

Vol 7, No 3

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COVER-LAND MAGAZINE

MARCH 1918

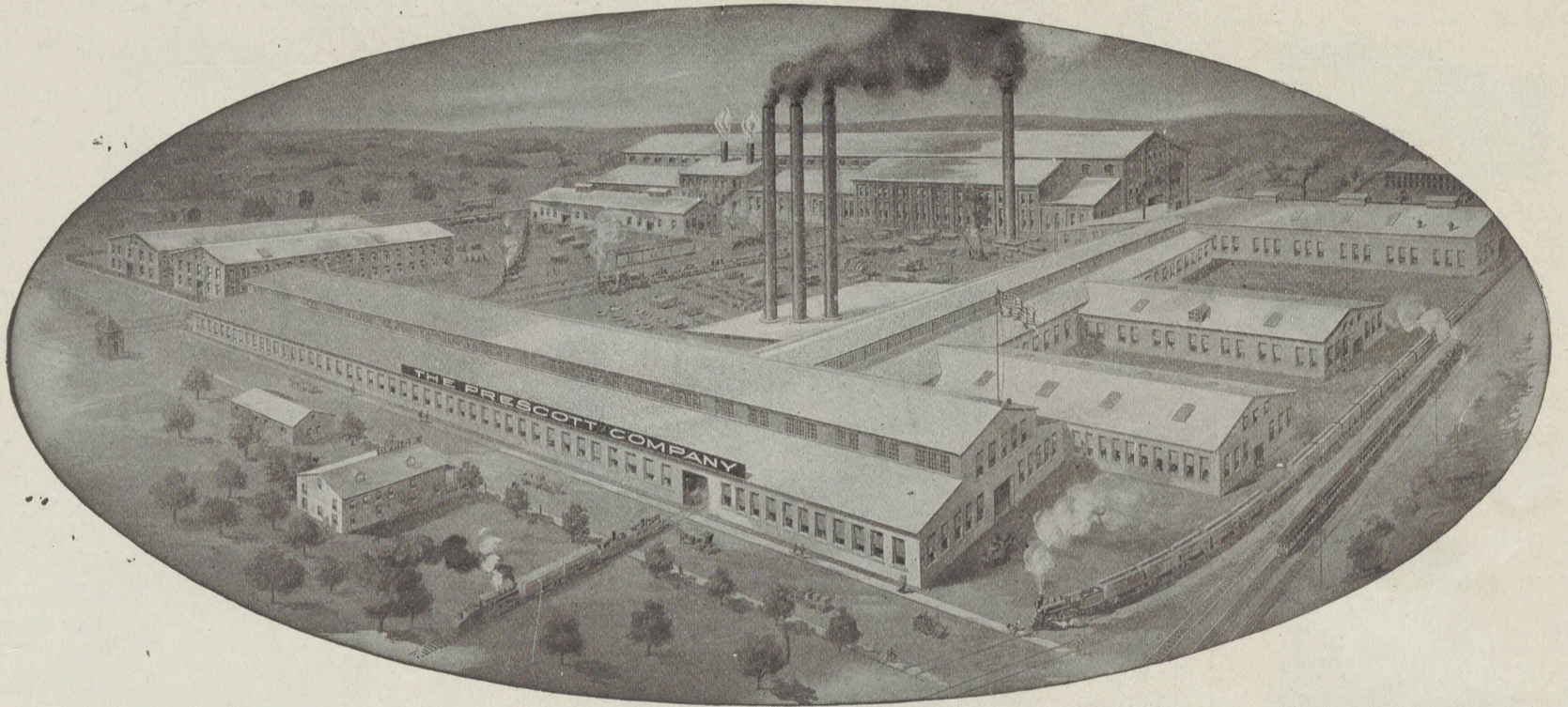
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HON. JOHN W. WELLS, of Menominee

In his appeal to Congress, on behalf of the fathers and mothers of our men in the Army and Navy, Mr. Wells said: "There is no consideration, personal or political, which should be permitted to interfere with our success or obstruct our path to victory."

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The Prescott Company

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

The Home Magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

EDITED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE

Vol. VII No. 3

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, MARCH, 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR

The Patriotic Appeal of John W. Wells

By Roger M. Andrews

NOTHING in Michigan's widespread war preparedness work during the last year has aroused so much intense interest in both peninsulas as the letter addressed to the members of the Michigan delegation in both branches of congress on January 12th, by John W. Wells of Menominee.

This patriotic and forceful demand from Mr. Wells, speaking as a private citizen, for more efficiency and less politics, and for concentration on the single issue of winning the war was reprinted in a remarkably large number of Michigan newspapers and Mr. Wells' keen analysis of the situation has been proven to be a sound one by the developments of the last six weeks.

His argument was built up on the following all-American foundation:

"We owe it to ourselves, to those who will come after us, and to the world at large to win in this great world war for Liberty and Democracy.

"Your state and our state—Michigan—has given, and will give, of its resources in men and wealth, freely and gladly, in this great cause.

"And by the same token of our love of Liberty and our unstinted service to and for our country we have the right to demand that the quickest, the most efficient and the most determined efforts be made to win the war in the shortest possible time and at the least possible sacrifice of our noble young men.

"There is no consideration, personal or political, which should be permitted to interfere with our success or obstruct our path to victory.

"It is high time that you advocate taking immediate steps to properly arm and equip our army. Late disclosures before your senate committee on the conduct of the war emphasizes the fact that this war can only be won by placing big men of experience in public and business affairs in control of the war. This war will be won by the side that is most efficient in military skill, in diplomacy, invention and everything necessary to arm and equip a modern army, all of a magnitude never before dreamed of. On the choice of men to best fill these positions depends our success, or failure.

"In business (and this is a gigantic business proposition) there are but two ways open to obtain such men. We either educate and promote our men step by step to the highest positions, or employ men that have proven their ability in similar lines of activity. Appointment of heads of departments for their political ability or their ability to control votes, influence legislation, or for family rea-

OUR COUNTRY'S DUTY

THERE are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.—President Wilson.

sons, would wreck the best business on earth."

Michigan in general and Cloverland in particular have given unstintedly the flower of their young manhood to the army and navy, and we know no limit in the sacrifices which we have made and are willing to make to bring about a permanent peace through an absolute victory. In all our war activities there has been a marked absence of any partisan influence, or any other consideration but the winning of the war.

The greatest Americans of the day and the largest metropolitan newspapers, regardless of political affiliation, and certainly with no thought but that it is essential to understand our weakness as well as our strength, have vigorously endorsed the position taken by Mr. Wells, whose appeal was based on long years of successful business experience and the additional fact that his eldest son has been for nearly a year a volunteer Red Cross ambulance driver on the battle fields of France.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, writing from New York on January 22nd, to Mr. Wells, complimented him upon his all-American position and conveyed a message of endorsement of Mr. Wells' appeal.

Many letters along the same line have also been received by the Menominee man from well known public men of Cloverland who have fully realized the courage it required to present this frank statement to the Michigan senators and congressmen, and who are quick to realize that in doing so Mr. Wells was moved only by the highest patriotic motives.

Only a few days after January 12th the secretary of war appeared before the senate committee and presented his eloquent and remarkably encouraging answer to the country-wide criticism of the war department's administration. This appeared to put an entirely new light upon the view throughout the country of what had been accomplished, but it was more than offset on February 6th, when Secretary Baker appeared again before the senate military committee and explained that perhaps he had been unfortunate when making his

original statement to the committee by giving his general opinion rather than the exact facts and details prepared by experts having the subject in charge. Mr. Baker on this date withdrew from his original and optimistic statement by saying:

"The misfortune for me, if I may call it that, lay in the fact that I attempted to give opinions of the broad general situation as I saw it, when information lay in detail that ought to have been gotten from the experts in general charge or in statistics giving specific facts. I was attempting a general survey. It was a misfortune for me to do that."

Mr. Wells' argument of January 12th was an eloquent and forceful demand that the best and biggest men in the country be substituted in positions of supreme authority at this crucial time for the well-meaning but incompetent cabinet officials referred to a week later by the American Defense Society as "a cabinet of well-meaning mediocre gentlemen who can handle the routine duties of peace time, but cannot in fairness be expected to administer the enlarged departments which have to be created to carry on the war with Germany. Every warring country in Europe has seen the necessity of strengthening its cabinet and America will be no exception. President Wilson should invite the strongest men in the country to sit in his cabinet and assist him in the conduct of the war, regardless of party."

Addressing himself to this identical question, Mr. Wells in his published letter said:

"Abraham Lincoln appointed Edward M. Stanton, one of the leaders of the Democratic party, secretary of war in a Republican administration because of his pre-eminent ability. Grover Cleveland appointed Walter Q. Gresham, a Republican, to his cabinet. Think of ex-President Roosevelt as secretary of war! He would long ago have taken his "big stick" and gotten results. Think of Goethals in the navy department; ex-President Taft in place of Bryan, when so many blunders were being made; Charles Schwab in charge of the department of munitions to get action in the manufacture of guns and ammunition, Elihu Root and ex-Ambassador Gerard in any position."

Back in December, Senator Reed of Missouri vigorously criticized the spir-

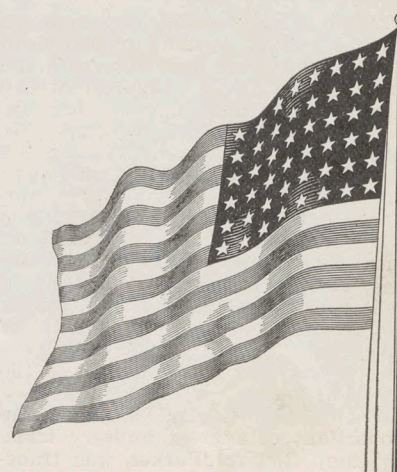
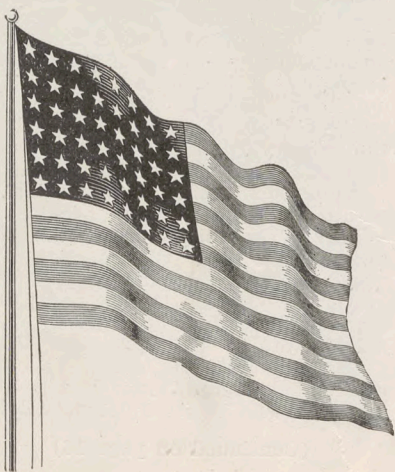
it of congress for shifting all these responsibilities upon the President. The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, in referring to the nation-wide appreciation of the tremendous task which has been thrust upon the president of the United States, says: "The president's position is of preposterous complexity and magnitude. More has been expected of Mr. Wilson than of any human being before. This war is the biggest thing man ever attempted and it has nearly swamped the executive genius of the world. The president's unsolved problem is how to mobilize the executive genius of America and unload upon it responsibilities which ought not to be his."

The Cincinnati Times-Star has remarked editorially that "England and France have obliterated party lines in their prosecution of the war, and the New York Times says that "the very success of the cause to which we have pledged our strength and our resources is visibly in danger by incapacity in some of the high places the president has filled."

Mr. Wells' appeal on behalf of the boys who have gone to the army and navy, echoing as it does the prayers and hopes of the mothers and fathers at home, was one of the earliest expressions of what is now a country-wide sentiment, based upon the sincerest loyalty to the president and an appreciation of the fact that it is a keen injustice to him to conceal as some of the senators say has been done, from the president essential facts that bear directly upon our ability to win and win quickly. This sentiment is reflected in the statement of the New Republic of New York that "any friend of the administration who fails at the present time to speak frankly about the effect produced by the breakdown in the management of the war is doing to President Wilson a most indifferent service."

Colonel Roosevelt himself has well said that the national motto now should be "Tell the truth and speed up the war."

The loyal people of Cloverland were vigorously and suddenly brought



CLOVER LAND

face to face with the terrible issues of this conflict when the first news came of the sinking of the Tuscania, on board which were supposed at first to be hundreds of upper peninsula boys. Happily the later reports modified greatly this loss, so far as Clover-Land is concerned, but it should be said that our people are following with devoted interests the fortunes of every soldier and sailor enlisted under the flag, regardless of from what part of the United States he may have come. Mr. Wells' letter has resulted in a renewal of the pledge of allegiance to the flag and to the president among our people of the north, and has also brought clearly to the attention of our senators and congressmen that their constituents demand from them every possible effort to provide the president with both sufficient authority and competent men, the latter chosen from the very best that America has to offer on the basis of efficiency and ability to bring victory quickly. This is the crucial year and the crucial hour in the war and every man under the American flag at the front or on the way is entitled to know that behind him at home are working and planning the most efficient of men of brains and ability and experience in this country. Mr. Wells said along this line:

"Remember that practically every victory won by Germany has been caused by our allies' shortage of equipment. The German victories in Belgium, northern

Opinions of Michigan Leaders

—Whatever I can do along the lines suggested by Mr. Wells' letter I am willing to do. We have been slow, like Great Britain, but I believe that the late investigations will be the means of our getting far better prepared to win than we are now. GOVERNOR ALBERT E. SLEEPER, Lansing—Mr. Wells' published letter struck the key note very plainly and forcibly. Plain talk like this, coming from men of his standing, will do a great deal of good. R. E. MACLEAN, Escanaba—We need the best men obtainable, regardless of politics or party; men whose sole aim will be to win the war with the least possible sacrifice of life and property; men imbued with the spirit of 1776. HON. O. B. FULLER, Escanaba—Mr. Wells letter will be endorsed by all Americans without regard to their political affiliation. The war will not be won until business men in con-

France, Russia, Poland, Roumania and Servia were all won by superiority of equipment. "Remember the Canadian contingent of 12,000 men, including the 'Princess Pat' regiment, that stopped the rush of the Huns at Ypres and fought German artillery, machine guns and that invention of hell—poison gas—with rifles and bayonets and without proper equipment, and who, when finally relieved, had lost

all but 2,000 of their number. "Germany, England and France immediately after the war opened began to send incompetent army, navy and governmental department heads to the scrap heap for failure to foresee while our government has failed to do so even in proven cases of total inefficiency. England, Germany and France have even scrapped their premiers more than once, and have formed coalition cabinets, the members

junction with the military officers are placed in control of the business affairs of the nation. HOMER A. GUCK, Houghton—No article ever published in the Gazette ever aroused so many unsolicited favorable comments. DR. L. J. LENNOX, Detroit—A vote of the people would say, "give us the strongest cabinet we can produce from the great men of the country, regardless of politics or religion." HON. JAMES MACNAUGHTON, Calumet—Unless a change in some of the departments takes place very shortly there is going to be no glory for any one. J. H. RICE, Houghton—I wish Mr. Wells' appeal might be read by every business man in the United States. HON. J. C. KIRKPATRICK, Escanaba—I agree with all of Mr. Wells' argument. The situation at the present time is, in many ways, deplorable. CONGRESSMAN W. FRANK JAMES, 12th Michigan district

of which were chosen for their superior talents, and absolutely regardless of political affiliations. But there have been no changes made in President Wilson's cabinet, although the glaring need is so apparent." It certainly is a matter of pride to Clover-Land and to Michigan that Mr. Wells' appeal to our congressional delegation was the first letter of its kind sent to Washington from any state in the nation and the position which he took has in the last six weeks become a national one, reflecting the opinions of leaders of patriotic thought and of the great metropolitan newspapers, entirely regardless of political allegiance. Every loyal American will heartily endorse the words with which Mr. Wells, as the father of a volunteer serving at the front in a humble position and without pay, summed up his appeal to the men who represent us at Washington, when he concluded his letter with the following words: "Gentlemen of the Michigan delegation in congress: The great commonwealth of Michigan, which has so nobly sustained the country in the past, looks to you as their elected representatives, to see that nothing is left undone to win the war. We look to you to use your vote, your voice and your influence, and to actively take the lead in advocating every measure that will insure victory for our army and navy, and crown with success the efforts of the thousands of men and women who are going over the top to make efficient the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., and Liberty Loans, and above all, see to it that we send to the fighting line thoroughly equipped and prepared the millions of our young men who in the words of the immortal Lincoln, are offering themselves that 'government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish.'"

The "Clover-Land Boys' General" Reaches Retirement Age

By Henry A. Perry

THE War department has decreed that the usefulness of Major General James Parker, commandant at Camp Custer, ended when he became 64 years old on Feb. 20th. The regular army law automatically retired him because of his age, but the War Department is given authority to recall officers retired because of age into active service.

With extreme anxiety General Parker watched the hands of the clock move round the face of the dial on Feb. 20, expecting "orders" that would recall him into active service, but it was a fruitless vigil. The orders he hoped for did not arrive and the "enlisted man's friend" was retired with the rank of major general.

With equal anxiety the enlisted men at Camp Custer watched the hands of the clock on that same day. There was hope that the commander they had learned to love in a little more than two short months would be retained in the service and reappointed as commandant at Camp Custer. And with equal anxiety the parents of the enlisted men at Camp Custer looked forward to orders that would retain General Parker as guardian of the welfare of their boys.

Through an unusual circumstance General Parker became endeared to the hearts of men and women in the upper peninsula of Michigan whose sons, brothers and friends had answered the call of their country in both the National Guard and the National Army. General Parker was commandant at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, when the Michigan guardsmen were sent to the southern camp for training before going overseas, and their first real lessons in modern warfare were taught under the direction and practical methods of the gallant officer whose usefulness army regulations have ended at the age of 64 years.

When Camp Custer assumed the proportions of a great military training camp General Parker was trans-



Major-General James Parker, U. S. A., Retired

ferred from Camp MacArthur to take command of the cantonment at Battle Creek, and the upper peninsula National army men were placed under the tutelage of the same general who had mapped out the preliminary training for the Upper Peninsula Guardsmen, now overseas and preparing to use their training in the front line trenches.

Thus, General Parker has come to be regarded as belonging to Clover-Land because all of Clover-Land's organized units in the great army of democracy have been trained by him. He is known with affection by every mother and father of a Clover-Land soldier, for all the letters from Waco and Battle Creek have been filled with praise for General Parker, and other letters and means of communication have informed them that their boys' moral and physical welfare were considered paramount by their commander.

General Parker was not long in command at Camp Custer until there was a general feeling among the men that a strong personal interest in their welfare emanated from headquarters. Somehow they seemed to become inspired with "pep;" the hard drills and rigorous exercises came on so gradually they did not notice them, unconsciously they found themselves becoming adjusted to military life and they liked it. They were not molly-coddled, they were not driven, the military spirit just seemed to take hold and make soldiers of them.

While this transition was going on within the camp, other events pertaining to the welfare of the men were taking place on the outside. The quartermaster department of the army, as everyone knows, had fallen down on providing the army with sufficient clothing and equipment, Camp Custer suffered the same as other camps, but Camp Custer had a commandant who was a splendid soldier,

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CLOVER LAND

Clover-Land's Water Power, a Factor for Victory

By Charles E. Chipley



Le Saut de Sainte Marie, the Rapids of St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie

THE economic value of water power and its probable influence upon the industrial world of the future was most significantly illustrated by the exemption of the manufacturing plants at Sault Ste. Marie from the recent drastic fuel restrictions of the Federal and State governments. This exemption was granted because the Soo plants are operated by electricity generated solely by water power. This ruling allowing the operation of any plant in the city "using electricity generated entirely by water power which does not require any more fuel for operating than would be required to keep the sprinkler systems from freezing."

The Rapids of the St. Mary's River, or the "Soo Rapids," as they are widely known, are producing in the neighborhood of 100,000 electric h. p. which is about equally divided between the industries on the Canadian and American sides of the river. On the Canadian side the power is utilized chiefly by the Algoma Steel company and the Lake Superior Paper Company; while on the American side the Union Carbide Company, the Northwestern Leather Company and the Soo Woolen Mills are the big users. The operation of all of these plants is very important to the successful conduct of the war as their entire equipment is being devoted to the manufacture of munitions. In spite of this fact, however, all of these plants would have come under the restrictions of the fuel order providing their operation was dependent upon the use of fuel. The street railways, city lighting and practically all the industrial plants in both cities are operated by water power electricity. The Edison Sault Electric Company have during the past year extended their power lines throughout the county and now supply the largest towns with light and power. Recent improvements in the transmission of electricity has made it possible to economically convey power considerable distances from its source at a profit. The fact that the lighting in both Soos and in Chippewa county, generally, is produced by water power electricity gave additional exemption from the federal restrictions on the use of lighting the street railways likewise unhampered by the fuel orders effecting them in other cities.

The Edison Sault Electric Company, in addition to the city's lighting, operates the two new government locks and all of the industrial plants with the exemption of the Union Carbide Company, including in its service hundreds of small motors, the use of which is constantly increasing as the shortage of the labor tightens that market. This company has on hand about 1,000 h. p. available for immediate use and in addition to this have a possible development with the installation of additional machinery of some 3,000 h. p. when same is required.

The Michigan Northern Power Company produces approximately 40,000 h. p. on the American side. While this power is at the present time being entirely used by the Union Carbide Company in the production of carbide and ferro silicon for the United States government, the company will have available for industrial use some 10,000 h. p. after the termination of the war.

On the Canadian side the Great Lakes Power Company have recently completed a new canal to produce about 20,000 h. p., 15,000 h. p. of which has already been contracted for by

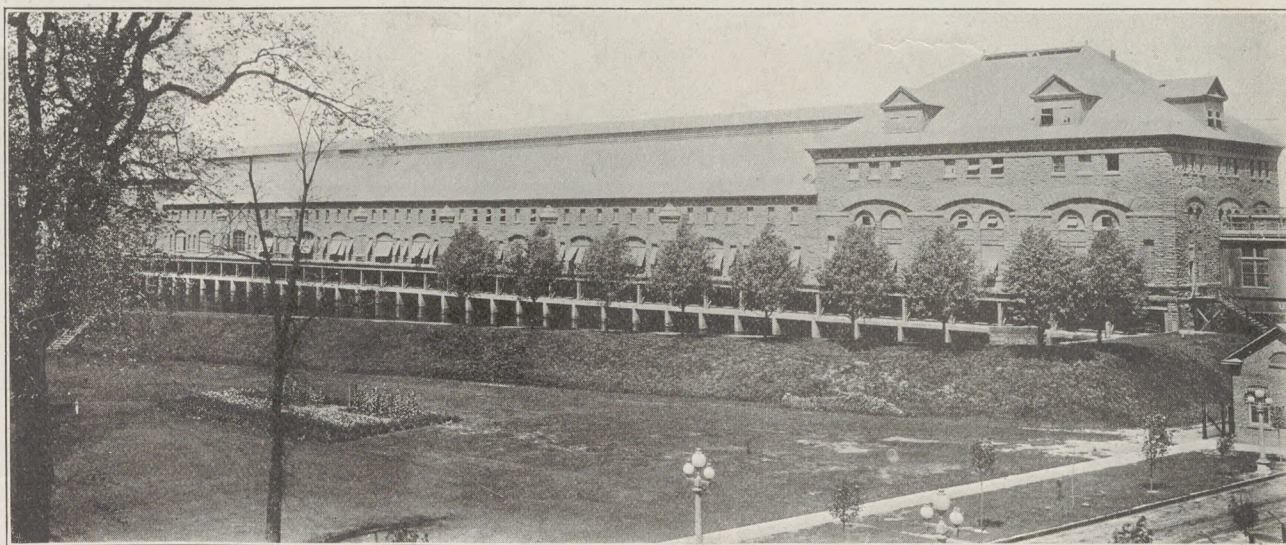
the Algoma Steel Company, and the Lake Superior Paper Company, in the extension of their plants which are now the largest of their kind in Canada. The balance of 5,000 h. p. it is rumored will be taken by a new government ship building plant and a large smelter project. The building of this smelter in proximity to the Sudbury nickle district has been rendered necessary by the government's refusal to allow the further exportation of the raw metal and its subsequent refining in the United States.

From these figures some idea can be obtained of the great industrial value of Soo power to the upper peninsula. The American and Canadian governments have made an agreement for a division of the water in the rapids and all of the power on the American side is owned by the federal government who lease the water to the two power companies. The government is now building a permanent remedial dam across the head of the rapids in agreement with the Canadian government and the power companies. These facts guarantee a dependable flow and maximum development, and eliminates any controversy as to riparian rights arising in the

future. The economic value of the power at Sault Ste. Marie is equalled only by Niagara Falls as both of these developments have the unique feature of constant dependable flow, Soo power can be utilized twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year.

Clover-Land is rich in water powers, many of which are small but their proximity to raw materials and ready markets make them of exceptional economic value. The largest undeveloped power at the present time is the Taquamenon Falls, which have been estimated will produce an average of 3,500 h. p. throughout the year. The upper falls are a straight drop, while the lower falls are a succession of three smaller falls or a very turbulent rapids. The upper falls of Taquamenon river are among the most beautiful in Michigan, but while their power possibilities are not as spectacular as that of the Taquamenon river many of the smaller streams can be made to produce considerable power by the building of dams and impounding reservoirs. When it is considered that the upper peninsula of Michigan produces and

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Water Plant of the Michigan Northern Power Company

CLOVER LAND

The First Chairman of Clover-Land's Bank Group

NO class of business men are more sincerely loyal to the upper peninsula than the bankers of Clover-Land.

During the last eight years, particularly since the organization of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau, the bankers have set an example of patriotism in their active cooperation in every enterprise which has been undertaken for the benefit of the Garden Spot of Michigan.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has had good cause to know and appreciate the unselfishness of American bankers who have had such a large part in successfully carrying forward the plans of the government for the floating of the several issues of Liberty bonds. The most casual view of the bankers' position will demonstrate that their loyalty has been placed by themselves far above commercial and financial interests. Few, if any, Clover-Land banks pay more than three per cent on savings deposits, this figure being the conservative interest compatible with safety, so far as local business is concerned. Yet, when the government, faced with the necessity of financing the war, announced the issue of Liberty bonds carrying three and one-half per cent for the first issue and four per cent for the second, our bankers took hold of the proposition with unqualified enthusiasm and Clover-Land went "over the top" in a manner which set an example to all the rest of the country. Thousands of dollars were diverted in this way from the savings deposits of Clover-Land banks,

which constitute the commodity with which banks do business, and this sacrifice of their own earnings and working capital was actually made under the direction of the patriotic bankers themselves.

Characteristic of this sort of Americanism and representative of the high class of men engaged in the banking business of these fifteen counties is Edward S. Bice, vice president of the First National Bank of Marquette. He enjoys the friendship and confidence of everyone engaged in the banking business in the upper peninsula, and no systematic financial work has been undertaken without his active cooperation.

Edward S. Bice was born on October 27, 1870, at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. Two years later his family moved to Marquette, where Mr. Bice received his education and was graduated from the Marquette High school.

His first experience in business was the six years spent in the employment of J. B. Sweatt, a contractor and builder operating both at Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie. In 1891, the year he became of age, Mr. Bice secured a position with the First National bank of Marquette as a bookkeeper. For four years he was kept at the desk, and in 1895 he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, which place he filled until 1901 when he was made cashier of the bank. Eight years later he was made vice president which position he still holds.

The president of the First National

(Continued on page 9.)



J. C. Kirkpatrick of Escanaba

A Clover-Land Captain of Industry

FEW of the leading citizens of the Northern Peninsula can present a career of such rapid, yet substantial progress, as J. C. Kirkpatrick, of Escanaba. In his fifty-sixth year he is president both of the National Pole Company and Pittsburgh & Lake Superior Iron Company, as well as vice-president of the Escanaba National Bank. He is shrewd, enterprising, energetic, sound and straightforward in his business methods, and enjoys personal qualities outside of his practical temperament which have earned him a wide popularity.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 10, 1862, Mr. Kirkpatrick is a son of Joseph Kirkpatrick, who was a native of Ireland. The father came to America when fourteen years of age, spending a time in New York, and then locating in Pittsburgh, where for a number of years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Liberty Street. He afterward embarked in the oil business and finally in the iron trade at Pittsburgh. In 1874 Joseph Kirkpatrick located in Palmer, Marquette County, Michigan, and engaged in business, becoming one of the most extensive iron dealers of the peninsula and founder of the Palm Iron Company. He continued in active business until his death, in 1903, at the age of eighty-two years. He was well known throughout the section of his home, and broadly identified himself with its interests. He married

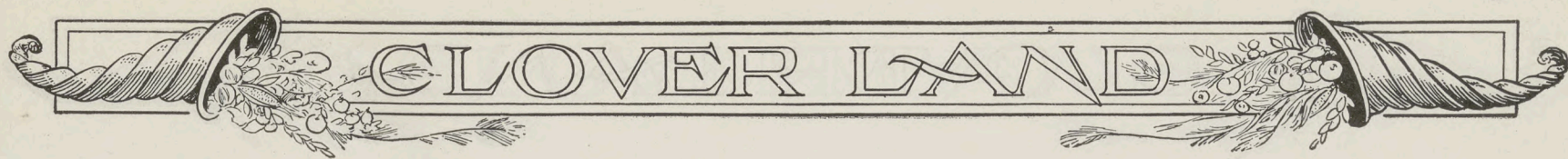
Isabella Martin, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to America when a girl, and died at the age of seventy-eight. They had eleven children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive.

J. C. Kirkpatrick was fourteen years of age when he came to the Northern Peninsula with his father, and received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh and at Lake Forest University. He began his business career as a delivery boy in a store at Palmer, Michigan, in which his father was interested. He remained with this company until 1898, having been promoted until he finally became president of the company. He still holds this position, but in 1898 he came to Escanaba to look after the cedar interests of the company, which has since been taken over by the National Pole Company, a corporation having the same stockholders as the Pittsburgh & Lake Superior Iron Company, and of which, as stated, he is now president.

Outside of his business and banking interests, Mr. Kirkpatrick is active in every enterprise for the advancement and upbuilding of Escanaba. In 1887 he married Mathilda H., daughter of Benjamin Patterson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the following clubs: Union League, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country, all of Chicago, also Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis and Silver Bow Club of Butte, Mont.



Edward S. Bice of Marquette



The Seriousness of Our Present Sugar Situation

An Address delivered before the Wisconsin Council of Defense at Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 18, 1918, by Hon. George W. McCormick, Assistant Federal Food Administrator for Michigan.

I DO not know exactly how to place myself in the light that I would like to be placed in, in coming before you today on this proposition. If it were not for the fact that you have been importuned time and time again, through the food administration to cut down your consumption of sugar—you have seen it in the papers and you have seen it on the billboards—I would not feel justified in taking the positions I shall take.

Last September all of the sugar manufacturers in the United States were called to Washington to attend a conference called by Mr. Hoover, the food administrator. In the food act which had been passed but a short time before, there were certain commodities enumerated, that the food administrator was empowered to fix prices upon. For instance, wheat, coal, coke, etc.—he was given certain power to fix prices upon, but sugar was not included among the articles named. However, sugar being one of the necessities of life, it seemed essential to the food administrator that there must be some way of controlling this commodity, first the supply, and secondly the price. Sugar had already advanced to twelve and thirteen cents a pound at retail, and was threatening to go on up, and Mr. Hoover's prediction was that unless it was controlled it might go as high as twenty to twenty-five cents per pound; and immediate action had to be taken to prevent such exorbitant prices. Mr. Hoover appeared before the conference and delivered a half hour talk. He is not an orator, but he is intensely serious; and he had some very serious things to say to us.

For instance he told us that France needed one hundred thousand tons of sugar. He told us it was so very important that if they should not receive that sugar it would most likely result in a revolution in France. They could not possibly preserve and make edible the fruit and other material which they made up into food to carry the French people through to another crop unless they had this sugar. He said it was inconceivable to him that we should not send it to them, even if our own people must live on a considerably less sugar consumption than

they had in the past.

He then told us there was about 150,000 tons of sugar in Cuba which was owned by Cuban speculators and he said those men were determined to hold that sugar to make a killing, and unless steps were taken to prevent it the price of sugar was likely to go anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound. "There is just one thing that can prevent such a condition arising and that is the domestic beet sugar crop of the United States." He said, "I am going to ask you men as a patriotic duty to turn over to me or the United States food administration all of your product at a certain determined price that I may ship it to any part of this country where the need arises." He said, "There will be areas in the United States that will be absolutely without sugar at times unless we have this right. I must have the sugar to meet such conditions. We have got to control the price of these things, these essentials of life." There was no argument between the beet sugar manufacturers and the representative of the government. "We all stood ready to turn over all our sugar at the price determined upon, and our factories if they needed them, and the individual support of our members and managers.

You have all realized to a certain extent the present pinch of the sugar scarcity brought about by the shortage of last year's crop, and the next step in this proposition is: What are you going to do about it next year? This shortage of sugar is not local but there exists an actual shortage in the world's supply. When the European war broke out one-third of the world's sugar producing area was cut off from the outside world. Austria and Germany, two of the largest sugar producing countries of Europe, were hemmed in by the allies. Those two countries are not now producing enough sugar to supply the needs of their own people and sugar today in those countries is quoted at 56 cents per pound. Besides that, the sugar industry of Belgium and northern France has been destroyed, with the result that England, France and other large importing countries have been obliged to seek their supply of sugar

from the same sources that the United States was in the habit of securing its supply.

It is therefore the duty at this time of every man who is familiar with this situation, whether he be the manager of a beet sugar factory or whether he be a distributor in a large way of sugar or holding some other position which permits him to become fully familiar with, to bring this situation plainly and squarely before our people. We cannot expect any increase of production in Europe. Every time there is a man killed or wounded over there somebody else must take his place, and that reduces just so much their production. We cannot expect an increase of production of sugar in Cuba—they have their own troubles. We cannot look for an increased production in the colonies of England and France. They need their men to fight their battles. There is just one place that the people of the United States may secure an increase in this necessity of life and that is in the beet growing area of the United States. Louisiana cannot increase her production of cane sugar. The frost line prohibits that.

Here is what I propose you people should do in this county. You should perfect a strong splendid organization and make it your business to inform the farmer and to interest them in the growing of sugar beets. And you men from the rural communities, you farmers, shouldn't figure only on how many dollars you can get out of this thing, when our allies and our own boys are suffering over there. We have got to work together. You have got to put this matter clearly before your farmers. Sugar is a necessity of life.

The farmers of your county in 1915 averaged 11.1 tons of beets to the acre, good, bad and indifferent. Many had much larger yields, some raised as high as 16 tons per acre. The average yield in your county in a normal year would be from 11 to 12 tons to the acre; and the price guaranteed to the farmer for sugar beets for this year is \$10.00 per ton and on board car at his shipping station.

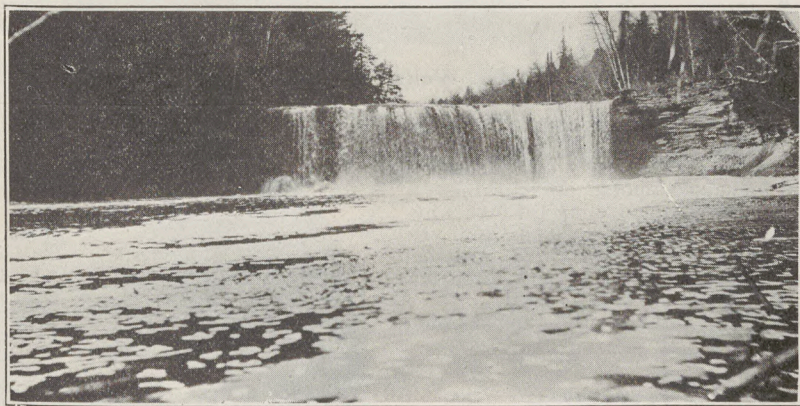
The question arises, where can he get his seed? We have the seed, and it will be furnished for 25 cents per

pound. What about labor? Our company has succeeded for the past six or seven years in bringing into the beet fields of your county, and nine or ten other counties sufficient labor to take care of the beets planted. We already have two competent men visiting the large labor centers and contracting with these laborers to work sugar beets. We bring these people in carloads and even in trainloads from the large cities. We pay their transportation and we pay the freight on their household goods and they are brought in here and put upon the farms. The farmer enters into a contract with the laborers and he provides him with a house and they perform the hand labor on the beets at an agreed price per acre. They get through with the weeding work in the beet fields about the middle of July and then these laborers, scattered as they will be in the rural communities, will be there to help the farmers with their harvests and other farm work and thus help to solve the serious labor shortage on the farms of your county. This county grew last year about 550 acres of sugar beets, mostly in tracts of from five to twenty acres. I make the statement that every farmer can grow a few acres of beets, and every farmer should do that in this crisis.

The Spirit of Liberty

(By Mrs. Chas. F. Dettmann)

Cheer the brave men who are passing on,
Proudly their banners wave,
Bravely they march along,
Men of all nations in the throng,
Willing to fight to right the wrong.
We are thankful for this glorious flag—
With its stripes of red and white
And its starry field of blue.
'Tis the emblem of the birthland of the free,
Where strangers from afar may come
And breathe the pure air of liberty.
Uncle Sam is calling
His Sons to his breast,
Asking them to shelter the land of peace
and rest.
Let us hope and pray,
That soon we may see that happy day
When the victory shall be won,
And seasons of distress and grief be done.
Long may our flowers untrammelled
spring—
Our abundant harvest wave and cities
rise,
And yet till judgment day,
We remain earth's loveliest paradise.



Upper Taquamenon Falls



Lower Taquamenon Falls

Clover-Land's Water Power

(Continued from page 5.)

will produce for many years forest products and that her mineral resources are practically unlimited, the utilization of all of the water power in the upper peninsula is ultimately assured. The manufacture of these

raw materials and their transportation south, east and west by cheap water routes to the great markets of the central west and the northwest gives to the manufacturer a distinct advantage over other locations, where many of these raw materials are being finished today.

The existing fuel shortage has forced upon manufacturers a close

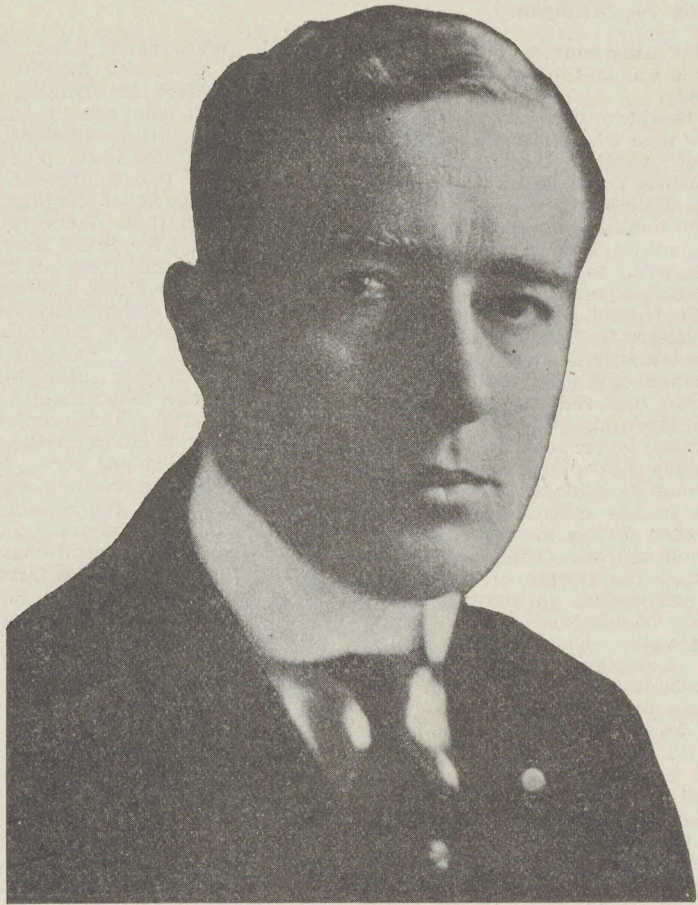
study of hydro-electric possibilities and without question the increased use of electricity so generated will result from the extraordinary conditions brought about by the present war.

Now is the time for the upper pen-

insula to make known its great water power resources in order that it will be in a position to take advantage of the revolutionary changes in the industrial world, which are already foreshadowed, as the one certain result of the war.

CLOVER LAND

A Clover-Land Merchant With Twentieth Century Vision



Walter H. Sutton of Lake Linden

THE distinction between a general store and a department store is not particularly subtle but the difference exists. The E. F. Sutton company's store at Lake Linden was a general store of the most conservative type up to 1915. Since then, under the progressive methods of its young general manager, Walter Harris Sutton, it has become one of the great department stores of the Copper Country. From being a Lake Linden store it has become a Copper Country store and this, in little, is the story of the success of Walter H. Sutton.

The E. F. Sutton company is one of a chain of stores opened in Quincy, Calumet and Lake Linden by Harris, North & Briggs, between 1865 and 1872, this one being the last of the chain. Captain William Harris was a heavily interested silent partner in the firm, and in 1876 he became the sole owner of the Lake Linden store. On his death in 1891 the business was incorporated as the E. F. Sutton company. E. F. Sutton was the active head of the concern till his death in 1901.

W. H. Sutton was born in Lake Linden June 18, 1885. His parents were the late E. F. Sutton and Mary A. T. (Harris) Sutton. Mr. Sutton

was educated in the public schools of Lake Linden and Evanston, Ill., with later courses at Lawrenceville, N. J., and Lake Forest academy, Illinois, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1905. He did not in those days consider that mercantile business was his forte. He made two essays at the stock business. His first job was on a cattle ranch in Tennessee, where he worked for \$35 a month and board. One year of this convinced him that he had found his work and he invested in an established stock farm eight miles out of San Antonio, Texas. After conducting this business for three years Mr. Sutton decided that the mercantile business in Lake Linden might be just the proper outlet for his energies and that the business experience he had gained in ranching could be applied there with profit. He returned home and started to work in the E. F. Sutton store in a subordinate position.

He devoted his every effort to learning all the details of the business, to studying merchandising conditions and opportunities in the Copper Country, to tracing the results of advertising campaigns. He determined that advertising would make of the E. F. Sutton company the institution

he hoped it would be and when after six years of earnest apprenticeship he was elected treasurer and general manager of the company he put his ideas into practice.

The E. F. Sutton company's store is one of the most widely advertised stores in the district and it is as much a matter of course for people of Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, Mohawk and even L'Anse and Ontonagon to go shopping to Lake Linden as it once was for them to confine their purchases to their own local business districts.

While Mr. Sutton is a hard working business man, with every detail of the business of his concern immediately at his command, he is interested in social affairs, in the community activi-

ties of his town and district. While getting his education he was training for life in his own way and his training included among other things a tour to Europe, bicycling through England, Scotland and Ireland, and visiting Germany, France and Switzerland on the continent, just after his graduation from Lake Forest.

He is a member of many Copper Country clubs and is president of the Torch Lake Business Men's association, and has lately been elected to a seat in the city council. Fraternally Mr. Sutton is a member of John Duncan lodge, No. 373; also R. A. M. chapter. Motoring is his principal relaxation.

Since the United States entered the war Mr. Sutton has taken a large interest in all patriotic movements. He is local chairman at Lake Linden for the United States Army Training camps association, has been energetic in promoting Red Cross, Liberty bond and Y. M. C. A. campaigns.

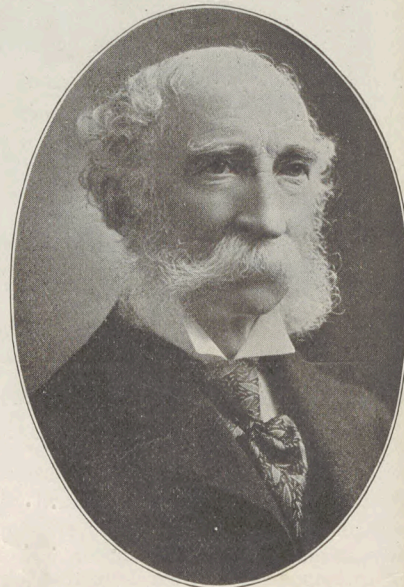
Mr. Sutton was married at Detroit, April 11, 1917, to Miss Arlene Martha Lyke, daughter of F. S. Lyke, of Troy, N. Y. A daughter, Carol, was born to them February 1, 1918.



Mrs. Walter H. Sutton

ties of his town and district. While getting his education he was training for life in his own way and his training included among other things a tour to Europe, bicycling through England, Scotland and Ireland, and visiting Germany, France and Switzerland on the continent, just after his graduation from Lake Forest.

He is a member of many Copper Coun-



The Late E. F. Sutton of Lake Linden

The Manistique Plan for War Fund Finance

By B. R. Kirk

HOW? This word is becoming a habit with the American people. In recent months it has developed a preponderating prominence.

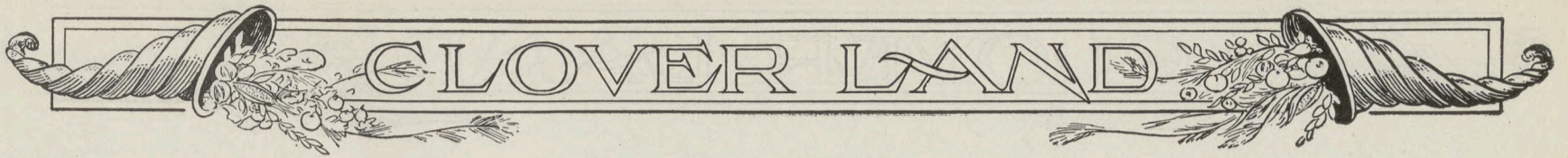
The announcement of a drive for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc., always raises the question "How?" in a hundred different ways. How to get everybody without the tremendous waste in both labor and expense. How to arrive at a fair amount for each person to give. How to get the slack-

er. How to know whether everybody has been solicited. How to know whether those not giving should justly be exempted. How to combat the subtle or direct attacks against the relief work for which the drive is being made. And in the course of the drive one hundred and one additional "hows."

All these perplexing questions have been faced repeatedly by Schoolcraft

county as elsewhere, and the answer has been found in the Manistique Hour-a-Week Plan. When the last "Army Y" drive was undertaken it had developed that these war relief institutions were getting their support from a more or less limited number of citizens, and that the strain was beginning to be felt by many of the more liberal. It was a frequent expression that if demands were to

(Continued on page 13.)



The Clover-Land Older Boys' Conference at Menominee

By Robert G. Murphy, Jr.

THOUGH a severe snow storm made a great many of the delegates to the Older Boys' Conference a day late in arriving in Menominee, the resourceful executive committee managed to revise the program so that nothing of importance was omitted.

The conference opened Saturday morning and the nominating committees of the various delegations met before the first session and elected the following officers for the 1918 conference:

President—Samuel Murray, Menominee.

Vice President—Philip Spear, Marquette.

Vice President—Theron Hill, Crystal Falls.

Vice President—Henry Prin, Ishpeming.

Vice President—Louis Burris, Soo.

Secretary—William Sims, Calumet.

The Rev. Bates G. Burt, a secretary at a "Y" at Camp Custer, was the principal speaker of the first session. He said in part:

"I am often questioned about the uniform in which I appear before you today. The other day when standing on a depot in a certain Michigan city a young man came up to me and explained that he had made a bet with his friend as to which branch of the service I was in. 'I bet you are in the aviation service' said the young man. I told him that he should win the bet as I was a sky-pilot in the Y. M. C. A.

"Down at Camp Custer there are many boys in training who have been delegates to former conferences. They have asked me to give you boys their best wishes, and to remember them especially to George Westerman.

"The boys' conference is a training camp for you boys of the upper peninsula. You are here on a three-day special duty, and you will learn things about character which you should take back home to the clubs, churches or whatever other organization you represent.

"One of the essentials of the men in fighting is character. Major General Bliss who recently returned from Europe said that the most valuable soldiers in the war today were men who had character.

"General Pershing requested the government to send over three times as many chaplains as are allotted to Europe at the present time. He said that the most efficient soldiers in the war are those with the small testament in their pockets and Jesus Christ in their hearts.

"General Bing, the hero of the fall drive on the west front, said 'give me Christians in my army.' This statement that rowdies make the best soldiers makes me tired, he said. The fellow that stands up in the drives and fires of hell are the fellows who live clean lives.

"The men at Camp Custer are letter perfect in every phase of trench warfare and field maneuvers. Uncle Sam is prepared in every line to meet the Hun, even to gas attacks. By the way, the Germans are now said to be asking that a treaty be signed in Switzerland doing away with the use of poisonous gas warfare!

"Let me say again that the conference is a training camp in which you will be taught the lesson to combat evil, the greatest enemy before mankind today. The real reward in living comes from having done your job in life right. God help you to be good soldiers; to fight fair and be true."

The boys were given a banquet in the high school gymnasium at noon Saturday. The main after-dinner



Bates G. Burt of Marquette, now an Army Y Officer at Camp Custer, Michigan.

speakers were Mayor Lloyd and E. M. Robinson.

Mayor Lloyd in his address pointed out the value of systematic thought, stating that all his successes in life had come through the use of this system.

E. M. Robinson, in what many considered the finest speech of the conference pointed out the things which go to make a man out of a boy.

He said in part: "There are several ways by which we may tell when the boy has become a man. When the individual ceases to think of himself most of the time and considers the desires and welfares of his fellowmen, one may safely say that he has reached manhood.

"Some people think that the boy becomes a man automatically with the donning of his first pair of long trousers. This is by no means true. Boys of sixteen to twenty are continually running off and getting into some branch of the United States army or navy when they should do the harder but more patriotic duty of remaining in school. I think it is a sign of a boy's becoming a man when he carefully considers the question, 'How can I be of greatest service to my country?'"

"Develop will-power boys, that is my message to you!"

Ironwood was awarded the Upper Peninsula Older Boys' Conference in 1919 by a unanimous vote of the delegates present at the Saturday night session held at the Menominee high school auditorium. This vote is not final, as it is up to the Upper Penin-

sula Boys' Conference executive committee to pass upon the selection, but it is almost assured that Ironwood will get the next conference inasmuch as the executive committee has never changed the selection from that made by the delegates at the meeting.

That Ironwood should be awarded the conference was emphatically pointed out by the representatives from that city. They had come to Menominee armed with invitations from every social, religious and industrial enterprise for miles around Ironwood.

"Many people believe that Ironwood is a little town of about 500 people," said an Ironwood delegate, "but there they are wrong. Ironwood is the largest city in the upper peninsula. There are over 17,000 people in the city. We have always been well represented at every conference, and were in line for it in 1918, but withdrew to give it to Menominee. We subscribed \$10,000 for the Y. M. C. A. Our Red Cross memberships are with the leaders of Clover-Land. Since war broke out we have given 400 men to the service. I think Ironwood would be justified in being awarded the conference for 1919."

The meeting Saturday night was one of the most enthusiastic of the whole conference. It was turned over to J. R. Batchelor of Duluth, who proceeded to entertain the members with a musical program. Mr. Batchelor has an exceptionally fine voice, and his part of the program was well received.

He was assisted by Fritz Wangberg

of Ishpeming, who impersonated the "most thrifty nationality on earth."

Mr. Wangberg was forced to give several encores before the audience was satisfied. "Charley Chaplin," of the Michigan Soo, entertained the members.

The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Batchelor who spoke on "Sacrifice and Service." The battle front of France and Russia was explicitly explained, and the dangers of the allied soldiers mentioned.

"High moral character will do more than anything else to help the United States win the war," said Mr. Batchelor, "and you boys must do all in your power to assist your fellow boys in building up this sort of character.

"Who knows but that the time may come when you are called to war. If you remember the Civil war, it was a battle between youths, and if you boys are called, you must have a strong character to face the temptations and evils.

"The president of the Minnesota University recently said that this war was a duplication of the old, old strife between good and evil. Which side are you going to take? The good will win, as it has in other battles. It is up to you to determine which course you will take."

E. M. Robinson, of New York, international secretary of boys' work, spoke to the boys. He said he recently received a letter from W. C. Hall of New York, a worker among boys in the nation, who requested that Mr. Robinson do what he could to enlist every boy in the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

At the Sunday afternoon meeting W. C. Wolcott delivered the principal speech. "The Challenge to Live" was his subject, and he appealed to the boys to live clean lives, and read the boys a lesson on morality and squareness. He made a challenge to all boys who had not met the Saviour to do so, and a large number of boys left their seats and came up to the platform and joined Mr. Wolcott in prayer.

The last meeting of the conference was held in the Presbyterian church where there was devotional services and talks from the delegates.

First Chairman of Clover-Land's Bank Group

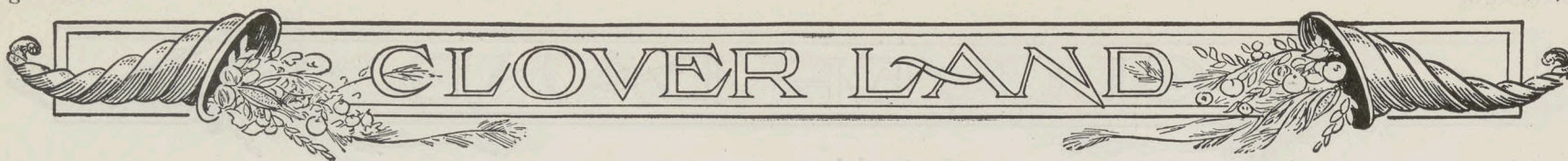
(Continued from page 6.)

bank is Louis G. Kaufman, whose remarkable financial career in the city of New York as president of the great Chatham & Phoenix bank is one of the successes in the east of which Clover-Land is justly proud. Although retaining nominally the position of president of the First National bank of Marquette, and following its work with great interest, including visits to the city several times a year, yet Mr. Kaufman has very largely delegated the duties of the president to Mr. Bice, and under the latter's administration the bank has continued the popularity which characterized it during the years when Mr. Kaufman was actively in charge.

For two years Mr. Bice was a member of the Executive council of the Michigan Bankers association and the vice president for Michigan of the American Bankers' association during 1916 and 1917.

When the passage of the new federal banking law creating new lines in the banking business of the country, the bankers of the upper peninsula organized what was known as Group One of the Michigan Bankers' asso-

(Concluded on page 12)



CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The illustrated monthly magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

ROGER M. ANDREWS,
of Menominee,
Editor and Publisher

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HENRY A. PERRY.....Managing Editor
ROBERT G. MURPHY.....Associate Editor
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THE ANDREWS PUBLICATIONS,
313, 315, 317, 319 Grand Avenue,
Menominee, Michigan

Entered as second-class matter January 27, 1916, at the post office at Menominee, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, postage paid, \$1.00 a year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

Make all remittances to Clover-Land Magazine, or Roger M. Andrews, Publisher.

Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

MARCH, 1918.

THE J. W. WELLS LETTER

Nearly 100,000 upper peninsula newspaper readers, as well as many in other parts of the country, have read and approved the letter sent out last month to the members of the Michigan delegation in both houses of Congress by the Hon. John W. Wells of Menominee, vigorously urging efficiency and non-partisanship in our war work, and the appointment of men to positions of large responsibility who are fitted to do the work, regardless of party or any other consideration.

Mr. Wells' argument, backed by facts, was an out-spoken plea for genuine Americanism at home to back up the efforts of our army and navy abroad, and the keynote of his appeal was victory for our cause at the least possible loss of life, but a victory which will make America forever safe for democracy.

From men high in public life, including Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Wells has received letters endorsing his appeal for more efficiency and less politics.

We must learn that it is not patriotic to conceal from each other any weakness in our national defense, due to the ambitions of any man in public life, but we must, on the contrary, uphold the hands of our president and aid him in selecting men of unqualified fitness to carry forward to success the great and humane task to which we have turned in the world's hour of distress and danger.

Our allies have not hesitated to remove men in authority who have fallen down on the job and America needs today the services of the men best fitted to help us win. It is no hour for politics, for incompetence, for profiteering or personal considerations.

Unless we defeat the Hun, nothing matters, and nothing has value. To our success should be unreservedly dedicated every ounce of American strength, American brains and American ability.

THE TUSCANIA TRAGEDY

Clover-Land was genuinely alarmed over the first news of the sinking of the troop ship, Tuscania, by a German submarine.

The early dispatches reported that the majority of those dead and missing were from units largely made up of Northern Michigan soldiers, and included the splendid engineer organization which contains the flower of the copper and iron country, principally the former.

The later advices happily corrected

these reports, but the news was slow in coming and many homes were racked with doubt and fear for several days.

The upper peninsula has, however, already its casualty list in the war, and our sympathy goes out to the mothers and fathers whose boys will not return. Is it necessary to again urge that those of us who have remained at home see to it that there is no slackerism permitted behind the lines in Clover-Land, so that our brave boys may not fear that their sacrifice will not be backed up by a solid Americanism at home?

If we cannot go, we can go without.

OUR SHEEP PROSPECTS

Every day that passes adds to the enthusiasm and interest of all the fifteen counties of Clover-Land in the great sheep grazing campaign undertaken by the Upper Peninsula Development bureau under the direction of President Leo C. Harmon.

A company has been organized among the leading men of Dickinson county, and will proceed to business this spring under the direction of competent sheep men backed by plenty of money.

An early number of the Clover-Land Magazine will more fully detail the great opportunity of the hour for Northern Michigan, and, in the meantime, every newspaper should eagerly seek and print the reports of those who have so intelligently and unselfishly made investigations of the possibilities of this industry for our section of the country.

Frank Hagenbarth, the best-posted sheep man in the country, has given it as his opinion that Clover-Land is destined to become the greatest sheep raising district in the United States, if not in the world. This great achievement is something to think about, talk about, promote and work for.

MORE SUGAR BEETS

The patriotic appeal to the farmers of Wisconsin and Michigan, printed in this issue, should insure a record breaking crop of sugar beets for 1918 at the new and fancy price to the farmers of \$10 per ton.

The sugar manufacturers early in the war showed their loyalty by working with the government to prevent sugar speculation, or else we might have been paying 30 or 40 cents a pound for sugar all winter. They have now fixed a price for beet tonnage which assures a liberal profit to the farmer, and it is to be hoped and expected that Clover-Land will again go over the top with the largest annual crop of sugar beets in the history of the northwest.

The passing of the Hon. Daniel H. Ball of Marquette removes one of the best known men in Clover-Land. His long and useful career offers an example which should be an inspiration to the young men of today.

The recent boys' conference at Menominee was a great success, and offered most gratifying evidence of the sturdy character of the young men who will be the bone and sinew of Clover-Land a few years hence.

Our idea of nothing to count on is the bundle of rebate slips we had accumulated from the purchase of South Shore railroad tickets.

Every home and business place in Hancock has a United States flag in the window.

Four-Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook

Just Words.

You can have a lot of fun with words if you only want to think so. Take our experience:

The chairman of the wheatless subcommittee of the save-in-the-kitchen committee of the county committee of Sheldon-Columbian Addition Home Economics league branch of the state committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense had prepared an address on "Short Cuts in Shortening" and was trying it on us. She used the word "fry" in connection with pancakes.

"Dear lady," we explained sympathetically, "you cannot fry a pancake. A pancake is baked. All pastry is baked. Do you fry bread when you put it in the oven? A pancake is baked just the same even though the paste is dropped on a hot griddle."

"Oh, all pastry is baked is it?" she asked.

"Even so, madame," we acquiesced. "All right, smarty," she responded, "go ahead and tell me how you go at it to bake a fried cake."

Come to think of it, dumplings are boiled, aren't they.

* * *

The Plumber.

(Dedicated to E. J. Sink of Marquette)

We had written some verses. These: There was something wrong with the furnace and the wife sends an S. O. S. "Please call in a plumber quickly, the house with smoke is a mess." Right soon there came to our portal a man with a kit of tools. We yelled "The plumber's come dear," and the man says, "Are all people fools? Don't you dare call me a plumber, the word cuts me like a knife. My trade is that of steam fitter. I never wiped a joint in my life."

The gas range next went out of kilter. The odor was simply intense. The wife says, "I'll breath through a filter till you call in a plumber with sense." Soon the bell rang, a man with a hamper of tools was framed in the door. But on my joy he soon put a damper, when I announced, "The plumber," he swore. "I trust you will pardon the language I use in the ears of your wife but I'm a gas fitter by trade sir, I never wiped a joint in my life."

The bath room, the next of our troubles, a water pipe burst and it ran. In the hallway it stood in large bubbles. The wife yelled, "Help! the plumber, man." In due time there strolled to our doorway a man with some stilsons and tools. "The plumber" I gleefully chortled, and he says, "Pardon, we're of different schools. The word is no longer au fait, sir. Although it may seem to you queer, the correction I hope won't offend you, but I'm a sanitary engineer."

* * *

Musings of a Naturalist.

"Ping" Foster is a character who flourishes in our habitat and is well known throughout Clover-Land. He used to be a game keeper on Grand Island, has cooked in lumber camps all over the peninsula, was once cook on the Michigan fish commission's car. He is now a deputy game warden. Ping was cogitating in this wise:

"There was Sanders, who used to be the chief engineer of the Copper Range. He didn't know much about the woods. Somebody bet him that the tamarack was not an evergreen tree and he took old Frank Pummer's word that it was, an he lost the ten dollars because a tamarack sheds its leaves in the fall.

"Sanders was pretty mad at Pummy and started in to call him, and Pummy says 'An engineer ought to

know these things without askin' me,' and Sanders says, 'You don't know nothin' about the woods,' he says: 'Do you know if a blackberry is green when it's red?' he says."

Ping is deeply interested in animals but he says man is the queerest of the lot. The other day he put it this way:

"Dang me if a man isn't the funniest critter of all. Take a farmer. He'll find a chicken hawk is killin' off his chickens an' he'll lay around all summer with a shotgun waitin' to git a crack at the hawk. Fin'ly he gits him and then darn me if he won't spend \$10 to have him stuffed and stuck up on the mantel. The dang'd hawk wouldn't a killed more'n about \$4 worth of chickens if he'd a let him alone."

* * *

Giving Dickens His Due.

A pal of ours started to school last fall and at Christmas time she got into the first grade. We greatly enjoyed her narratives of school experiences. Her daily school work is something like this: "We write 'stand' on the board and then we do it; and we write 'sit' on the board and then we do it; and we write 'play' on the board and then we do it; and we—"

About this time we called her off because she would exhaust her vocabulary if allowed to run on.

But her school experiences with what we believe is called the "objective" method of instruction convinces that Charles Dickens (kind Father forgive us for mentioning him in a manner even slightly complimentary) was the inventor of this system of rudimentary instruction.

Squeers, the schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall in "Nicholas Nickleby," we think—we could look it up only the set of Dickens is up in the attic—used the same method. He would say to a boy:

"Spell 'winder.'"

The boy would spell it and then Squeers would make him go and wash a couple of windows.

He would ask another boy to spell "wood" and he would then make the boy saw some.

If Dickens is entitled to any credit for this invention let him have it.

* * *

One Novelette a Month.

1—Her Love Token.

Sy Hankins and Bill Mudge were pals as kids but they fell in love with the same jane a few years later and it was all off. They preserved a sort of armed neutrality, whatever that does to you, but Sy would have delighted in oozing a dago toothpick between Bill's ribs at any time, while Bill would have nicked Sy on the cone with a whiffletree if he thought he could get away with it.

Outwardly it was a fair field and no favor, but inwardly the guy that copped the jane would have to do it over someone's dead body.

Lusinda played both ends against the middle quite successfully till the draft. Then she showed her hand and it was full of Sy. Bill swallowed his disappointment and prepared to forget the faithless one on a foreign shore.

They landed in the same regiment. They hit the same camp. They boarded the same transport. They struck the front line trenches simultaneously.

"I know you loved her too, Bill," said Sy, as they prepared to go over the top. "Just see what she sent me, a locket with a picture of herself. She tells me to wear it next my heart."

"Where's the string that goes with it?" asked Bill.

"What do I need a string for?"

"To tie it around your throat."

CLOVER LAND

Conserving the Boy Strength of Clover-Land

By J. W. Weston of Marquette, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

PURPOSES OF BOYS' WORKING RESERVE, U. S. A.

1. To enroll all boys between 16-21 years of age for work particularly on the farm.
2. It is not a military organization and not compulsory. Boys who desire will be released on the written request of their parents. In short, it is a free employment bureau.
3. Boys will be paid for their work, and all who desire may return to school, only working during vacation.
4. Boys already employed will not be changed to other places, but should enroll in order to compete for the U. S. Bronze medal, and that the department of labor may have a count of the boys who are actually working.
5. This is an economic organization by the department of labor, to keep places filled up as they are made vacant by men leaving for the army and navy service, and while the boys will be paid for their work, they will at the same time be doing a great patriotic service—doing their bit for our country.

(J. W. Weston of Marquette is assistant of County Agents in charge of Boys' Reserve.)

THE United States Department of Labor has effected the organization of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, under its statutory power, and has appointed William E. Hall National director.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve was formed for the purpose of establishing a reserve of labor for farm and other work from which may be drawn workers ordinarily not available, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one to meet an emergent shortage of labor in the present crisis. It is intended that the Reserve operate with and through recognized state organizations and co-ordinate all such organizations so that the mobilization and distribution of labor

may yield the greatest obtainable benefit to the nation.

It seems desirable that the various state, county, municipal and boy organizations which are accomplishing such excellent results in similar endeavor, be unified with federal activities so that their power for national service may be increased. In order that the physical and moral welfare of boys may be safeguarded the Reserve will work to establish uniformly the high standards set by many state and voluntary organizations. It is hoped also that the awarding of a federal badge to the boy worker in such organizations may be an additional incentive to patriotic and loyal service, making the boy feel that he is a part of a great national body working undividedly for the United States of America.

The Boys' Working Reserve is operating in complete understanding with the Federal Department of Agriculture. The activities of the Reserve are in a field different from that in which the Federal Department of Agriculture is doing its excellent Boys' club work. While such clubs are permanent and for many years have sought to develop in their members the ability to manage and direct an agricultural enterprise, to give them broader views of farm life, thus making of them better future citizens, the Reserve is an emergency organization, providing workers for present needs in agriculture and industry. In no way at present has it to do with the boy proprietor who farms or gardens for his own profit. The Reserve is also to be distinguished from the permanent work of the United States Employment Service in the Men's and Boys' department, an organization which seeks to find employment for all applicants.

The national director, under the United States secretary of labor, is the executive head of the Boys' Working Reserve. The national commit-

tee consists of the governors of the several states or their appointees and the leaders of the great national boy organizations. The National Advisory Council which advises the national director, now consists of recognized experts on the following matters: Farm management, physical welfare, transportation, finance, publicity, wage rates, moral welfare, and state and federal laws. Other departments may be added as found necessary. Associated with the national director are the federal state directors, one for each state, appointed by federal authority on recommendation of the governor or the State Council of Defense. The national director and all directors are accredited officers of the federal government, sworn into the federal service. The federal state director in each state reports to the national director and is the connecting link between the state organizations and the federal government. In addition, there are traveling federal organizers and several federal zone directors who will aid the federal state directors.

The Reserve does not conflict with any state or other organization formed to do similar work. The boy members of the state organizations, who can meet the federal requirements, are eligible for membership in the Boys' Working Reserve. So far as is possible local organizations in the states are to be the distributing and enrolling agencies for the Reserve. Where no active organization exists the Reserve is assisting the formation of such state organizations and encouraging efficient mobilization of boy labor. The Reserve is in close touch with the Inter-state Federal Relations committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. It seeks at all times to work in conjunction with the states. The Federal Department of Agriculture is aiding the Reserve through its state agents. The United States Boys' Working Reserve is the only federal

emergency body engaged in its field; the mobilization of boy labor for farming and industrial pursuits.

Eligibility for Membership

Any boy who is sixteen years of age at his latest birthday and who is less than twenty-one may enroll in the Reserve, provided:

- (1) That he obtain the consent in writing of his parents or guardian, and if employed, the consent of his employer, for the term of the boy's intended vacation.
- (2) He must be free from communicable or other diseases, and possess no inherent weakness so as to unfit him for the rigors of farm labor or his intended occupation, as attested by a physician or physical director.
- (3) He must subscribe to the following oath of allegiance before an enrolling officer. Any person designated by the state or a recognized, affiliated boy organization is deemed an enrolling officer.

Oath of Service

United States Boys' Working Reserve

I,, solemnly that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance, to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties which I am about to assume.

Applicant's signature.

Sworn to before me this day of, 1917.

Enrolling officer.

When the applicant has proved his fitness by actual work for the period stated he is given the official bronze badge. At the end of the year 1918, provided he has worked loyally and faithfully, on written recommendation of the local leader or officer who is familiar with his work he will receive lower part of the badge on which is

A Real Friend of Menominee County

ONE of the most popular and best known physicians in Clover-Land is Dr. David R. Landsborough of Daggett, Menominee county.

Dr. Landsborough was born in the province of Ontario in Canada, on December 10, 1872. Early in life the young man's inclinations turned toward the practice of medicine when he became a man, and his education was carefully shaped with this impor-

tant end in view. He was graduated from the Seaforth Collegiate Institute in his home town in 1891, and went from there to Trinity University at Toronto, where he obtained a fellowship with his degree and finished among the honor men. He then entered the medical college of the same university, from which he was graduated in 1901.

Dr. Landsborough decided to make his home and establish his future in the United States and after his graduation moved to Menominee county where he located at Daggett. He has built up a large and successful practice and enjoys the confidence of his community and the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

He has been very active in the development of Menominee county, is vice president and a director of the State Bank of Daggett, in the establishment of which he had a large part. He has given to the affairs of Menominee county much attention and is one of the men who is entitled to great credit for the strides forward which this county has made in the last fifteen years.

On September 8, 1908, Dr. Landsborough was married at Menominee to Miss HESSIE KESLER. Their home has been brightened by the advent of two children, Eva Mae Landsborough, eight years of age, and David J. Landsborough, six years old. Their comfortable home is a most hospitable place to visit and both the doctor and his wife have a large circle of sincere friends.



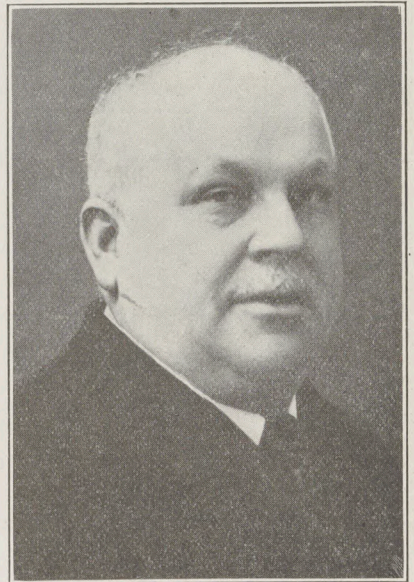
Dr. D. R. Landsborough

The Introducer of Planked Whitefish

HOUGHTON, the county seat of Houghton county, the center of the Michigan Copper Country, has a distinct character. The word that best describes this character is "metropolitan." If any one man can be said to have given Houghton this pronounced characteristic it is John C. Mann, proprietor of the Douglass House, the leading hotel of the upper peninsula.

Mr. Mann had established at Ashland, Wis., as manager of the celebrated old Knight hotel, a reputation as a hotel man, in the '90's. Houghton had, about the year 1900, begun to enjoy a prosperity that convinced its business men it needed a modern hotel to replace the historic old Douglass House. The new hotel was built and Mr. Mann was invited to become its manager. Eventually he became its owner.

He could see the future of Houghton. He recognized the fact that Houghton people wanted and demanded the best things of life. He made of his hotel for many years the commercial and social center of the Copper Country. It was the rallying point and the gathering place for the big men of the district, for the visitors to the district, no matter what their mission. The Douglass House and John C. Mann have had a profound effect on fixing the character of the



Mine Host John C. Mann

community that they serve.

John C. Mann is a native of Louisville, Ky., of Holland, Dutch and Swiss extraction. He takes considerable pride in his ancestry on the maternal side because the great caterers of the world have come from Switzerland and to him the proper serving of food is an art. His hotel is widely known

"CHIPPEWA"

IS THE LARGEST COUNTY IN CLOVER-LAND
OVER 1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND

EXPORTING HAY WORTH \$1,000,000 WINTER
1917-1918

GROWS MICHIGAN'S PRIZE PEAS AND ROOT
VEGETABLES

THE WOOLEN MILL AND CREAMERY HAVE
MADE GOOD OUR CLAIM AS THE BEST STOCK
GROWING COUNTY IN THE UPPER
PENINSULA

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF CUT-OVER LANDS
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY ARRANGE-
MENTS FOR SHEEP GROWERS

See Chippewa Before Locating

WRITE

Sault Ste. Marie Civic and Commercial
Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

The Introducer of Planked Whitefish

for excellence in all departments but he keeps his office in the kitchen, because it and not the greeting place is the heart of a hotel.

Mr. Mann is the son of Charles F. and Lena (Bollinger) Mann. He spent his boyhood and youth with his parents in Louisville and was educated in the Louisville public schools.

He was something of a wanderer as a young man, gaining the broad

knowledge of humanity that is so essential to the success of the hotel man. In 1892 he was conductor of a Northern Pacific dining car, running from St. Paul to the Pacific coast. In this capacity he made warm friends among some of the big men of the country and the number of such acquaintances he retains is astonishing to those who are not familiar with his earlier career.

Mr. Mann became associated with Col. Knight as lessee of the Knight hotel at Ashland, Wis., in 1893. Here his reputation as a hotel man became

firmly established. He, for example, there introduced the famous planked whitefish service that is associated with his name throughout the country. "Planked Whitefish a la Mann" is a familiar item on the menus of big eastern hotels. The proprietor of the Douglass House takes as much pride in this as he does in the success of Manddale Farm, which is another of his activities.

He always believed that a big farm is a necessary adjunct to a successful hotel. During his first years in the Copper Country farming was not done on a particularly large scale, agriculture was not considered one of the industries of the region as it is now. But the district woke up to the value of its arable lands and when Mr. Mann saw that agriculture was to receive official encouragement, was in fact to become a recognized factor in the advancement of the material wealth of the Copper Country, he put a long cherished plan into operation. He purchased the already well developed Dollinger farm, a few miles east of Houghton, and began to operate it according to the most improved methods. He has on the farm a dairy that is a model, supplied by a herd of pure Guernsey cattle. Douglass House ice cream is famous, the hotel serves almost exclusively its own pork products, and Manddale sweet corn is growing nationally famous.

Mr. Mann has been among the most active supporters of and workers in the Houghton County Farm bureau and the Houghton County Potato Growers' association. He was one of the charter members of a recently organized Guernsey Cattle club.

Politically Mr. Mann is a Democrat. He was one of the few active Democrats in the lean years of the party in Houghton county. He ascribes his Democratic allegiance to the air of Louisville, where few but Democrats grow. He was closely associated with Col. Knight and Col. Vilas, of Cleveland's cabinet, the latter in his Wisconsin days.

But he has not been a Democrat for political preferment. The only public office he ever held is that of member of the Michigan Fish commission. It is suspected he holds that largely for the purpose of insuring something for the plank in years to come.

Mr. Mann was married in October, 1900, to Miss Jessie Isabelle Mowatt of Ashland, Wis. Mrs. Mann occupies a position equally prominent with that of her husband in the life and particularly the social activities of

Houghton.

Mr. Mann's activities aside from his hotel and farm are few. He is interested financially, though not actively, in several Houghton enterprises but he chooses to be known simply as a hotel man, proprietor of the Douglass House at Houghton.

First Chairman of Clover- Land's Bank Group

(Continued on page 9)

ciation, and of this group Mr. Bice was made the first chairman. The Upper Peninsula Bankers' organization has developed remarkable strength and their annual meetings are now one of the features of the year in Clover-Land.

Mr. Bice has taken an active interest in civic affairs in Marquette and has been a member of the Board of Education since 1908 and its treasurer since 1812. He has also done splendid work for the various war activities of Marquette county. He is a member of the Marquette Club and a thirty-second degree Mason, taking an active part in the work of the Francis M. Moore Consistory. On October 24th, 1893, Mr. Bice was married at Detroit to Miss Marion Frances Spark. They have one son, Edwin Stanton Bice, who has completed his school work and gives every evidence of the same promise of a successful business career which his father has built up. Personally Mr. Bice is one of the most courteous and delightful men to know and his friends are numerous throughout not only the upper peninsula, but the state of Michigan.

Conserving Boy Strength of Clover-Land

inscribed "Honorable Service, 1918." The wage rate paid the boy by the employer must necessarily vary, since different kinds of work, different localities, and degree of experience command different rates of compensation.

Finding the Place for the Worker

The local state organizations will, so far as possible, find places for boy workers in nearby communities. The Federal Department of Agriculture, through its co-operative organization with state agencies, ascertains the kinds and amount of labor needed, date and duration of employment, wages to be paid, etc., and advises the Department of Labor.

What the

I. Stephenson Company Trustees

Wells, Michigan

Offer To Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of
Clover-Land, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock, Truck Gardening, Root Crops, Grains.

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.

The Manistique Plan for War Fund Finance

(Continued from page 8.)

continue as frequently as they had been coming it would be necessary for individuals to reduce their subscriptions materially in order to respond on each occasion. Investigation and a careful calculation lead to the conclusion that the amounts required would soon fail to be realized in many communities and a deficit of serious proportions would be the experience of the war relief organizations.

After that drive had been completed several prominent business men of Manistique discussed the outline of a plan having as a basis of contribution the income from one hour a week to be donated by every wage-earner and income producer in the county. This plan was laid before the Chamber of Commerce at a weekly "washday" luncheon and George J. Nicholson, who had introduced the plan, Bruce Odell, William S. Crowe, James S. Edmundson and L. Yolemstein were appointed a committee to formulate a plan under which the "Hour-a-week" method of subscribing might be practically carried out. This committee did its work so thoroughly that the plan presented at the "washday" luncheon the following week was adopted as the bylaws of the Schoolcraft County War Relief Association, the official name under which the war relief activities of the county are now carried on. These plans are now available to every community desiring a standardized system which will automatically provide the means with which to meet its war relief obligations.

The directors of the Schoolcraft County War Relief Association are: George J. Nicholson, secretary-treasurer of The White Marble Lime Co.; Bruce Odell, secretary of the Consolidated Lumber Co.; J. S. Edmundson, manager of the Charcoal Iron Co. of America; Edward Peterson, treasurer of the Manistique Light & Power Co.; Mose Blumrosen, dry goods merchant; W. G. Stephens, chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, and Frank Quigley, who is prominent among labor interests of the community.

Under the able management of these gentlemen the plan was put into operation and achieved nearly 100% enrollment of population in the county. The plan also enabled Schoolcraft county to win first place in the Michigan state contest for the silk flag given by Mrs. Albert E. Sleeper to the local Red Cross chapter showing the largest membership December 31st, last, in proportion to population. Schoolcraft's population as shown by the census of 1910, representing 100% was 8,681. At the close of the Red Cross drive, which was combined with the "Hour-a-week" drive, Benjamin Gero, chairman of the local Red Cross chapter, was enabled to report to state headquarters 8,785 members, being 101 19/100%.

This, we believe, is the best showing made, not only in Michigan, but by any county in the United States. These interesting results have attracted widespread interest in the Manistique Hour-a-Week Plan and results in many requests for copies and explanations of the plan and its operation.

The Manistique Plan.

Manistique, Mich.
December 3, 1917.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of a war relief fund to supersede the numerous drives for funds of this nature recommend as follows:

That an organization be perfected to be known as Schoolcraft County War Relief Association.

That this organization shall continue during the period of the war.

It's Aim Shall Be.

To eliminate wasted effort and expense involved in separate money raising campaigns for individual purposes. To avoid conflicting campaigns between equally worthy objects. To insure against levies which may be unfair in amount or intended for unjustifiable purposes. To unite all

parts of the community in a reasonable hearty support of war relief donations. To secure an open field for bond issue campaigns as a sole basis of general public solicitations.

Its Plan.

A general fund, administered under the authority of a committee to be known as Schoolcraft County War Relief Board. Once established, no other solicitation for patriotic donations is to be sanctioned in this community. Bond issues being an investment and not a gift will be the only campaigns authorized. A uniform public support to such a fund by a voluntary contribution based on the plan of giving one hour weekly to this fund. All-wage earners in the community subscribing to this plan will authorize their employer to deduct from their wages the equivalent of one hour's wages each week, to be paid by check regularly to the fund. Each employer of twenty-five or more to contribute regularly to the fund an amount equal to 25 per cent of the amount contributed by its employees. Such others as may not be reached in this way to contribute at least an equivalent percentage of their income as a voluntary gift to the fund. A systematic disbursement of the fund by a committee who shall scrutinize every project with reference to the following tests:

Is it authorized by direct or delegated governmental authority?

Is it a worthy cause, either local or national brought about by a direct result of the war?

Is it an unjustifiable duplication of other projects to which contributions are being made?

Is it managed efficiently so that funds contributed are not largely consumed in salaries or overhead expense?

Its Meaning.

This fund is the measure of the real patriotism of the community. If you can't go across, come across.

1. The affairs of this association shall be delegated to a committee of seven to be known as Schoolcraft County War Relief Board, who shall serve from purely patriotic motives, without any compensation whatsoever.
2. Said board to be elected by the members of the Manistique Chamber of Commerce and shall serve for the term of one year or until its successor is elected and qualified.
3. Vacancies in this board shall be filled by a majority vote of the balance of the board. The vacancy so filled shall be for the balance of the year only.
4. Chairman of this board shall be chosen from its members by a majority vote of the board.
5. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
6. This board is to have the authority of appointing such sub-committees as it may find necessary to successfully carry out this work, and the entire city and county is to be immediately indexed and rated as to their earning power.
7. All employers to supply a list of the employees with the rate they are earning, every thirty days.
8. All employers of labor in the county to agree that after their county is indexed along this scheme, that they will not hire any additional labor under any conditions unless they agree as a part of the agreement in their being hired, that they will give one hour's wages weekly for this purpose.
9. Payments from this fund shall be made on orders signed by the secretary and countersigned by the chairman and only for such purposes as shall have been duly authorized by a five-sevenths majority vote of the entire board.
10. That an auditing committee be appointed by this board, outside of the board, which will audit the

Banks and Bankers of Clover-Land

WE OFFER special terms on accounts from Michigan banks and invite correspondence from our Clover-Land friends. Should any of your customers visit Jackson, or move here, we shall be glad to have you give them a letter to us. We shall extend a hearty welcome to them while in our city.

UNION BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Jackson, Mich.

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

THE Eddy Lumber Co.

Samuel Eddy, Manager

Lake Linden, - - - Michigan

MADE IN MICHIGAN

Baer's Prize Pig Sausages

100 PER CENT PURE

Made up to a Standard not down to a price. No Breakfast Complete Without It.

Will mail Carton of Baer's Prize Pig Sausage, 100 Per Cent Pure, SAMPLE PACKAGE on return of this Coupon and FORTY CENTS.

Mail _____ Name _____
to _____ Address _____
Baer Bros., _____ City _____
Hancock, Mich. _____ State _____

BANNERMAN ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS
16 page circular mailed 5c. (stamps)
Tents \$4.25 up New Uniforms \$1.50 up
Swords .50 Saddles 4.65
Revolvers 1.65 Team Harness 26.85
Drill Guns 1.65 M.L. Army Gun 2.25
U.S. Lariats .58 U.S. Mess Kits .65
15 Acres Gov't Auction Bargains,
Illustrated and described in large 428 pp.
encyclopedia catalog mailed 50c. stamps.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS, 501 B'way N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two 6-year-old pure bred register of merit Jerseys. Wasale of Roycraft, with authenticated record as a 2-year-old of 518 lbs. 5 oz. butter in a year. Golden Gloria of Allendale has record as a 3-year-old of 411 lbs. 1 oz. butter. These cows will freshen this spring. They were bred to the "King of Clover-Land" whose dam has authenticated record of 1132 lbs. 12 oz. butter in a year. Write for prices on these handsome high producing Jerseys. WANAKOWIN FARM, "The Merit of Clover-Land," Ozark, Mich. 3txMay

1865-1918

53 Years of Progress

This successful business was established in 1865.

In 1866 a branch was opened at the Quincy location.

Three years later, in 1868, the original Rockland store moved to Calumet. In 1872 a branch was opened at Lake Linden.

All these stores were known as "March & Briggs," Capt. William Harris being a silent partner.

In 1876 the partnership was dissolved, Seth D. North taking the Quincy store, Charles Briggs the Hecla store at Calumet, and Capt. Harris the Lake Linden store.

After the death of Capt. William Harris, October 4, 1891, the store was incorporated, taking the name of E. F. Sutton, who had been manager for many years, and continued so until his death, on April 15, 1901. This store, under the direction of W. H. Sutton, has faithfully served the people of the Torch Lake district for many years, and, backed by the confidence and patronage of the public, is now one of the largest department stores in the Copper Country.

Around the motto: "Quality, Economy and Reliability," the E. F. Sutton Company has built up a great and popular institution.

The E. F. Sutton Co.
LAKE LINDEN, MICH.

- books and records of the board at least every ninety days.
 11. That a financial statement showing the conditions of the fund shall be published in one or more of the Manistique papers each month.
 12. That the secretary of the Manistique Chamber of Commerce act as secretary of this board without any additional compensation.
 13. In case this board finds that the collections are in excess of the amount required, it shall by proper resolution discontinue collections until such time as they are again required. This will automatically balance the amount of the fund.
 14. Bids from the various banks of Manistique to be invited for the handling of the account. The bank bidding the highest to be the custodian of the entire fund.
 15. Each employer and each collection agent shall keep displayed in a conspicuous place an Honor Roll showing the names of the employees and others contributing to the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund.
 16. The bank handling the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund shall keep in its lobby or some other conspicuous place an Honor Roll or statement showing the amount received each month from each collection agent or district.
 17. That the Schoolcraft County War Relief Board may make such changes in this plan as seems to them best by a five-sevenths majority vote of the entire board.
2. Forms of agreement and pledge.
 3. Honor roll.
 4. Form of pledge cards to be given each contributor.
 5. Corporation notices to employees.
 6. List of collection districts and agencies.
 7. Form of Financial Statement to be published monthly.
 8. Form of bid to be received from banks for handling funds.
 9. Form of Remittance Letter for Funds.
 10. Record of collections and remittances made by out of town agents.

Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund.

1. Poster placard for collection centers and public places.

Attention, All Inhabitants of County
On January 1, 1918, and thereafter as long as the war lasts, every wage-earning and income producing person living in Schoolcraft county, Mich., is expected to donate the income from one hour each week, for the service of their country.

The fund thus created is to be known as the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund, and is to be devoted to War Relief measures sanctioned by the government of the United States, such as "Red Cross," "Y. M. C. A." etc. The fund is to be administered by a committee of seven representative men, and the object of its creation is to provide the funds needed for the necessary and worthy objects mentioned and do away with the various drives, and methods of personal solicitation hitherto employed.

Every person living in America, and enjoying the benefits of our institutions should willingly do his share for the support of our country, in the struggle in which it is now engaged for the preservation of those institutions. The county has been divided into "Collection Districts" with a "Collecting Agent" in each district

A Third of a Century—and More we have been Michigan Headquarters for the buyers of pianos and everything in the Musical Realm

The House of Grinnell

—is a house devoted exclusively to serving the musical public. We are specialists, with all that this means in knowledge of instruments and makes and quality—in complete stock, unrivaled values and perfected service.

Back of your purchase here is that high degree of permanent satisfaction associated with dealing with a reputable, established home concern—that stability which only comes through years of fair and honorable business methods—that safety and protection afforded by vast resources and by musical merchandise noted for its superior quality.



**STEINWAY, KNABE,
GRINNELL BROS.,
(Our Own Make)
SOHMER, VOSE,
STERLING**

and other famous Pianos, "Pianola" Player Pianos. Everything in the realm of music.

The association of the House of Grinnell with the instrument in your home means much to you in added satisfaction in its ownership.

Grinnell Bros

ESCANABA STORE, 703 Ludington Street
HANCOCK STORE, 307 Quincy Street
SAULT STE. MARIE STORE, 405 Ashmun Street

who will receive and forward your contribution. Please ascertain which district you are to make payment in and register with the "Collection Agent." Employees of corporations will make payments through their employers.

Form of Agreement.
Manistique, Mich.,

To _____

The undersigned hereby agrees to donate the wages for one hour's time each week, to the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund, and _____ hereby authorize you to deduct the said amount from _____ wages on each pay day and to forward the same to the Custodian of said fund, to be used for the purposes for which the Fund was created. This agreement is to continue as long as the United States of America is at war.

Form of Pledge

Manistique, Mich.,

The undersigned hereby pledges _____ to donate the income from one hour of each week, or the equivalent of one hour's wages at the rate of \$ _____ per day each week to the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund, and _____ further agree to voluntarily pay the said amount without further solicitation or notice to the collecting agent of the fund at _____ on or before the _____ of each month, or oftener if convenient. This pledge is to remain in effect as long as the United States of America is at war.

Honor Roll.

The following employees of this _____ have agreed to contribute their income for one hour of each week to the service of their country, as long as the war lasts. The fund thus created is known as the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund, and is devoted to War Relief measures sanctioned by the government of the United States, such as "Red Cross," "Y. M. C. A." etc.

Names _____ Names _____

Form of Pledge Card

This is to certify that _____ has pledged to contribute one hour's wages, or income, each week to the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund, for the support of War Relief measures sanctioned by the United States government, such as "Red Cross," "Y. M. C. A." etc. (A complete list of

the measures supported being published weekly by the committee, and the holder hereof is not to be solicited personally for funds for the above purposes.) If the holder becomes delinquent, he agrees to surrender this card to the undersigned.

Attention to All Employes of the Following Undersigned Corporations.

Believing that every person living in America, and enjoying the benefits of our free institutions should do his share towards the support of his country in the struggle in which it is now engaged, etc.

AND WHEREAS, certain measures of War Relief are absolutely necessary,

AND WHEREAS, a Fund known as the Schoolcraft County War Relief Fund has been established to provide for these measures in an efficient manner, and the undersigned corporations are all contributors to the said fund.

It has been agreed by the undersigned corporations, that after January 1, 1918, and as long thereafter as the war lasts, that no labor will be hired or employees engaged by any of the undersigned corporations, unless the applicant agrees in consideration of such employment, to donate his wages or income from one hour of each week to the support of said fund.

Collection Forms.

There then follows the list of authorized collectors throughout the county, and the forms used by the committee and the banks for collection receipts and disbursements.

Official Buttons.

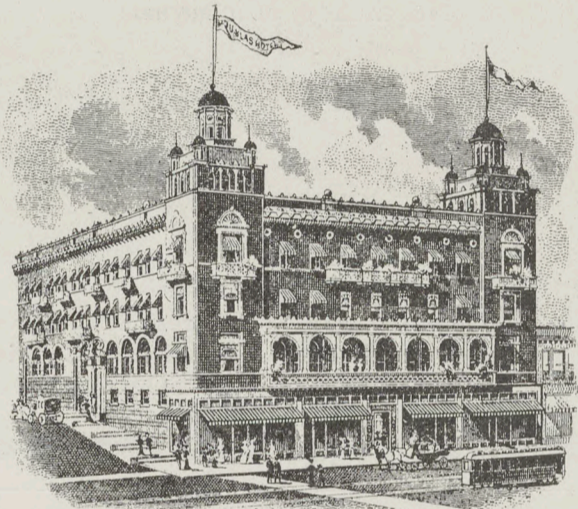
An additional feature was the adoption of a button inscribed with the letters, "S. W. F." (Schoolcraft War Fund,) to be worn by every subscriber. It is the insignia of patriotic spirit in Schoolcraft county.

In working out this plan organization is of primary importance. To combine all war relief drives into one big successful drive that will produce a fund sufficient to meet all demands during the period of the war is no small undertaking.

The management of each manufacturing plant was made responsible for the canvass of its employees. Committees were appointed to work with the management. The men were gathered in groups or en-mass at convenient places in the mills, the plan explained to them and questions answered. As a result ten plants, employing nearly fifteen hundred

A Mighty Comfortable Place to Stay

The Famous Douglass House



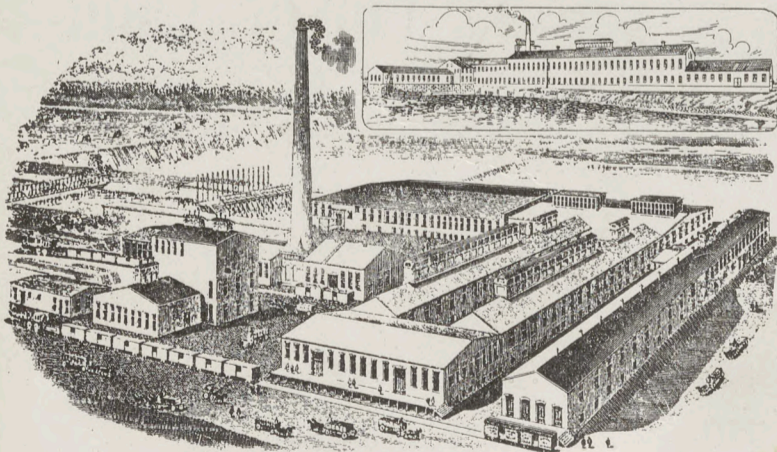
Under the Personal Direction of JAMES C. MANN

One of the Most Popular Hotels in Clover-Land

HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN

Menominee & Marinette Paper Co.

Manufacturers of Fiber and Manila Papers



CAPACITY 60 TONS DAILY

H. A. J. UPHAM, President

ROBERT F. GOODMAN, Vice President

R. W. S. HOSKIN, General Manager

F. A. SILLMAN, Sec'y-Treas. C. ANDERSON, Ass't. Sec'y-Treas

WHITNEY FARMS

WHITNEY, (MENOMINEE CO.) MICHIGAN

Registered Holstein Cattle. Registered Hampshire Sheep
Creamery Butter Seed Potatoes White Pekin Ducks
Chickens and Honey. Lands Adjacent to Farm for Sale

OWNERS

NATIONAL POLE CO.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

The Power of a Postage Stamp

has grown to be one of the Wonders of the Age. The promptness and accuracy displayed in the service rendered by the U. S. Post Office Department put the best there is in the world at your very doors, regardless of where you may live—

YOU CAN BANK BY MAIL

quite as readily and safely as you can transact other business by mail. We have an especially equipped department for dealing with mail customers. All of the facilities enjoyed by our Marquette customers are at the disposal of our out-of-town patrons, and the service rendered will be found quite as satisfactory.

The First National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$250,000.00

Send for our booklet, "MODERN BANKING," which fully describes our system of banking by mail.

The "Clover-Land Boys' General"

(Continued from page 16)

make shoes, and the men needed shoes. Along with the "enlisted man's friend" in command at Camp Custer, Michigan was blessed with a war governor who takes a human interest in the enlisted man, and believes that red tape is more useful for ornamental purposes than practical accomplishments. Governor Sleeper "tipped it off" to General Parker that the state of Michigan had 20,000 pairs of shoes stored "somewhere" which could be made available upon, say three days' notice. And it was not long until the men at Camp Custer, and the upper peninsula has 1,000 of them, were proudly exhibiting their new "kicks."

When the compensation for wives of soldiers at Camp Custer was held up for months along with a portion of their soldier-husband's pay, General Parker kept the wires to Washington hot with requests for relief, and went so far as to ask permission to draw on the insurance funds to tide over the destitute women who had flocked to Battle Creek to remain near their husbands until they were summoned to go overseas. Whether General Parker's request was granted is not known, but it is known that the compensation and delayed pay were speeded-up. But before the pay finally arrived General Parker engineered some sort of plan that relieved the suffering among the "war widows."

On the moral side of the question General Parker said little but did much. The boys found themselves learning more about hygiene than they had ever thought existed. They were taught to be temperate in all things, to exercise self-control as a means of self-preservation and to maintain physical fitness to perform their du-

ties as men and soldiers. That was all. The result of this system is that Camp Custer has been freer from diseases emanating from pestilence outside the cantonment than any camp in the United States, there has been less drunkenness than in any other camp, and Camp Custer is acclaimed the healthiest camp in the country.

As to General Parker's ability and accomplishments in making soldiers in record time, there is no better evidence than the fact that nearly 3,000 Camp Custer men already have been picked for overseas duty, and the others are ready to go.

Now, after 42 years of faithful service in the United States Army, General James Parker, "the enlisted man's friend," who has done so much for the boys of Clover-Land, and lifted heavy burdens of worry from the minds and hearts of their parents by safeguarding the moral and physical welfare of their sons, must be retired because he is 64 years old.

On his 64th birthday when the general was expecting some sort of order, if only to "proceed to your home," he was asked:

"Where is your home, general?"

"Guess I will have to pick out one," he answered with a laugh. "I have been a citizen of the United States for 42 years with my home wherever my country ordered me to make it. It will be the first time since I left West Point I have had anything to say about where I should live.

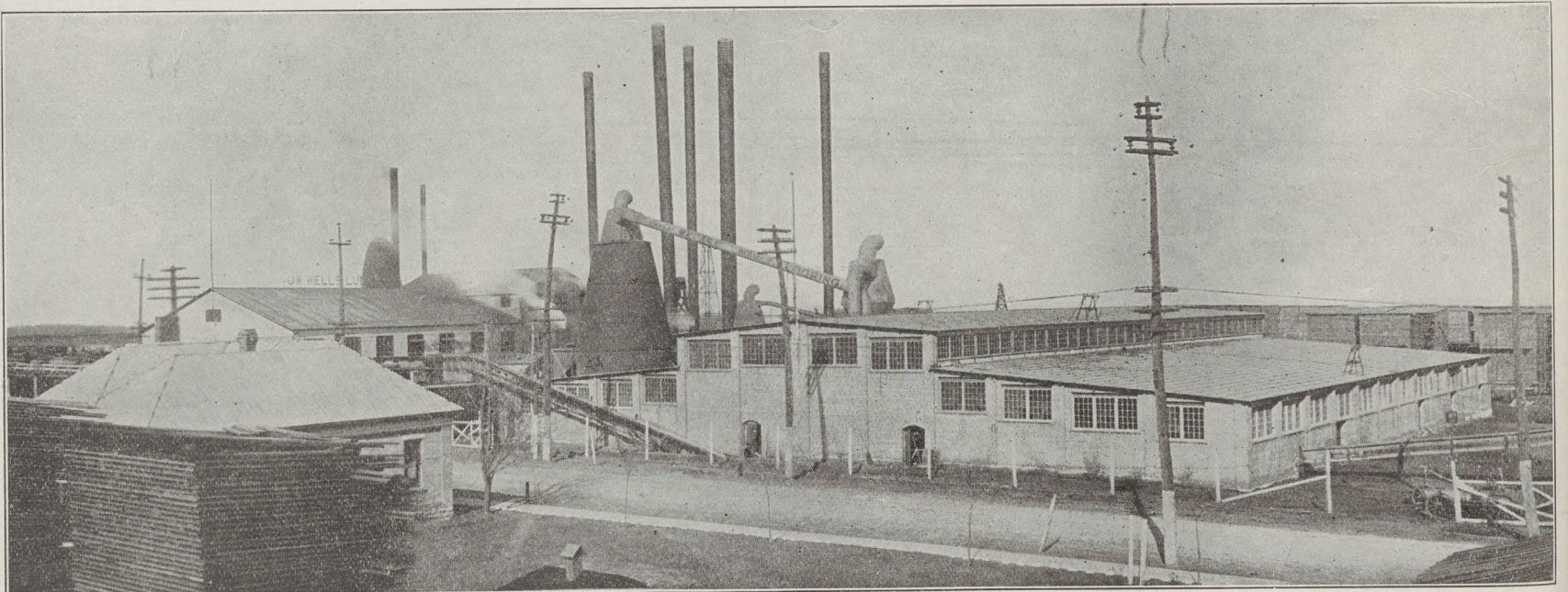
"If I get the order to go home, I shall obey it, as I have all my life. I shall wait there for a recall to the service which is bound to come.

"They need all the older officers, for 95 per cent of the officers in the army today have come in in the last two years.

"When the fighting gets hot they will need us older fellows to train the young men and to help win the battles of the world."

PATRONIZE CLOVER-LAND ADVERTISERS

The Greatest Hardwood Mill in the World



A daily output of 171,494 feet of lumber.

An annual output of 51,449,100 feet of lumber

MANUFACTURERS
OF THE FAMOUS



MAPLE FLOORING

No Order too Large.

No Order too Small.

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General
Agricultural Purposes

For Sale

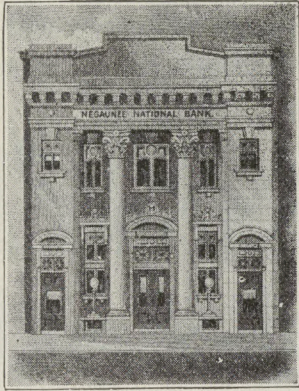
in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

The Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairy-
ing Country in the United States if
not in the World. It can care for
8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head
of cattle.

For Information Write

Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America
Marquette, Michigan

The Negaunee National Bank



Negaunee, Michigan

Designated United States Depository

OFFICERS:

- E. N. BRIETUNG, President.
- PHILIP LEVINE Vice President.
- C. MEILLEUR, Vice President.
- HERMAN C. WAGNER, Cashier.
- J. H. ANDERSON, Ass't Cashier.

men, returned 100 per cent subscriptions.

For the county each township was constituted a district, with a committee of two members from the county centre and three to five meetings were arranged and speakers explained the plan. These meetings were of great value in diminishing the labor of the drive. All not attending the meetings were solicited by visitation.

Returns Checked.

Returns were checked out to lists furnished by manufacturers and merchants, as well as the latest polling lists. A committee of fifty took a census of the wage and income producers of the city and the returns were also checked to this compilation. Committees reported in detail on refusals to subscribe, giving name, residence, statement of ability to give and quoting reason for refusal. Slackers and pro-Germans were identified and special committees called upon them. The efficacy of this feature was amply demonstrated. In all but extreme cases the special committees returned signed cards pledging "An-Hour-a-Week." Except in cases warranting exemption all final refusals were reported to the Federal Judiciary Department. One hundred per cent was the standard and every man—many women also—is registered either for or against the U. S. A. Many amusing incidents were recorded. One involving two pro-Germans and a socialist merits mention. A meeting of the men had been arranged by the management of one of the plants. The absence of these three men was noted by the superintendent. Presently a call for help came from the mouth of one of the kilns which had been undergoing repairs. Investigation discovered these men almost overcome by gases accumulating in the kiln where they had hidden when the power was shut off. Their allegiance to Kaiser Bill cost them their jobs and they have not since been reported on any other pay roll in the city. They were literally and figur-

atively smoked out.

No more drives with their consequent high costs; no more question of whose who in patriotism; no more uncertainty of the cost of war relief to the individual; no more "How?"

The "Clover-Land Boys' General"

(Continued from page 4.)

always obedient to orders, but having certain ideas of his own about meeting emergency demands and providing necessities for the men under him.

The men assembled at Camp Custer had been instructed before leaving their home to take as little clothing as possible along as the quartermaster department would look out for them. Winter came on and the men were without shoes, overcoats and sufficient clothing to keep them warm. A good warm sweater is about the best known garb to keep out the cold, but it is not classed as a regulation uniform. The Red Cross was busy knitting sweaters for the soldiers in France, and the rules of that organization precluded shipments to campments in the United States.

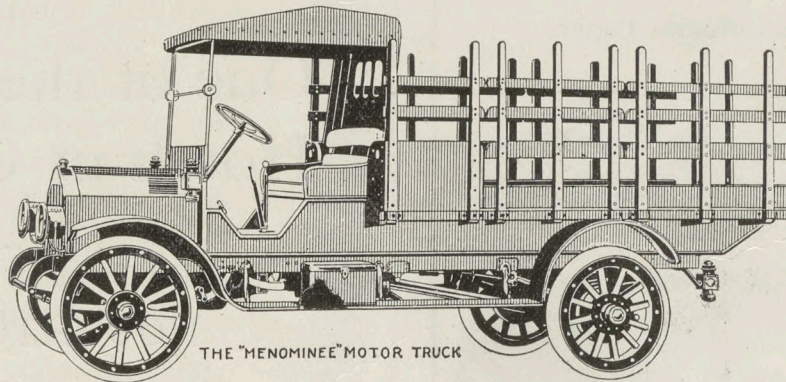
Camp Custer men had learned from "somewhere in camp" that there were no restrictions upon their wearing warm clothing sent by "the folks back home," and then General Parker allowed himself to be interviewed and said what a fine thing it would be if the good women of Michigan and Wisconsin would see to it that every man at Camp Custer was provided with a knitted sweater. The sweaters came and along with them, great quantities of knitted socks, scarfs, wristlets and other articles to ward off the cold, and there was no red tape or violation of army rules about the shipments.

While mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends could knit, they couldn't

(Concluded on page 18)

The Famous Menominee Motor Truck

Built
for
Service



Clover-Land
Agents
Wanted

$\frac{3}{4}$ Ton \$1,650

1 Ton \$1,885

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Ton \$2,190

2 Ton \$2,615

$3\frac{1}{2}$ Ton \$3,580

5 Ton \$4,540

The Menominee Motor Truck Company

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

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

First National Bank of Calumet
 Calumet, Michigan
 Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US

We are always pleased to serve you

Officers:
 John D. Cuddihy, President
 Edward Ulseth, Vice President
 Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier
 Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier
 Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier

The State Bank of Ewen
 Ewen, Michigan

Officers:
 L. Anderson, President
 J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice President
 E. J. Humphrey, Vice President
 A. M. Anderson, Cashier

Directors:
 L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.
 J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek
 E. J. Humphrey, Ewen
 J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing
 J. F. Foglesong, Ewen
 Nugent Dodds, Ewen
 A. M. Anderson, Ewen

First National Bank of Menominee
 Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.

Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers:
 G. A. Blesch, President
 John Henes, Vice President
 C. W. Gram, Cashier
 F. G. Wanek, Asst. Cashier

The Newberry State Bank
 Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
 Surplus, \$ 6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments. 3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

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

First National Bank of Bessemer
 Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$125,000.00

Oldest Bank in Gogebic County

First National Bank of Iron River
 Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
 Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Ellsworth S. Coe, President
 Wm. J. Richards, Vice President
 A. J. Pohland, Cashier

The Lumbermen's National Bank
 Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Clover-Land

Officers:
 Warren S. Carpenter, President
 Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie
 Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers:
 R. G. Ferguson, President
 Otto Fowle, Vice President
 Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.
 E. H. Mead, Vice President
 Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier

Escanaba National Bank
 Escanaba, Michigan

Assets over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Clover-Land.

First National Bank of Marquette
 Marquette, Michigan

Over Two Million Dollars of Resources

Officers:
 Louis G. Kaufman, President
 Edward S. Bice, Vice President
 Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier

Commercial Bank of Menominee
 Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of The People"

Invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.


First National Bank of St. Ignace
 St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County

Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention

Officers:
 O. W. Johnson, President
 E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice President and Cashier

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALGER COUNTY
 MUNISING-MICH



William G. Mather, President
 G. Sherman Collins, Vice President and Cashier
 John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier

Marquette National Bank
 Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
 United States Depository
 We invite correspondence

Officers:
 J. M. Longyear, President; D. W. Powell, Vice President; F. H. Begole, Vice President; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Assistant Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Assistant Cashier.

Directors:
 John M. Longyear, J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Fred H. Begole, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Brownson, Frank J. Jennison.

Houghton National Bank
 Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository

Capital - - - - - \$200,000
 Surplus - - - - - \$200,000
 Undivided Earnings \$240,000

Officers:
 J. H. Rice, President
 W. D. Calverley, Vice President
 A. N. Baudin, Cashier
 S. H. Frimodig, Asst. Cashier
 R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier

The Marquette County Savings Bank



Savings Bank Building

The "Big Four" Furniture Stores

March Special

This Handsome Kitchen Cabinet for
\$1.50 down, balance 50c per week

\$16.90

Take
Advantage
of this
Bargain
Offer



We
Will
Trust
You

\$16.90 is a low price for this splendid kitchen cabinet. It has an oak front, finished golden, height 5 feet 6 inches, width 3 feet 6 inches. Depth, top 12 inches, base 2 feet 2 inches. Cupboard has art glass doors. This cabinet can be furnished with nickeloid top and metal spice cans and racks at \$20.25.

Every day you are without a Kitchen Cabinet you're wasting hundreds of steps---a tremendous amount of energy---and many valuable hours which you could devote to rest, recreation and patriotic work.

USE THIS COUPON WHEN ORDERING

Don't Wait

Don't Delay

GATELY-WIGGINS CO.	
..... Mich.	March.....1918.
Gentlemen: I am enclosing herein \$..... as a first payment on the March Special Kitchen Cabinet as advertised in the Clover-Land Magazine. If I find this cabinet as advertised I will pay the balance at the rate of 50c per week.	
Name.....	Street and No.
City	State.....

Get This

Cabinet Now

Send this order to your nearest Gately-Wiggins Store.

GATELY-WIGGINS

CALUMET | HOUGHTON | ISHPEMING | IRON MOUNTAIN
325-SIXTH ST. | 161-SHELDON ST. | MAIN & PEARL STS. | FISHER BLOCK