vital as the standing of a library or a university in society. The function of each is educative.

To be efficient, the civic theater must not be commercialized. It must have absolute independence from commercial competition. Taxes are paid to support schools, libraries, universities. Why not theaters? Should not the theater be classed with educational institutions?

Because a manager trying to please the public taste in order to get money cannot stop to elevate that taste, success in the theater has come to mean, almost exclusively, success for the aims of business men. The civic theater aims to direct rather than to cater to the public taste. Everybody needs amusement, and lack of that which is uplifting and wholesome leads to the patronizing of that which is vicious and deadly. It is the business of all educational institutions to counteract, not copy, the defects of civilization. Does not the present theater often copy the defects of civilization? Of necessity, therefore, the civic theater must be absolutely supported by taxes or outright endowment and dedicated to the public service under expert direction.

Acting is as dear to the public as ever, but the salaries of actors, the cost of living, leave the people no alternative but a form of amusement that is cheap. In the civic theater, let there be no charges for private profit—just enough to meet the expenses of production; or better still, as Mrs. J. C. H. Allen of 1610 Glenwood avenue, Chicago, says, "Why not run a civic theater as a city library is run, giving each citizen a card entitling to admission?" The civic theater should furnish the best at nominal prices, thus putting within the reach of all the best products of genius.

How is it organized? The American Federation of Arts organize local civic theater associations that can affiliate with leaders of the movement and keep in touch with them. The Drama League of Chicago can furnish definite means and methods of organization to those who are interested. There must be, of course, a central directing influence that can co-operate with committees already in existence and initiate new ones; also, to co-operate with the leadership of artists who have a knowledge of dramatic art and know how to effect the participation of the people.

The newest and most progressive cities have a building for their civic theater just as they have a library or a postoffice; but always there is the school house, as in Brookline, Massachusetts, and Rochester, New York. The school is a natural civic center. Everyone feels an ownership and freedom there. If the idea is far enough advanced to have a civic theater building, so much the better, but, if not, why not use the school house? Miss Margaret Wilson's idea is to give to every class of society an interest in community social life. Jane Addams at Hull House provides for the recreation and disposal of the leisure hours of her proteges as she does for their working hours. The poorest emigrants have their pageants, their folk dances, their community choruses as well as the more prosperous.

On the Mississippi, the civic theater is located in a boat; in the crowded dock districts of New York, floating public theaters are moored beside the

docks; in Berkeley, California, the outdoor Greek theater; in many places, the building is located in a public park.

Menominee is especially adapted to make use of the civic theater idea. The new school auditorium would answer the purpose adequately. Rarely, too, is found a city where such harmony and union prevail among all its activities, the unselfish desire of all apparently being to make "Menominee a good town." As a city, it keeps up to date in all public movements; it has a progressive Commercial Club, every member of which is a live wire; its Woman's Club is unusually active, efficient, and quick to lend their aid to every good cause; its superintendent, John L. Silvernale, and faculty are all anxious to co-operate to keep Menominee very much alive, alert, and progressive. Moreover, there is in Menominee a natural park on the shores of Green Bay in which beautiful setting a pavilion has been built that might set the scene for a pageant or a children's or folk play that would solve the problem of many leisure hours. The facilities are easy. Let us have missionaries in this field who will teach us to play. Let art and the drama join with religion and temperance. Escanaba's pageant shows what could be done in Menominee whose picturesque history would make a stirring pageant for our civic theater. This would bring about the active participation of the people themselves, which is one of the aims of the civic theater.

Public recreation has become a problem. Many vital measures are occupied with redeeming the vicious conditions of our working hours but very few for redeeming the vicious conditions of our leisure hours. The supervising of public school playgrounds is a recognition of this fact and is a definite application of the civic theater idea. The Passion Play of Oberammergau, the hero play of the Tyrol, the Hiawatha pageant of the Ojibway Indians, Pilate's Daughter in the Roxbury Mission Church of Boston—all tend to direct the leisure hours of the people.

Briefly, then, a civic theater is an instrument for directing leisure and recreation in a community.

It must have absolute independence from commercial competition.

It should be organized as thoroughly as any other institution of educational value.

Its policies must be directed to public service, non-commercial, artistic, democratic.

It must awaken general participation—pageants for the Fourth of July, plays and folk dances for different nationalities, church festivals, out door plays, Christmas plays, choruses, pantomimes, folk games, miracle and morality plays—everything, in short, for the education of young children and grownups through the cultivation of their dramatic instincts and imaginations, as well as to present the work of the best artists.

Regeneration through leisure. The civic theater, in a word, is concerned with the problem of leisure—to rid mature minds of the habit of killing time; rather than to kill time, to fill it to the utmost with imaginative play which makes hours golden and fleet as in childhood.

### PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

(Continued from page 7.)

place of decent resort and general refreshment like the Bierhalle or the Continental cafe; these two logical and lucid measures alone would reach the core of the problem which prohibition merely fumbles, and carry it nine-tenths of the way toward final solution.

I suggested this to Mr. William Allen White, who is probably the best informed and the ablest native critic of Kansas affairs. He replied with

## Spies-Thompson Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE

ROUGH LUMBER DRESSED



Menominee, Michigan

Let us Figure on Your Retail Requirements

Write our Land Department for Prices and Descriptions of Cut-Over Lands.

sterling frankness that it was the best way if it could be had, but that it could not be had in Kansas. If the liquor trade, he said, had ever offered a suitable compromise proposition in good faith, there would never have been prohibition in Kansas, and if it were not for the defensive alliance between the manufacturers of wine and beer on the one hand and the manufacturers of spirits on the other, there would be no prohibition there now. But as things are, prohibition is the less of two evils, and would have his advocacy.

Insight into the real nature of the problem, like this on the part of Mr. White, argues favorably for practicable reform. With the inevitable weakening of the civilization and social theory that maintains it, prohibition must inevitably weaken and be found

wanting; and that time is near at hand. Allowing a maximum for the force of a crude and unintelligent Puritanism in the public and an equally crude and unintelligent Bourbonism in the trade, there still must be in both, even now, a force of sound critical opinion that might unite on a policy that other countries have tried and found to be at once simple, constructive, and satisfactory.

Excellent progress is reported by Contractor Will Milford, who has charge of the construction of a four-story addition to the school building at Ahmeek.

C. H. Sweeney has purchased a "creeper" tractor for use in dredging a large drainage ditch near Indian Lake.

The splendid service and the great

### Harnessed Water Power

OF

### The M. & M. Light & Traction Co.

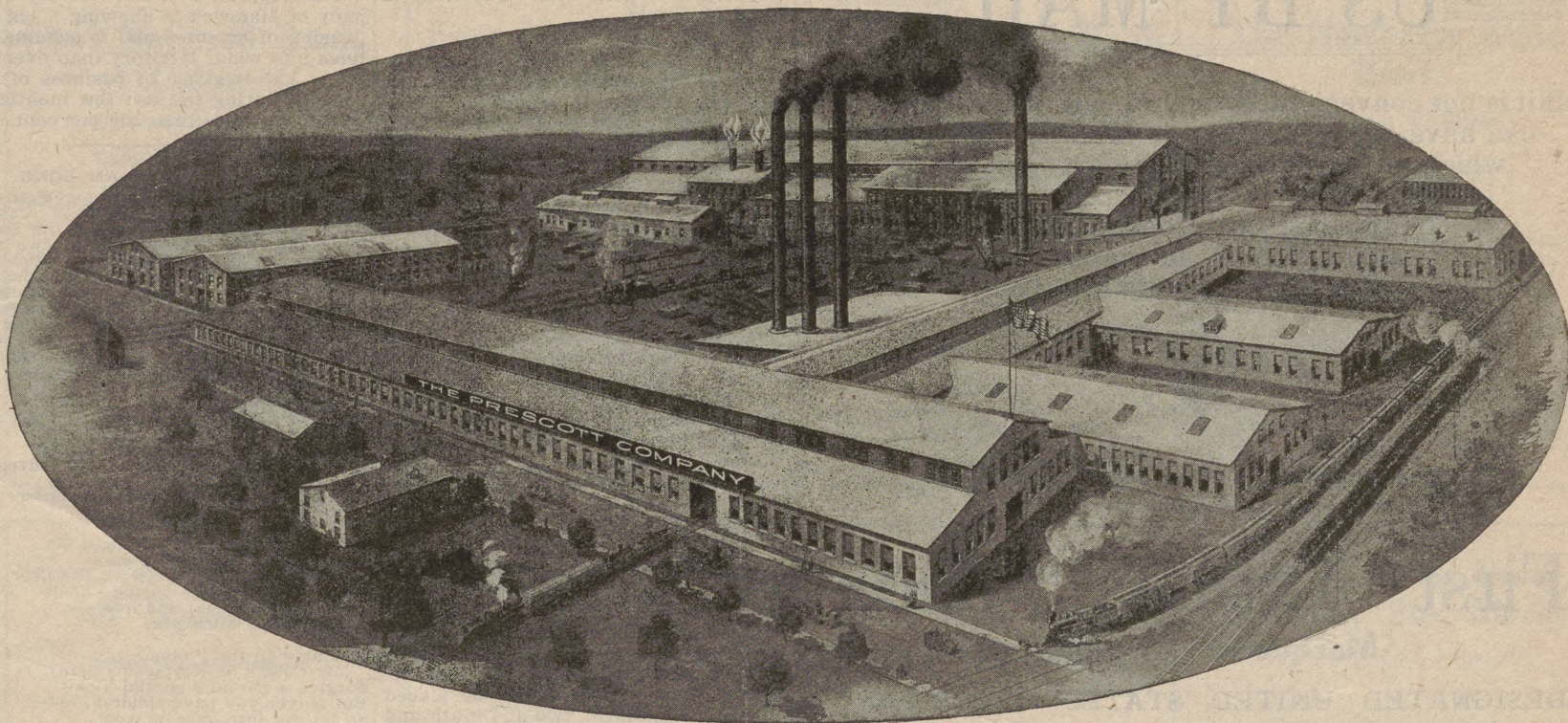
Have made Menominee the Power

City of Clover-Land

and Menominee County

the best lighted county in the Northwest.

# WE ARE ON THE JOB



The Prescott Company is taking prompt care of its customers' orders, and every department of the big shops reflects the hum of industry.

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is the biggest machinery plant in the north-west, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

The Prescott Company in 1915 made enough saw mill machinery to saw five million feet of lumber every ten hours.

The Prescott Company has just completed a pump to handle 600 gallons of water a minute from a depth of 2,200 feet, which is the deepest electric mine pump in the world.

# THE PRESCOTT COMPANY

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

# EASY TO REACH US BY MAIL

If it is not convenient for you to call at the Bank, you can have the benefit of the security and profit which an account here affords by doing your banking by mail. Many people are using this method of depositing their money with us, and our records prove that the mails are safe.



Open an interest or check account, thus conducting your financial matters privately

## First National Bank Marquette, Michigan

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY  
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$250,000.00

Send for our Booklet, "Modern Banking," which fully explains our system of Banking by Mail.

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ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

When writing to advertisers, please mention Clover-Land Magazine.

The Worcester Lumber Company of Chassell, one of the largest concerns in Clover-Land, employs 300 men. The company was organized in 1902 and took over the entire holdings of the Sturgeon River Lumber Company, besides acquiring other large holdings of timber and farm lands in the district. The company maintains a farm land department under the direction of Paul Muehrcke.

A second marble quarry will soon be added to Ishpeming's list of producers of verde antique, an organization having recently been perfected whereby the Marquette Green Marble Company will begin the quarrying of this beautiful natural product of Ishpeming's hills. The new company has headquarters at Detroit. Phillip McDonough of Columbus, O., is the general manager.

The wealth of lakes within the boundaries of Clover-Land is one of the great natural assets, and there are literally hundreds of them which have never been visited in a general way by fishermen. A movement is under way to settle them, and it has been decided to try to get clubs in different cities to colonize the shore with their members for summer home purposes.

Special precautions have been taken by the commerce department this year to safeguard vessels on the Great Lakes during the month of November, a period which in past years, has been productive of many lake shipping disasters. One inspector will be placed at Sault Ste. Marie, two at Duluth and one at Cleveland.

The semi-annual institute of the Lake Superior Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers will be held at the Hubbell Congregational church late in October, it was announced at the close of a meeting of the executive committee at Hancock. The date of the institute will be announced later.

La Clerc and Dion of Lake Linden have been awarded a contract by the Schoolcraft township board for the construction of a steel and concrete bridge over the Houghton-Douglass creek on the Lake Linden cemetery road. They were low bidders. Work has already been started.

News of the death of Dr. John A. McLeod of Ironwood in Milwaukee came as a shock to his many friends. He died on Sept. 23.

Upper Peninsula newspapers and citizens are co-operating to make Fire Prevention Day on Oct. 9 a success throughout Clover-Land.

A number of buildings are under construction at Hubbell. Work has been started on the construction of a house for L. Morissette of Lake Linden and several other houses and business blocks are in process of building. The Toplon store is being enlarged.

The Superior Box and Novelty Company of Hancock is showing a big expansion of business and is sending its lines into wider territory than ever before. The increase of business of the concern during the last few months is said to be more than 100 per cent.


**KIPLING'S "MICHIGAN SONS."**  
(Several years ago, says the Philadelphia North American, Fred D. Underwood, now general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, named two stations in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan "Rudyard" and "Kipling," one being in an agricultural country and the other in an iron ore district. Some time later a mutual friend informed Mr. Kipling of Mr. Underwood's action, and the celebrated author sent Mr. Underwood his photograph, with the following lines on the back.)  
"RUDYARD" and "KIPLING."  
"Wise is the child who knows his sire,"  
The ancient proverb ran,  
But wiser far the man who knows  
How, where, and when his offspring  
grows,  
For who the mischief would suppose  
I've sons in Michigan?  
Yet am I saved from midnight ills,  
That warp the soul of man.  
They do not make me walk the floor,  
Nor hammer at the doctor's door;  
They deal in wheat and iron ore,  
My sons in Michigan.  
O, tourist in the Pullman car  
(By Cook's or Raymond's plan),  
Forgive a parent's partial view;  
But maybe you have children, too—  
So let me introduce to you  
My sons in Michigan.  
—Rudyard Kipling.

**WHERE CLOVER-LAND BEGINS.**  
By F. D. Davis.  
(With apologies to Arthur Chatman.)  
Up where the hand clasp's a little stronger,  
Up where a smile lasts a little longer,  
There Clover-Land begins.  
Up where the sun is a little brighter,  
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter;  
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,  
There Clover-Land begins.  
Up where the skies are a trifle bluer,  
Up where friendship's a little truer,  
There Clover-Land begins.  
Up where a fresher breeze is blowing,  
Where there's laughter in every stream-  
let flowing;  
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,  
There Clover-Land begins.  
Up where the world is in the making,  
Where fewer hearts with despair are breaking,  
There Clover-Land begins.  
Where there is more of singing and less of sighing,  
Where there is more of giving and less of buying;  
And a man makes friends without half trying,  
There Clover-Land begins.  
FILLERS— Sx

## Editor's Notice

The interesting and important proceedings of the 1916 Iron Mountain convention of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities were to have appeared in the October number of Clover-Land Magazine, but will not appear until the November number because of a slight delay in getting all the manuscripts from the convention speakers.

These Strong Clover-Land Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-operation to New Comers. They Invite Correspondence.

<p><b>First National Bank of Calumet</b></p> <p>Calumet, Michigan Capital \$200,000.00</p> <p>Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000.00</p> <p>We are always pleased to serve you</p> <p>Officers: John D. Cuddihy, President Edward Ulseth, Vice President Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier</p>	<p><b>First National Bank of Iron Mountain</b></p> <p>Iron Mountain, Michigan</p> <p>This Bank is interested in every proper effort to develop Clover-Land and advertise its resources.</p> <p>Officers: E. F. Brown, President J. C. Kimberly, Vice President R. S. Powell, Cashier</p>	<p><b>First National Bank of Menominee</b></p> <p>Menominee, Michigan</p> <p>Resources Over \$1,600,000.00</p> <p>Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.</p> <p>Depository for United States and State of Michigan</p> <p>Officers: G. A. Blesch, President John Henes, Vice President C. W. Gram, Cashier F. G. Wanek, Asst. Cashier</p>	<p><b>The Newberry State Bank</b></p> <p>Newberry, Michigan</p> <p>Capital, \$30,000.00 Surplus, \$ 6,000.00</p> <p>A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments. 3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.</p> <p>Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, President W. G. Fretz, Vice President L. H. Fead, Vice President E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier E. L. Fretz J. C. Foster Andrew Weston Matt Surrell</p>
<p><b>First National Bank of Bessemer</b></p> <p>Bessemer, Michigan</p> <p>Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$125,000.00</p> <p>Oldest Bank in Gogebic County</p>	<p><b>First National Bank of Iron River</b></p> <p>Iron River, Michigan</p> <p>Capital, \$50,000.00 Surplus, \$20,000.00</p> <p>We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County.</p> <p>Ellsworth S. Coe, President Wm. J. Richards, Vice President A. J. Pohland, Cashier</p>	<p><b>The Lumbermen's National Bank</b></p> <p>Menominee, Michigan</p> <p>One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Clover-Land</p> <p>Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, President Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier</p>	<p><b>First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie</b></p> <p>Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan</p> <p>Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.</p> <p>Officers: Otto Fowle, President Chase S. Osborn, Vice President Edward H. Mead, Cashier</p>
<p><b>Escanaba National Bank</b></p> <p>Escanaba, Michigan</p> <p>Assets over \$1,000,000.00</p> <p>Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Clover-Land.</p>	<p><b>First National Bank of Marquette</b></p> <p>Marquette, Michigan</p> <p>Over Two Million Dollars of Resources</p> <p>Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, President Edward S. Bice, Vice President Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier</p>	<p><b>Commercial Bank of Menominee</b></p> <p>Menominee, Michigan</p> <p>"The Bank of The People"</p> <p>Invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.</p>	<p><b>First National Bank of St. Ignace</b></p> <p>St. Ignace, Michigan</p> <p>The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank, in Mackinac County.</p> <p>Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.</p> <p>Officers: O. W. Johnson, President E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice President and Cashier</p>
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### CLOVER-LAND RICH IN HISTORICAL INTEREST.

(Continued from page 7.)

that time historical research work will have been undertaken in earnest, and when the State Historical Commission shall hold its first session in the Upper Peninsula, it will mark an epoch in historical research in the State of Michigan.

Ladies and gentlemen of the state society, I understand very well the limitations of a discourse such as this. I must not take up much more of your time, but allow me just a few moments, out of the fullness of my love for my own native district, and as a representative of Delta County, to show you what your society may accomplish, not only for Delta, but for all the counties of the state. First of all, let us consider Delta's necessities concretely, and argue that the necessity is the same for the other counties, and then you may form some adequate conception of the peninsula's dire predicament. I know that the purpose of this society is not primarily to write history. Several well-laid plans for compiling history have been made, and some "Histories" have been written. It is probable that their chief value lies in the paucity of historical materials they revealed to those who undertook to write them. The records which they desired, which indeed were indispensable, were not to be found. Some work has been done on the Lower Peninsula which has much merit; but, on the whole, it is not yet time to write the history of Michigan. We are the pioneers, we must prepare the way. We must hunt in out-of-the-way places, in all places for the records from which alone any true and comprehensive history may be written. At least two noteworthy attempts have been made in the Upper Peninsula, that of Mr. Sawyer of Menominee, whose "History of the Upper Peninsula" is well known, and that of Dr. Rezek, of Houghton, whose "History of the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette" is almost equally well known; in the latter case Dr. Rezek spent his own money, and sacrificed his own time, to search out the fragments and bring them together for his work. Judge Steere, of Sault Ste. Marie, has written upon the Indian missionary activities around the Soo. All of these men found practically nothing at hand from which to construct history, and the greater part of their time was spent in the quest for materials. This ought not to be. The research work necessary for a complete history involves too great a labor for any one man. It must be done collectively, by each helping a little, and to this end it is useful that in every county a historical society should be established, whose primary function is to collect and preserve the records of the community's life.

What we wish to have is organized, systematic and scientific research. The great word now is "Efficiency." We require under the direction of the state society (for we know that we ourselves, as laymen in historical work, are not competent) trained advisors and helpers skilled in these

matters, to set on foot a practical, wide-reaching and scholarly program of research for historical data, bearing upon every phase of the life of the Upper Peninsula. Let us get out of our minds the idea of writing history just now. Do you know that the best history of the Roman Empire is being written only today? Do you know that the best history of the Renaissance has been only lately published, and that an adequate history of the Middle Ages has not yet been completed? When Leo XIII, that magnificent world genius, decreed to open to scholars, the archives of the Vatican, then, and only then, could be written a satisfactory history of that great period of the world, out of which were to rise the modern states of Europe. Leo XIII, intended by this action to make the Vatican Library the focus of European scholarship. No collection of ancient manuscripts can compare with that of the Vatican; and its archives have a value which can hardly be exaggerated as materials for the history of the Middle Ages. Pope Leo determined to place both the manuscripts and the archives at the disposal of scholars. Some squeamish dignity and over-zealous advisor remonstrated, saying: "May not some hidden secret come to light that had better remain buried?" Whereupon the masterful Leo is said to have answered: "Let the truth be known, and let the truth take us where it will." Behold, my friends, the genius that must preside over the making of history—truth. Let our research work, then, under the guidance of truth, begin at once. We must give our time and sacrifice ourselves, for this work is a labor and sacrifice and love. It is the essence of patriotism to gather together the fragments of history of our Michigan, against the day in the future when the historian shall ask of her: "And what then have you done?" Permit me to illustrate why this society should hasten to begin historical research work in the Upper Peninsula. In the last twenty years, to my own knowledge, we have permitted ten Indian missionaries whose lives touched the days of the immortal Baraga, who wrote and spoke the Indian dialects, to die, without leaving behind them scarcely one written word. These men have passed away, and their wonderful intimate knowledge of pioneer days has gone with them. There remain today in the whole Upper Peninsula of Michigan, but one man, Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, the present Bishop of Marquette, who has inherited and possessed the memories of those early times; one Jesuit Father who speaks the Indian dialects, and who for thirty years has made himself as one of these poor children of a gone-by age that he might teach them Christianity and civilization; who has taught them to sing songs to the music of our rivers, who travels night and day, and yields to no sense of corporal and mental fatigue, who loves the Indians as his own children, and who alone of a mighty band that is gone, is the only living link between the present and the immortal past.

(Continued next month.)

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