

CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

APRIL 1918



Joseph Allie, a 100% American Boy of Houghton County, whose 1917 "Win the War" Garden made the largest profit in the entire State of Michigan.

NOTICE TO READERS:—When you have finished reading this magazine place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping—no address.

A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Help Send Clover-Land "Over the Top" with
100% Plus in Your Country's

3RD Liberty Loan

The great Spring Drive is on.

Somewhere in France the boys must go "Over the Top."

Uncle Sam has called us here at home to go "Over the Top" also—with the Third Liberty Loan.

Uncle Sam must have, at once, Billions of Dollars to take care of the boys "over there" who are fighting the big fight.

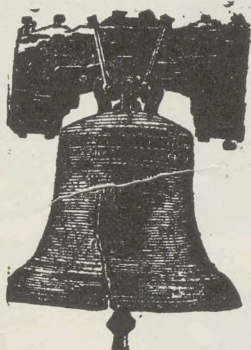
Every man, woman and child in this great nation of one hundred million souls must get into action.

We must back our soldier boys with our dollars.

The Army Depends on You

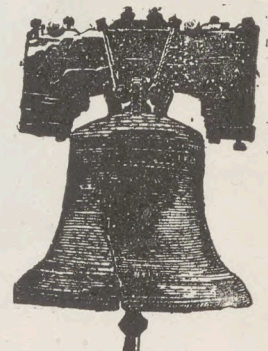
Uncle Sam is not asking for a gift—he is offering bonds on which he will pay interest every six months until redemption. When you buy Third Liberty Loan bonds, you receive a mortgage on all the property of all of the people of the richest nation in the world—the United States of America.

Our army is staking its life to make the world safe for you. Unless the men are properly equipped, their blood may be sacrificed to your selfishness. Every Third Liberty Loan Bond sold shortens the road to Berlin. You have a share in the Third Liberty Loan, no matter how many bonds you may have bought before.



Be a Leader "Over the Top"

Do not wait until someone asks you to buy. Go to your bank or post office today and subscribe in money as the soldiers subscribe in blood. We must go "Over the Top" with the Third Liberty Loan. Our commander has ordered "Charge!" Victory or defeat depends today on how you answer this call.



This Advertisement Paid for by John W. Wells of Menominee

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

The Home Magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

EDITED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE

Vol. VII No. 3

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\$1.00 A YEAR

The New Episcopal Bishop of Marquette Diocese

By the Rev. Wm. Poyseor of Crystal Falls

THE Rt. Rev. Robert L. Harris, D. D., the newly consecrated Bishop-coadjutor of the Diocese of Marquette, comes to Clover-Land fully conscious of the stupendous task that awaits him in his new work.

The many difficulties and problems that confront the church in this rigorous and arduous field have acted as a challenge to his Christian manhood, he has accepted the challenge full of faith and courage, believing that on the foundations so well laid by his predecessor, the Rt. Rev. Gershon Mott Williams, D. D., a constructive and enduring work can and will be accomplished. Bishop Harris has always kept abreast of the times on all subjects appertaining to the life of the church and also on those of a social, economic and industrial character. He is 100 per cent American, a strong and powerful advocate of universal military training, a firm believer in defending the rights of every American citizen on land or sea by a mailed fist so strong as to command the enduring respect of all foreign powers.

The Toledo Blade said of Bishop Harris, in its issue of February 7th:

"A man through and through, few members of the clergy have rendered more valiant service to their church and generation at the age of 44 than Dr. Robert L. Harris, newly consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Marquette.

"As head of the Ministers' Association of Cheyenne, Wyo., during a pastorate at St. Mark's, Cheyenne, Dr. Harris was, more than any other man, responsible for driving the then notorious Jack Hines, gambler and political boss, out of business and into a decent life.

"To escape a prison sentence Hines burned \$5,000 worth of mahogany fixtures from his joint on the public square of Cheyenne as an evidence of good faith. He is now a respected business man of Cheyenne. Throughout the long attack from his pulpit on Jack Hines' methods, Dr. Harris dined every day at the fashionable restaurant run by Hines and maintained a friendship with the proprietor which endures until this day. In the crusade he worked shoulder to shoulder with the leading Catholic priest of the diocese.

"In St. Paul's, Newport, Ky., his first pastorate, Dr. Harris instituted a program of philanthropic and institutional work which commanded the attention of Grace church, Avondale, Cincinnati, whither he was called in 1904.

Goes to the West.

"Here the activities of the church took on new life and it was only because of serious illness in his family that Dr. Harris was released for his



The Right Reverend Robert LeRoy Harris, D. D.,
Bishop Co-Adjutor of Marquette.

This distinguished Ohio clergyman was consecrated at Toledo on Feb. 7, 1918, and succeeds the beloved Bishop G. Mott Williams, in charge of the work of the Episcopal Church in Clover-Land.

work in the west which attained such conspicuous success at Cheyenne.

"When the present bishop came to St. Mark's in 1909, the parish was virtually bankrupt. Through his indefatigable efforts a debt of \$40,000 was lifted by one stroke on Easter

Sunday, 1912, since which time St. Mark's has occupied the position of prominence in the life of the city which it holds today.

Refused Bishopric Twice.

"Twice before offered a bishopric,

once as first bishop of Wyoming, and later as bishop coadjutor of Ohio, Dr. Harris declined both times in order to complete work then outlined in his parishes. He virtually was head of the Episcopal church in Wyoming during his rectorship in Cheyenne, being ranking officer in the diocese since no bishop resided in the state. He has been a trustee of Kenyon college, his alma mater for many years. He is the youngest man ever chosen for that office.

Tracing his ancestry back to Gen. Israel Putnam and other heroes of revolutionary days and coming of a long line of clergymen, the young man naturally turned aside from his study of the law to enter Bexley hall as a theological student.

Ordained in Toledo.

"His first parish was Calvary, Toledo. Later he was ordained to the priesthood in Trinity church in 1900. From his mother, Susan Shaw Harris, he inherits much of his adaptability to public life. His mother was one of the pioneer suffrage and temperance advocates of this country and served on the first board of charities and corrections ever established in Ohio. Her facile pen contributed largely to the current press and her ability to hold an audience made her in great demand as a public speaker. The family resided near Cleveland, O.

Dr. Harris was one of the founders and is a charter member of the Wyoming chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a life member of Cheyenne Lodge 606, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar. He is not a club man, being affiliated only with the Toledo Commerce club.

Sports Strenuous.

His love of hunting and all outdoor sports is well known. He has spent weeks in the west and of recent years in northern Michigan hunting big game with only an Indian guide for companion. Fishing, golf and tennis are also favorite diversions. He is equally at home on horseback or in the drawing rooms of the socially smart. He has lectured extensively.

Will Have Virtual Control.

In his new office as bishop coadjutor of Marquette, Bishop Harris will have virtually entire control of the diocese, Bishop Gershon Mott Williams having asked for relief from its arduous supervision because of ill health. Bishop Williams is at present sojourning in the east. Upon his death or resignation Bishop Harris will automatically succeed to the title of Bishop of Marquette. Marquette diocese occupies the northern peninsula of Michigan with Marquette as the See city. It covers 21,000 square miles and contains 65 parishes and missions.

CLOVER LAND

Sheep Raising Clover-Land's Greatest Opportunity

By Wesley A. Stanger of Iron Mountain

The following address on "More Sheep, More Wool, More Meat," was delivered by W. A. Strenger, of Milwaukee, before the Menominee Commercial club recently:

"Every man, woman and child in this country requires at least eight pound of wool per year and 75 pounds of meat. Each sheep raised in this part of the world produces about eight pounds of wool and lambs, when marketed, weight about 75 pounds, therefore it is essential that there be one sheep available all of the time for every member of the American Commonwealth.

"Today the U. S. has only about one sheep to every three or four people; to make it more concrete, the clothing manufacturers association says that there is just enough wool in sight to give each man in the country one suit of clothes in four years, while Forrest Crissey the well known author, says in the 'Country Gentleman,' that if we were to attempt to feed the United States on mutton, in order to do it we would have to reduce all of the sheep and lambs to mutton stew and then there would be about one helping apiece.

An Economic Price.

"The Upper Peninsula is about 2,000,000 sheep short today. With your excellent pastures and natural resources for the successful raising of sheep it is an economic crime that the million of cut-over hardwood lands are not used for sheep raising and it almost seems unpartiotic that the Upper Peninsula is not doing more than her share to supply this great national shortage of wool and sheep when everything is so well adapted to it, and when at the same time, aiding in producing this needed supply would make millions of dollars and build up a line of industries that would make the Upper Peninsula one of the most important manufacturing centers of the continent.

"In the western states sheep raising is at about the same stage that the lumbering business is here. It is fast becoming a thing of the past. The recent homestead laws have eliminated the grazing lands with the results that the sheep population has been decreasing and the sheep raisers who intend to stay in the business have to seek other locations. There is no section of the world like the Upper Peninsula and northern Wisconsin.

Four Sheep to Acre.

"George Mashek whom most of you know and who is Clover-Land's sheep authority says that his experience leads him to say that it is possible to raise from one to three sheep and lambs to the acre and that the carrying capacity of the land increases as the sheep feed on it year by year. Mr. Frank Hagenbarth, who was here to talk to you some time ago, says that he believes that it will support four sheep to the acre.

"The western lands will support one sheep to four acres so you see right there that this section is better fitted for sheep raising than the west. Here you have no dry seasons that scorch and wither the grass, here you have a climate and water supply that produces heavier and better wool, closer meat and of a better flavor.

Depleting Herds.

"The world faces a condition in the sheep and wool business that even the best informed are not able to really appreciate. We are depleting our herds here. There are no sheep in Austria and Germany there are less than half the normal population of sheep in Australia, the Balkan states have lost all of the sheep Turkey has done likewise Russia is entirely denuded and even the holy land has been

invaded and the flocks that have grazed upon the hills around the Holy City for two thousand years have all but disappeared.

"It is a patriotic duty for you people, facing this great crisis to put your shoulder to the wheel and push this sheep business for all you are worth.

Patriotic Duty.

"If there was no profit in it at all it would be a duty but it is an industry that will produce more profit in comparison with the investment than anything that is essented today. It offers an opportunity for all of us to do a patriotic duty and at the same time make money make it in good volume and honestly. Right now it is a business that is like the Ford business was a few years ago. When Ford started all he had was an engine and an idea. A lot of other men had the same thing. Ford went ahead and everyone who went with him made money. It is stated that the Dodge Brothers have made \$100,000,000 out of an investment of \$5,000 at the time Ford was starting. Of course, it would not be possible to do everything like that today because Ford has filled the field full and it would not be possible for some one else to start and duplicate his success. The same thing applies to the sheep business in this section of the United States. It is a new industry. The men who get into this business now while it is new will ride along on the top wave of success and come out rich in proportion to the investment they make.

Home Industries.

"Home owned and home managed industries means more to the home people. It means that an added interest is taken on account of the fact that it is a home proposition and being a home proposition is a much more sound economic and business proposition. Sheep ranches of necessity must be home owned; the industries that follow the production of sheep and wool can and should also be home owned and hme managed.

"The mvement for more sheep, more wool, more meat, means the regeneration of the Upper Peninsula. To be appreciated fully it must be studied,

and Uncle Sam has recently set out to study it, with the result that he tells us that we have been overlooking our greatest asset; he tells us that we have been side stepping a patriotic duty; he tells us that we have millions of dollars in potential business force right at our feet and we haven't seen it; he tells us that unless we get busy and take advantage of our natural resources that we will not only lose millions of dollars but that we will produce a wilderness and at the same time be guilty of nt perfirming a patritic duty that is quite as plain and quite as important as subscribing to the national loans and sending our boys to the front.

Within Reach of Market.

"Here we are within about eighteen hours of the biggest sheep market in the world. Here we are where nature has provided a superabundance of cheap power; good water ideal climate wonderful grazing and in fact everything necessary to make a paradise of what will be a wilderness unless we take steps to prevent it.

Now the wool is shipped from far away Montana to distant New England, then it is shipped back again in the form of manufactured goods. The lambs are shipped to Chicago on the hoof and back again as meat. In the journey the lambs lose from 10 to 22 paid on the products east and then back again west, and all of these contribute to the high cost of living.

Opportunity is Here.

In the Peninsula we are eighteen hours from Chicago. No loss in the weight of lambs on that journey. Here we have plenty of hypro-electric power and we can build our own woolen mills. Here we are right in the center of the business section of the United States and we can do everything they do in the west, plus everything they do in Chicago, plus everything they do in New England, do it better and cheaper, employ our own people, keep the money home, supply the world if necessary and all of the time get rich and happy doing it.

"The development of sheep raising in this section means the improvement of the lands for agricultural pursuits; it means clearing what is now waste; it means more dairy herds, more

creameries, more cheese plants; it means yarn and woolen mills, knitting mills and factories for the manufacture of woolen goods, fur coats, fur caps and sheepskin clothing. It means that the whirring of the wheels in the saw mills will be succeeded by the purring of the loom, it means that the sound of the saw and axe will be succeeded by the bleating of lambs and the lowing of the cattle; it means the regeneration of this whole country, and we are awakening to it.

Big Movement of Day.

"The movement for "More Sheep, More Wool, More Meat," has the endorsement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, the Wisconsin Advancement Association, the Ives Stock Commission of the National Council of Defense, and there is no movement in the history of the country that has been so heartily endorsed on every hand as this movement. It is the big movement of today. If it were not for the war, it would be occupying the space in the daily newspapers that the war news holds now. The war has helped us wake up to it, although the necessity existed long before the war and will last long after it is over.

"This movement is the most important general movement in the country today, and the wonderful thing about it all is that it centers around the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and northern Wisconsin. Right here at home. We are right in the midst of it.

Gives Three Sons to U. S.

Notwithstanding the fact that she was born in Germany, Mrs. John Suchorsky, 3120 Broadway, Menominee, is more than pleased that three of her five sons are now in the service of the United States, the other two being married and unable to go on account of dependents. Mrs. Suchorsky was born of Polish parentage in the German empire. She left the country to come to America because, she, like many other Germans, knew of the opportunities in America, and was ready to sever any affiliations with the land of her birth in order to share the freedom of thought, religion and speech which is guaranteed to every American. She carried no love for Germany to this country, when she passed the giant statue of Liberty in New York harbor. She settled down to live a life of happiness here, and every one of her five sons were bred to hold the highest respect for American democracy. Frank Suchorsky, aged nineteen years, enlisted a year ago with the coast artillery. While only a lad of eighteen at the time of his enlistment, he believed in being prepared and will have a whole year's experience when he will be called for duty. When he entered the service he was assigned to the training camp at West Point. Later he was stationed at Fort Wayne, Columbus and Fort Seevering Georgia. Mrs. Suchorsky received a letter from him last week, telling her that he had received another transfer and is now stationed at Fort Tremont S. C. David Suchorsky, aged twenty one years, now wears the blue sailor suit of Uncle Sam's navy. He enlisted some time ago, and was stationed at Great Lakes. Last week he was transferred to Philadelphia. The trip from Great Lakes took two days and two nights. More than 1,000 sailors were on the troop train. John Suchorsky, aged eighteen years, is the youngest son, and recently went to Detroit where he enlisted in the aviation corps. He is now stationed at one of the training camps.



Miss Bernice Blom (right) and Miss Hazel Crane, are two Menominee patriotic young women who have worked unceasingly for the Red Cross and the Army Y. They made a comfortable amount by serving as bell "boys" at the Hotel Menominee. Miss Blom and Miss Margaret Trudell of Menominee, have applied for enlistment as Yeomen in the United States Navy.

CLOVER LAND

Copper Country Boys and Girls Go "Over the Top"

By Leo M. Geismar of Houghton

THE largest garden consisted of one acre and 137 square feet and was raised by Joseph Allie of the Jay Hubbell School in East Houghton, whose club had the largest membership and secured first prize at the Copper Country Fair. His profit of \$108.30 was the largest in the state and would have entitled him to the state championship had it not been for his written report whose judging lowered his standing and caused Joseph to come out second best among the Garden Club members of Michigan. Joseph's object is revealed in the introductory remarks of his report when he states: "I joined the Garden Club to help my country so that the United States would have enough food for the soldiers in France." He spent his vacation working for a farmer who offered him \$15 a month and a piece of land for a garden. What the piece of land was is described by Joseph when he states: "I had to clear the brush off of it first, then I took the team and pulled the stumps. Then I plowed it up and got it ready for planting."



Joseph Allie in His "First Prize" Garden

VARIOUS community efforts towards food production may be traced to the "back-to-the-land" agitation of a few years ago. Among these the school garden movement was one of the most notable. It was spectacular rather than successful, for it assumed that the individual would value collective results more highly than personal achievement.

The Home Garden Club movement has been more successful for it assumes that the welfare of the community depends upon the greatest number of successful individuals. As in the School Garden movement, the club spirit is taught and upheld, but by doing his work at home the individual has placed upon himself the personal responsibility upon which the success of his club depends. It also serves as an educational medium, for the individual is required to keep an account of his work, ascertain the financial results thereof and relate his experiences therefrom in the shape of a written story.

Home Garden Club work was carried on in 1917 in parts of Houghton County under the auspices of the Houghton County Farm Bureau and in co-operation with the Women's Civic Leagues of Houghton, Hancock and Lake Linden, the Boards of Education of the City of Hancock and of Portage and Schoolcraft Townships and the Copper Country Fair Association.

Although started late in the spring, its success was far greater than anticipated and its main results were due to an awakened community spirit which prompted young and old to heed the then recent appeal for greater food production.

The following are a few of its outstanding features: Twenty clubs were organized in as many schools and out of 375 boys and girls who planted gardens, 346 completed the work, and the cost of carrying on the work was \$662.40, leaving a balance of \$1,678.65. The total value of the vegetables raised was \$2,341.05.

Of the vegetables raised, \$213.41 worth were sold and the balance used in the homes, partly during the growing season and partly canned or stor-

ed for winter use.

There was an attendance of 600 at three canning demonstrations and in addition to this the local leaders conducted three canning classes, during which 102 boys and girls gave the cold pack method of canning a trial, those reporting showing that 358 quarts of vegetables were canned for winter use.

The success of the work was largely due to efficient supervision of the gardens, A. G. Kettunen, the garden supervisor, having made 993 personal visits to the gardens and the local leaders about 800.

Of 191 who filed written reports, 180 express a desire to have a garden this year and have it on a larger scale. The largest garden consisted of one acre and 137 square feet and was raised by Joseph Allie of the Jay Hubbell School in East Houghton, whose club had the largest membership and secured first prize at the Copper Country Fair. His profit of \$108.30 was the largest in the state and would have entitled him to the state championship had it not been for his written report whose judging lowered his standing and caused Joseph to come out second best among the Garden club members of Michigan. Joseph's object is revealed in the introductory remarks of his report when he states: "I joined the Garden club to help my country so that the United States would have enough food for the soldiers in France." He spent his vacation working for a farmer who offered him \$15 a month and a piece of land for a garden. What the piece of land was is described by Joseph when he states: "I had to clear the brush off of it first, then I took the team and pulled the stumps. Then I plowed it up and got it ready for planting." All of which shows that Joseph is made up of the right kind of stuff even though he may never become a great story writer.

Had a prize for intensive gardening

been offered, the state championship would have been awarded to Andrew Mathews of Hancock who earned \$92.75 from a small plot of well fertilized ground which contained 521 square feet. This is at the rate of over \$7,000 an acre and was rendered possible by raising a high grade of head lettuce which Andrew sold at 60 cents a dozen as fast as he could raise it. He states in his report: "I expect to have a better garden next year," and it will be interesting to find out how he will manage to gratify his ambition.

That local leadership contributed to the success of the work is found in the report of Myrtle Connors who states that one day Mrs. Harkness came to see her garden, found it in fair condition and advised her to thin and transplant the lettuce. "That is something I did not know," writes Myrtle, "and I found it to be a great deal better." At another time Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Goodell came to see her garden and Myrtle states that Mrs. Monroe said: "Your garden would be very nice if you would pull out the weeds." "I felt quite ashamed," continued Myrtle, "and as soon as the ladies turned away I stepped into the garden and started to work. I went into my garden every second day after that."

Earning a profit of \$16.46 from a small garden was evidently recreation for Viola Savels who states in her report that among other work which she did was washing dishes, sweeping and scrubbing the floor, cleaning the store, washing windows, dusting and polishing, minding the baby, keeping the garden and lawn clean and the flowers in good order, shaking the carpets, cleaning beds and washing and ironing the clothes. Still Viola is not satisfied for she states: "Yes, I am going to have a garden next summer and the whole yard if possible."

Perseverance is exemplified in the report of Margaret Bretz who managed to secure a profit of \$5.60 from only 64 square feet of ground and in spite of the fact that a cow jumped over the fence, came into the garden five times and ate off the turnips, carrots and radishes. Instead of lodging a complaint, Margaret states that she secured some help and put a yoke around the neck of the cow so she would not jump the fence. After that we did not have any trouble."

Equally undaunted was Ruth Goodreau whose profit of \$4.80 was obtained from 300 square feet of ground, although she woke up one morning when three cows were eating the cabbage and made the garden "a mess of ruin." "Although I had great misfortune with my garden," writes Ruth, "I learned a great many things and think it a good plan to have a garden club and have every child do his or her share for their country."

Ambition to succeed is shown in the report of Robert Boesler who earned a profit of \$13.20 from a little lot of 100 square feet of rocky ground. "I went to work and dug out all the big rocks," writes Robert, "and then I spaded and picked out all the small rocks, but I could not get them all out, but I hope to do better next time."

Marion Richards did even better than this, for in reporting a profit of \$13.85 she states that she "took a large stone strainer, strained all the big rocks and carried five bushel baskets full of rock out of my garden. All these rocks came from a little piece of ground six by 12 feet."

Equal perseverance is shown by Pearl Blunt who shows that her profit of \$3.13 was obtained from a little plot of 66 square feet and who writes: "I had a double share of trouble with my beans. I planted them three times and the third time they grew very well." Why Pearl did the work is shown in her introductory remarks: "I joined the garden club because the more that we can grow in the home garden, the more the government will have with which to feed our boys at the front."

Promise of useful citizenship is revealed in Emil Mattson's make-up when he states that he liked to have the birds come into his garden and he built a bird house into which he put some worms to feed the birds. He further states: "If I did not work in the garden I fed the calves and chickens, hauled wood, chopped it and brought it in and then I would read books."

The best reward from well performed work is illustrated by Ruth MacDonald when she wrote: "It gives a person such a proud feeling when in the fall, as now, after all your work is over, to see the things you yourself have raised, helping the country as well as the home."

From trying to get out of doing the work to becoming one of the most efficient workers, earning a profit of \$38.50 and acting as president of his club, is related by Myron Vivian who states that when there was talk of organizing a Garden club he tried to make up some excuse to get out but felt that he was a coward, when he saw the rest of the lads going up to the assembly room. "In doing so," he states, "I have gained much for my own good, and the same for my boys, a lively bunch of which I am president. Although I have worked hard in my garden this year, I have not made as good as I might, but I will not give up, I will try again next

(Continued on page 15)

CLOVER LAND

Some Interesting Clover-Land "Shoe Strings"

By Thomas Conlin of Crystal Falls

(This is the second of a series of mining articles by Mr. Conlin.)

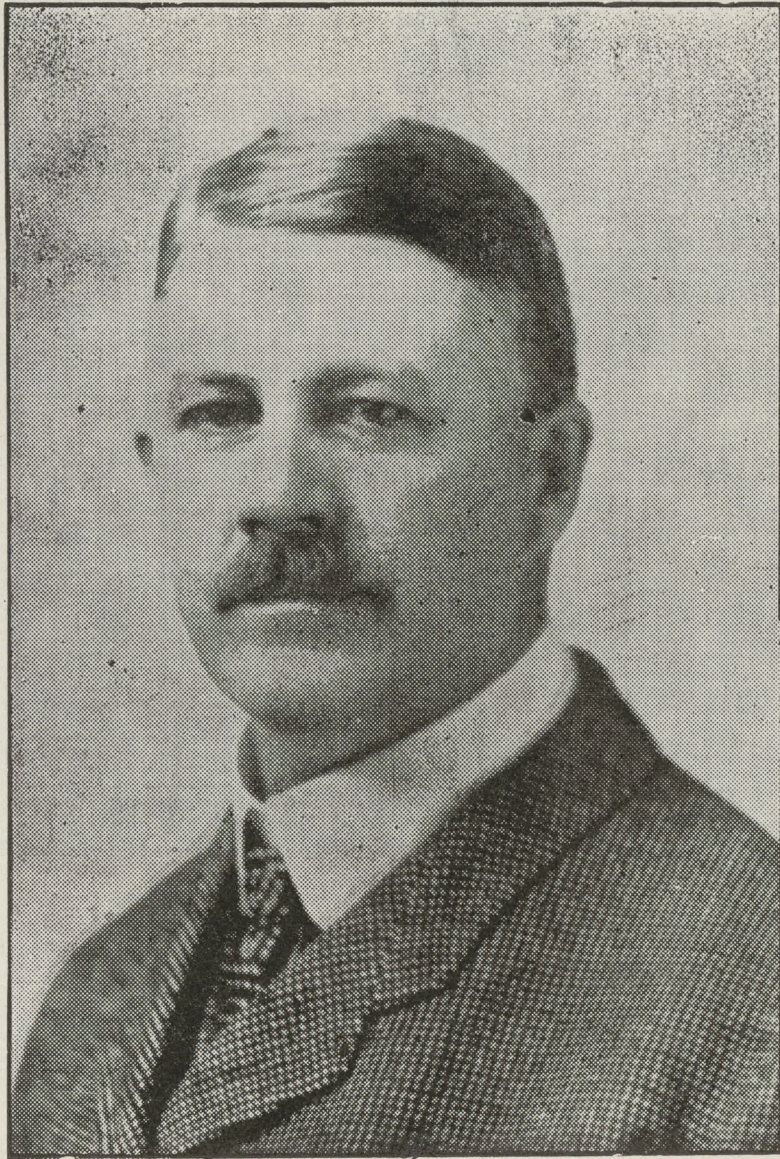
ONE of the biggest and most advanced undertakings of Ferdinand Schlesinger during his mine owning days on the Menominee range was the stripping off of the surface overburden from the big body of low grade ore at the Claire (now Bristol) mine in the Crystal Falls mining district. It was a real big operation in its day but the enormous extent of the stripping operations on the Mesaba range in recent years have dwarfed the Schlesinger undertaking into insignificance.

However, mining methods in the Lake Superior region have advanced with leaps and bounds since the days, almost 30 years ago, when Schlesinger's undertaking was the talk of the mining men of the country. The Mesaba range was discovered the year following the completion of the stripping operations at the Claire and it is not improbable that John T. Jones, who first suggested "steam shovel methods" on the new range, got his cue from what he saw done at Schlesinger's big pit. The Claire stripping was the forerunner of those big Mesaba undertakings and piloted the way to a practical application of the method which enabled Mesaba range mine owners to win the ore from their properties with such a speed and at such extremely low mining costs as to place the United States in the front of the iron producing nations of the world.

The Claire mine embraced the west end of a big deposit of low grade ore which lay in an east and west trough forming the valley of Briar Hill creek, the outlet of the Fortune chain of lakes. Developments within the last five years show that this valley is traversed along its entire course with an ore formation in which the Fortune Lake mines of the Oglebay-Norton interests are now being developed and also the new Revenna deposit of the M. A. Hanna interests have been shown up. It is as fertile a field for exploration as lies in the upper peninsula and many more deposits will be shown to exist in this territory when the explorers get real busy seeking them.

The ore body, of which the Claire mine was a part, seems to be the master deposit of the section. It is a very large one and is crossed about in its center by the north-and-south property line. The east end of the property was known then and is still known as the Youngstown mine. It is the property of the steel corporation and was in itself a "shoestring" of no small size. In 1895 I was offered the fee to the Youngstown mine by its owners, the executors of the Nelson estate, for \$7,000 and for good measure they offered to throw in several detached forties of well located mineral land. Mr. Foote of the Illinois Steel company bought this property, soon afterwards paying, we understand, the same price at which it was offered to me. Just what the property went into the steel corporation at would make interesting reading, but suffice it to say that it stands today on the tax roll at a valuation of \$236,000.00, this value having been fixed by the state tax commission. It has not been operated since the Youngstown Iron company surrendered it in 1892 and constitutes one of the valuable reserves of the steel corporation.

The Claire mine was secured from the fee owners, the Pfister Land Co. of Milwaukee, after the Youngstown Steel and Iron Co. had relinquished it. The property had been opened along the length of the deposit by three shafts for a distance of about 1000 feet. The east end of the mine—that



Hon. Otto C. Davidson of Iron Mountain, one of Clover-Land's really big men of affairs.

adjoining the Youngstown—was the big end and it was to this part of the mine that Mr. Schlesinger turned his attention when he secured the property. The ore there lay at a depth of about 25 feet from surface and measured about 350 feet in length by 200 feet in width. He conceived the idea of stripping away the dirt that lay upon the ore deposit and then mining the ore by milling it down raises run up from below, a method that has become very popular in the years that elapsed since that time.

The Claire was not the first open pit mine in the peninsula. There were many of such scattered over the several ranges but they all differed

from the Claire in that their pits were dug in following ore that outcropped and which was subsequently mined by the primitive open pit method of the day. Schlesinger's undertaking was the first one where the entire ore body lay at a depth below the surface and in which the milling method was to be the one followed in winning the ore. From this humble beginning at the Claire, stripping operations have increased in depth until now overburden to the depth of over 100 feet is carted away and mining costs show that it pays to strip ten feet of surface for every single foot in thickness of ore that lies beneath. Pits from 100 to 200 feet in depth have been dug

on the Mesaba range where immense bodies of iron ore have been uncovered and either shoveled directly into the ore cars by means of monster steam shovels or milled down to the chutes below and hoisted up through shafts.

The work of stripping off the dirt at the Claire was done by means of teams and wheel scrapers, a crude method when compared with that in vogue today when monster steam shovels dip up and load the dirt into large dump cars that are hauled by standard or dinkey engines to the great waste banks near by.

Very little ore was shipped from this mine by Schlesinger after he stripped it. A small output was made in 1892 and in 1893 the great panic came on that forced Mr. Schlesinger to the wall so that the Claire mine again became an orphan and a sorry one at that, for the grade of the ore was so low that well informed mining men of the day thought the property would never be opened up again—at least not for many, many years. Illustrating the opinion which mining men and the people in general had of this property during the years immediately following the panic of 1893, I might cite an incident that came within my personal knowledge. Along about the year 1897, the board of education of the school district of Crystal Falls found it necessary to build a new building to care for the overflow from the central school. A site was selected in that part of the village of Crystal Falls adjacent to the Claire mine. I tried to prevail upon the board of education to plan the building in such a way that it could be easily added to, giving as my reasons that in time such an addition would be necessary in order to care for the children of employes at the Claire mine. I drew a laugh from the board members and was told that never in my day would I again witness mining operations at the Claire. I have been observing operations there for twenty years and have lived to see the folly of the board in not listening to my advice for the school building that was erected soon became inadequate.

About the time of the panic of 1893 the Commonwealth mines of the Oglebay-Norton interests at Commonwealth, Wis., showed signs of petering out. Oglebay, Norton & Co. were originally Cleveland bankers, who, through the ramifications of their banking business became interested in the iron ore business as sales agents, boat owners and mine operators in the Lake Superior country, much in the same manner that other Cleveland interests became interested in the same business as described in my first article of this series.

They were financially strong and had an excellent business reputation in their home city. They brought an atmosphere of stability to their operations on the Menominee range and stood out in bold relief as an example of solid business and finance when contrasted with the major portion of the wildcat Adventurer with which the Lake Superior country was afflicted in its early days. Their iron ore business was under the management of L. B. Miller who had advanced from an obscure office boy to a membership in the firm. Mr. Miller is still the guiding spirit of this firm in its iron mining operations which have expanded to enormous proportions.

In their first venture at Commonwealth they had become interested through one of the firm members in-



The famous Bristol Mine at Crystal Falls.

(Continued on page 14)

CLOVER LAND

Charter Member "Copper Country Hustlers' Club"

JAMES R. DEE is the largest individual real estate owner in Houghton. The county seat of Houghton county is not a metropolis in area or population, but it gives the impression of size to the stranger by reason of the imposing buildings in the center of its business district. James R. Dee's value to the community may be seen in the fact that of these buildings he owns the Gazette-Post Office building, the Shel-

den-Dee building, Board of Trade building, Telegraph building and Dee Hotel building, all of which can be seen in the first glance of the visitor. Mr. Dee is a self-made man. He has amassed large means in Houghton and has not hesitated to invest it heavily there.

he began investing in Houghton real estate and he built successively the buildings now owned by him. An enterprise for which he was largely responsible is the Amphidrome company of which he is president. The Amphidrome was built because Mr. Dee and other men of his rank in Houghton are lovers of clean sport. Hockey had been introduced in the district some 17 years ago by Dr. J. L. Gibson and it appealed to

much his home as Houghton. He is an ardent golfer, maintains a house-boat in the summer near his beautiful country home, Belle Vista, east of Houghton, and is a member of the Houghton, Onigaming, Miscowaubik and Portage Lake Golf clubs

Politically he is a republican but he has never taken an active interest in party politics. He served for a number of years as a member of the Houghton council, but members of that body are elected with party lines forgotten.

Fought to His Way to the Top

TO Cleophus Meilleur of Negaunee belongs the distinction of being one of the foreful men in banking circles in the Upper Peninsula. His record, both in Negaunee and Ontonagon, where he was engaged prior to his locating in Negaunee, stands out as one of which he may well be proud.

To sum his career up in one sentence: "He did it in a small town."

Moreover, this sentence exactly expresses the spirit and the life of the man, because Mr. Meilleur's career is a genuinely interesting record of initiative and accomplishment in small fields and shows what can be done by a man on the alert for opportunities, willing to try and strong enough to succeed, no matter how small the field.

After an early business career in Ishpeming, Mr. Meilleur went to Ontonagon, not quite 30 years ago. He waited there to establish an acquaintance, and in 1894 opened the town's first bank, a private one, on a capital of \$5,000. Two years later the town burned out, but Mr. Meilleur threw up a board shack, and began to pay his depositors to help them rebuild. In 1899 he had the bank chartered by the state and in 1903, as a national bank, the product of nine years of steady upbuilding.

When he started the first bank in Ontonagon, Mr. Meilleur named it the "Ontonagon Bank of C. Meilleur." Later it was known as the State bank, and when it was organized as a national bank in 1903 it became the First National Bank of Ontonagon.

He was president of the bank when he left Ontonagon and remained in this capacity for nearly two years after going to Negaunee. Andrew Hakter succeeded him as president of the bank in 1911, and B. F. Braze, who held a position with the Greenland bank, was named cashier, and took over the active management of the institution when Mr. Meilleur disposed of all his interest in the bank.

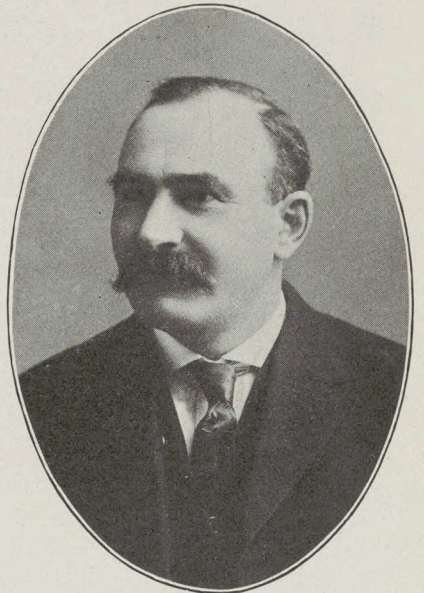
When the First National Bank of Ontonagon was firmly established,

Mr. Meilleur felt that he wanted an even broader opportunity in the banking business and he went to Negaunee to try the organization of a national bank there.

Again, he "did it."

After seven years of existence, the Negaunee National bank has resources of nearly one million dollars.

He is also the head of the Negaunee National Insurance agency, and has



C. Meilleur of Negaunee

made a remarkable record in this connection.

These two sterling accomplishments in the fields of banking and insurance should be regarded as ample fruits of any man's life in his two towns. But Mr. Meilleur has done more than that as he is now treasurer-general of L'Union Canadienne Française et Catholique, a fraternal society operating in Michigan and Minnesota, with 55 branches.

Mr. Meilleur is to the last word, a man who has made good.



James R. Dee, a worker for Houghton

den-Dee building, Board of Trade building, Telegraph building and Dee Hotel building, all of which can be seen in the first glance of the visitor. Mr. Dee is a self-made man. He has amassed large means in Houghton and has not hesitated to invest it heavily there.

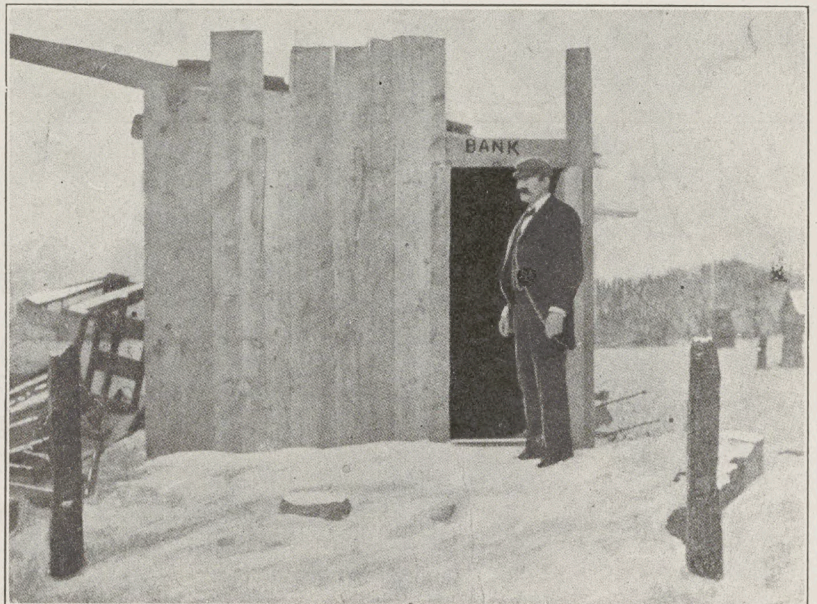
Born at the old Cliff Mine location in Keweenaw county, the cradle of the Copper Country it may almost be said, Mr. Dee spent his boyhood there. His father, William Dee, was a pioneer miner. His first employment was in the telegraph office in Houghton and he served 12 years as an operator, later becoming the manager for the Western Union in Houghton.

One of the first to recognize the possibilities of the then struggling telephone business, Mr. Dee introduced the telephone to Houghton county more than 30 years ago, and this also was its introduction to the upper peninsula. He continued as upper peninsula superintendent for the Michigan State Telephone company for 25 years. In the meantime

the people of the Copper Country as no other sport had done. Mr. Dee proposed that the game be given an adequate home and he organized a company to build a hockey rink on a par with the big ice rinks of Canada, the home of the game. The Amphidrome resulted. The building has since become the home of the Copper Country Fair, the Houghton national guard company, now on its way to France, and of other enterprises. Some of the greatest hockey known to the history of the sport has been played in the Amphidrome.

Mr. Dee organized the Douglass House company, which built for John C. Mann the Copper Country's leading hotel. He organized the Peninsula Electric Light & Power company. In addition he is president of the Citizen's National bank.

While actively engaged in the management of his affairs, which center in the James R. Dee Real Estate company, Mr. Dee finds time to enjoy life to rather a greater extent than most business men. Boston is almost as



Mr. Meilleur's temporary bank forty-eight hours after the fire of Aug. 25, 1896.

CLOVER LAND

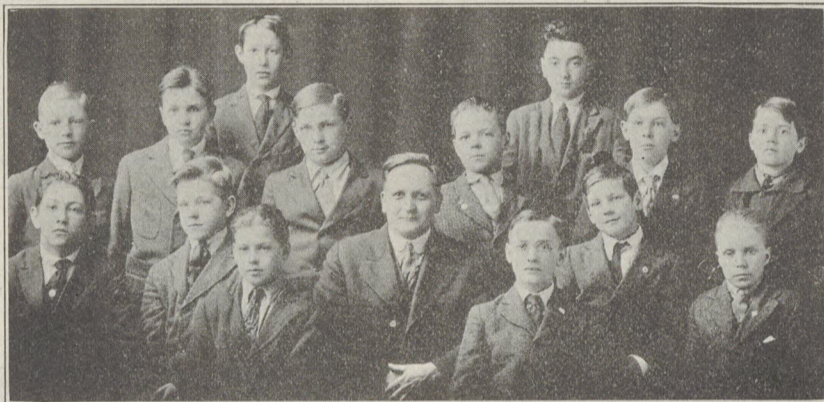
Menominee M. E. Boys Working for the U. S. A.

By Robert G. Murphy, Jr.

TO aid in solving the food problem, thereby helping to win the war, and to promote a business deal for next winter, the "U. S. Club" has been organized from the members of the boys' class of the Methodist

share, so when the Sammies go "over the top" in France, the U. S. class of Menominee will be with them, in spirit if not in reality.

The club has a president, secretary and treasurer and the "farm" will be



Thomas Bagley and his Boy Patriots

church of Menominee, and has a membership of 20. The class is in charge of Thomas Bagley, who will oversee the work of the boys, and aid them in every possible way.

The boys have organized, and will procure a small tract of land, probably one which will aggregate between four and five acres, and will raise food, needed by the Allies. Ninety per cent of the money realized from the sales of the food raised will be divided among the boys, the remaining 10 per cent to be laid aside to promote some special Sunday school work which the boys have in mind for next winter.

While the boys are enthusiastic over the prospect of being able to earn enough to promote the deal for the Sunday school class, the most important reason for the organization of this club is that the boys will do "their bit" for the country's cause.

Every one of the youngsters is a "young huskie," and is willing to grasp the hoe, plow, or any other farm implement that may be useful in making their garden spot the best in Clover-Land. They wish to do their

run in accordance to the most modern of ideas, on the book system as well as the field. The boys have a secret with regard to what the "U. S." stands for in their name, but have stated it is a synonym for Progress, and that the class is "All American."

Mr. Bagley will personally oversee the work of the boys, and will be the caretaker for the property, in seeing that it is handled in the best way possible.

The members of the class who are in the photo are: John Gjelstein, Paul Silvernale, William Belongy, Howard Wilmer, Clayton Wilson, Harry Gjelstein, Grant Temple, Karl Woessner, Clarence Kurth, Roland Lemack, Lawrence Ericson, Axel Christopherson, Wesley Ladurn and Willard Ladurn.

Those who are in the class, but who were unable to be present when the photograph was taken, are: Leroy Bushek, Terrance Bushek, Robert Cairns, Clare Arnold, William Anderson and Andrew Williams.

Offers of land to use for this purpose will be appreciated by Mr. Bagley, on behalf of his boys.

"Lumberjacks" Go Into Service

Editor Clover-Land: Enclosed you will find a picture of the last Menominee bunch who left for the Forestry Division. This picture was tak-

en in front of our barracks where we were all together. But now we are all assigned to different squadrons. Top row from left to right: Edwin Birch,



The "Lumberjack" Squad is a husky bunch

Victor Johnson, Edward Steberl, Henry Hood, Emil Gobert, William Potter, Andrew Jerue, Louis Kickbush, Albert List, Frank Bauer.

Bottom row left to right: Chester Phillips, James Watson, Chester Schulz, Harry Toberg, Samuel Watson and Harold Meyers. Some of the men have left for different places already and before the week is out more will go. Those who remain will receive training. I might say for the boys that they are all happy and very much at home.

(We all enjoyed our trip, especially through the Rockies. We have had very few nice days as it is raining or

a heavy mist right along. But the rainy season will soon be over, and it will be a delight to all. I expect to be here at least three months because I am in the signal corps of the aviation. There is lots of hard work ahead of us before our squadron will be able to go across. We don't mind it because we are well taken care of. We enjoy the benefits of Y. M. C. A. movies, and lectures. Always something doing for the benefit of a soldier. Yours for success.

—James Watson,

444 Aero Squadron, Vancouver Barracks S. S. C., Vancouver, Wash.

Three Talented Clover-Land Girls

By Chas. B. Wheeler of Foster City

AMONG the famous young musicians of Clover-Land are the Buschard sisters, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buschard of Foster City. The trio of sisters, which comprise an orchestra, rapidly gaining fame and admirers in Clover-Land is made up of the Misses Albena, Clara and Laura Buschard.

Miss Laura Buschard, the youngest of the trio plays the sweetest of musical instruments, the violin. Her rapid success in mastering this instrument indicates that she has a great future before her.

The Buschard Sisters' orchestra is gaining many friends in Clover-Land, this being evidenced by the large



Miss Albena Buschard is the eldest of the trio, and is a pianist, and also plays the pipe organ. She has been studying music for a number of years, and has appeared before large audiences both at Foster City and other centers in Clover-Land, winning a great deal of admiration.

Miss Clara Buschard plays an important part in the orchestra, being a finished musician on the cello. She is possessed of a rare musical talent.

number of engagements for which they have rendered music. Nearly every important event in Foster City and vicinity is featured with music by the sisters.

The young ladies are popular in Foster City society, and they have the charming personalities and charming manners which have brought them and Foster City the most flattering notices both from the press and people of Upper Michigan.

U. P. Development Bureau's Western Office

A WESTERN office with a "live wire" in charge is the latest move of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau in its attempt to interest grazers in the opportunities Clover-Land offers for their activities.

During the recent livestock conventions at Salt Lake City at which the upper peninsula of Michigan had ten representatives, established conspicuous headquarters, gave a motion picture show and had speakers on the big programs, it was evident that the grazers were willing to consider other than western fields for grazing. An immense shortage of summer grazing as well as winter food has compelled the westerners to look elsewhere and as a result, Clover-Land got a great amount of interest.

A large number of grazers promised to come to Clover-Land during the summer and look over the country, saying that if it was "half as good as

Wool Growers' association said," they would remain here. Hagenbarth has looked over Clover-Land and pronounced it the best grazing country in the world.

In order to follow up the prospect and spread the propaganda, the bureau has established headquarters at 405 Continental National Bank building, Salt Lake City, with Charles H. Hutcheson as western manager. He will visit the ranchers and remain in the west until his work is accomplished.

Clover-Land delegates returning from the west have the highest praise for the treatment given them by the westerners. "They realized that we were not trying to steal their industry but to care for the overflow, and opened their arms to us," said Secretary Rowell of the development bureau. "We are much encouraged by the work in the west and look forward to some real results."

CLOVER LAND

Marquette, a Poem by E. M. Martinson

CANTO I.

This is no town of great renown
On history's storied page,
It is too young yet to have strung
The priceless pearls of age.

No marks of war its visage mar,
No birth of famous men,
No movement vast out of the past,
Glow here from poet's pen.

No ruins rare beyond compare,
From mortal hand are left,
But God's own hand carved out this land
And we are not bereft.

The blood of youth, the strength of truth,
The will to pioneer,
To open mines, rear holy shrines,
Build empire—all is here!

We cannot boast a glittering host
Of names that fill the earth,
But we disclose many of those
Who to God's works add worth.

Because we toil and turn the soil,
And fell the forest trees,
Nations are fed, guns, ships are sped
To lands beyond the seas.

Our sons we send to make an end
Of tyranny and hate;
And while we brace the human race
We rear a fairer state.

And so our town must gain renown
For principles more grand
Than those which blaze the trail of praise
Through any other land.

No baron bold or prince of old
Deliverer can be;
From Freedom's Land we raise the hand
That frees humanity.

All human good and brotherhood
Must universal be;
And on the sod stand sons of God—
Earth's new "nobility"!

Like One we see on Calvary
Opposed to self and strife,
Our all we give that men may live
The more abundant life,

Strong Son of God whose chastening rod
Of suffering we adore,
We dedicate our strength and state
To what Thow didst die for!

Of course it's known our town alone
Cannot atone for sin,
But we do bear more than our share,
Our brothers' rights to win.

CANTO II.

The artists' goal to limn the soul
And paint the atmosphere,
Is more than I can even try
To imitate just here.

For you must live midst scenes that give
Strong home-thrills to your heart,
To understand this Great Lake's land,
And Marquette's classic art.

One may dismiss soft euphrasies
Of praise, when the whole soul
With rapture fills until it spills
A glory o'er the whole.

For moor and fen, woodland and glen,
Bright sapphire sky and sea,
Fresh, bracing air, and the shoreline rare,
Make magic minstrelsy.

Great pineclad hills, soft woodland rills,
And lovely, parklike glades,
An amber shore where breakers roar
And ample esplanades;

And sylvan nooks where prancing brooks
Their rich romance unfolds;
Far sheltered grounds where game
abounds,
Retreats where squirrels scold;

And dreamy isles where Triton smiles
And seagulls guard the gates,
And pictured rocks where stormghost
mocks
At pomp and pride of states;

All makes one song the whole day long
Of rapture to the soul,
From which your heart will never part
Whatever be your goal.

If all of this brings ecstasies
To nature-loving heart,
As you may guess, we have no less
Of sacred human art;

For mill and mine and farm combine
In choral melody,
To sing of wealth and home and health
And happy industry.

And classic halls send out the calls
Of learning to our youth;
And temples fair seek to prepare
Our souls for higher truth.

And public marts and technic arts
Adorn the busy street;
And placid homes, and stately domes
Their welcome glad repeat;

Until it seems as if there gleams
On every honest face,
Something as rare as our fine air—
Of the Divine a trace.

As if we here were just so near
The everlasting Throne
Of nature's God, that we have trod
His pleasured paths alone.

As if entranced, we just had glanced
Into His matchless hall,
And evermore upon us bore
A glow which brightens all.

As if the cloud, so near to God,
Were cleansed and consecrate
To kindly mood and human good,
And happier estate.

Therefore I love, next God above,
And His celestial sphere,
A place and folks where ways and looks
All show that God is near.

That may be why we oft descry
The wanderer return,
From other fields to this which yields
The richest joys men earn.

CANTO III.

You may have read of treasures spread
Before the tourists' gaze
In foreign lands, on scenic strands,
Historic folk and place!

Of Como's brink where poets drink
Fresh impulse and fine taste;
Of Venice or its Troubadour,
Or vast Sahara's waste:

Of storied Nile which must beguile
All princely lovers still;
Of fierce Murat and Cattegat
Which history's pages fill.

Of the Levant, and Mon Enfant,
Of both Lomond and Trieste,
Of London town and Paris gown,
Of beggar, king and priest.

Of far Cathay and cycled sway
Of ancient splendors proud,
Of Greenland's ice and tropic skies,
Of war's alarms loud.

Forget it, man! begin to scan
Your own great neighborhood;
Here is a book which God's hand took
And wrote all great and good.

And as we read the heavenly screed,
With pictures gay and grand,
We come to see that heirs are we
Of earth's most cosmic land.

We justly feel that fair Presque Isle
Presents unequalled charm;
And we have land Sahara's sand
For wastes could never harm.

Great rock hewn tow'rs and leafy bow'rs
Our varied shoreline grace,
And Como lake can never take
Superior's splendid place.

The waters here are far more clear
Than others on this earth;
The climate here alone can rear
Real manhood and true worth.

Our shipping marts lead other parts
In industry and wealth;
Our populace excels each place
In happiness and health.

Our summers bear a magic air
So wondrously serene,
So colorful and beautiful,
So fresh and sweet and clean.

So passing, fair and subtly rare,
Inspiring and clear,
Atlantis ne'er such joys could share
In any fabled sphere.

But winter scenes beggar all means
Of portraiture, forglow,
When a new world is swift unfurled
Under the touch of snow.

One cannot tell what fairy spell
Has wrought the mighty change,
But splendors crowd the snows which
shroud
The world in mystery strange.

The moonlight bright transforms the night
Into a crystal dream,
Where house and tree, and all you see,
With heav'nly glory gleam.

I have a sense of recompense,
For ev'ry earthly ill,
When such a scene is on the screen,
Produced by God's good will.

And when you meet in home and street,
Good folks that fit the part,
You well may feel the strong appeal,
Of Marquette to your heart

L. G. Kaufman's Success

(From New York Herald)

LOUIS GRAVERAET KAUFMAN, president of the Chatham and Phenix National bank, has been in New York a little less than eight years, but in that time he has become one of the big men in banking circles and has shown what energy, push and a thorough knowledge of banking and finance can do in this financial centre of the world. When in August, 1910, Mr. Kaufman was called from Michigan to the presidency of the Chatham National bank here, the bank's total resources were about \$10,000,000 and the deposits were about \$7,500,000; today the total resources of the Chatham and Phenix National bank are about \$100,000,000 and the deposits are about \$90,000,000. Mr. Kaufman was born on November 13, 1872, at Marquette, Mich. He received his education in the public and high schools of Marquette and in 1891, at the age of nineteen, entered the employ of the Marquette County Savings bank. In seven years he had worked his way up to the position of cashier-manager. Three years later, in 1891, he went to the First National bank of Marquette as vice president and in 1896 was elected president. In 1906 he was elected president of the Michigan Bankers' association; two years later he was elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' association. In August, 1910, he received the call to the presidency of the Chatham National bank of New York. The Chatham National bank was established in 1851, and was one of the strong institutions of New York's early financial history. Since



Louis G. Kaufman

becoming its active head Mr. Kaufman, in 1911, purchased the Phenix bank, which was established in 1812, and consolidated the two interests. In 1915 the Century and Security banks were absorbed, with their branches, making the Chatham and Phenix the only national bank in the country

with domestic branches at that time. It now has twelve branches in New York city.

Mr. Kaufman is still president and director of the First National bank of Marquette, a director in the Marquette County Savings Bank and is on the directorate of several other banking institutions. He has been a big factor in the organization and direction of the General Motors Corporation, the Chevrolet Motor Car company, and the United States Motors company, and is a director in all three. He is a member of the Midday Club of Chicago, the Bankers' Club of Detroit, the Automobile Club of America, the Lotos Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club and others.

Under Mr. Kaufman's direction the officers and managers of the Chatham and Phenix National bank and its branches worked hard for the success of the Liberty Loans, and the bank printed page advertisements in the newspapers here to help the sale.

The Rev. C. H. Auerswald, pastor of the German Lutheran church of Menominee, was found guilty of making seditious remarks before a jury in municipal court, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or spend 90 days in the county jail. He gave notice of appeal to a higher court, but later paid his fine.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroad has announced that it would turn over free ground along its right of way to anyone desiring it for cultivation. More than 500,000 acres of land will be available, much of it being in Cloverland.



Mary Carol Obermeyer, 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Obermeyer of Iron Mountain. The champion young snow-shoer of Clover-Land.

The tax payers at the Soo will have to pay \$165,691 into the city treasury for taxes.

The Ann Arbor ferries will commence their season's run to the Upper Peninsula on April 15.



CLOVER-LAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The illustrated monthly magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

ROGER M. ANDREWS,
of Menominee,
Editor and Publisher

P. C. MUNROE.....Business Manager
HENRY A. PERRY.....Managing Editor
ROBERT G. MURPHY.....Associate Editor
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Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

APRIL, 1918.

Two 100% Girls

MISS MARGARET TRUDELL, daughter of F. J. Trudell, chairman of the Menominee exemption board, and Miss Bernice Blom, daughter of A. W. Blom, Menominee county fuel administrator, have made application for enlistment in the United States navy.

Both young ladies have forwarded their application blanks, secured from Postmaster Juttner of Menominee, to Officer James J. Colby at Ishpeming. If accepted, they will enter the yeomanry branch of the service.

It is not unusual for girls to enlist in the yeomanry branch of naval service. Chicago has boasted of several girls in the service. But the two applications for enlistment of the Menominee young ladies are the first in Clover-Land.

The terms for enlistment of girls in naval service is similar to those of young men. They are enlisted for a period of four years, but will be enrolled in the naval reserve forces. They will be assigned to one of the naval bases in this country and will aid the department in clerical work. They will not be subject to any sea service.

Menominee has gone 'over the top' in every war measure that has been waged here. In naval and army enlistments the city and county have given up its men for service with pride. In drives, regardless of their nature, Menominee county went over its allotted totals in every case.

The applications of these two young women for naval service sends this county over with color flying. There is no apparent reason why their applications should be rejected. Both are able to do the work required and are more than anxious to enlist.

The young ladies have been enthusiastic Red Cross workers ever since war was declared. In every drive they helped raise the money allotted to Menominee county, and were both on the committee of ten young ladies who, by every source of labor, manual and otherwise, helped to raise \$100 for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. fund.

The two young women wanted to do something greater for their country which prompted their filing applications for enlistment in the navy.

The first drowning of the 1918 season in the Upper Peninsula occurred on April 9, when Robert Kornetzke, 10 years old, lost his life in the Menominee river while attempting to save a chum who was stranded on a floating boom.

Four-Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook

Domestic Economy.

"John Mann says that thousands of bushels of potatoes will be sent to the dump this spring," we remarked at breakfast to the rest of the family.

"Well, that's what they get for listening to Geismar last fall," she said. "What did he say?" we asked.

"Why he said that no one should ship potatoes out of the county, didn't he?"

"Sure he did."

"Well, if they could have shipped them they might have sold them, mightn't they?"

"Yes, and you want to remember that a year ago you were paying \$4 a bushel for potatoes and today you can get them for 75 cents. Have a little sense once in a while."

That last sentence sounds good, but, not being a German, we only thought it, we didn't say it. The only people that ever brag about getting away with that kind of talk to friend wife are Germans.

Did you ever notice that?

"I don't remember that they had all this sort of wheatless and beefless business during the Spanish war," she remarked, tapping a fresh keg of thought.

"Is that so," we sneered. "If you were old enough (salve for wounded feelings) you would remember that they had meatless beef during the Spanish war."

A Novelette a Month.

No. 2—A Brand from the Burning. January Plantwell, the undertaker, was on the high road to prosperity. There was something doing every day and he bade fair to become a leading citizen.

Nearly every week day he approached the First Methotarian church at the head of an imposing cortege. He brought to his work such an air of simple dignity and withal such carefully extended comfort to the bereft that a funeral in his hands was an event. The First Methotarian church was the leading church of the community, and all the best people, or nearly all, at least their wives, were regular attendants.

The Rev. Goodly had long hoped to include Mr. Plantwell among his parishioners. He saw him daily at his vocation and had him picked, strictly on form, a chief passer of the contribution box, if ever he could get him to sign up. He confided his hope to Deacon Doughboy.

"Yes, January is a marked man," admitted the deacon. "If business keeps on he will be one of our first citizens."

"He is all of that," said the Rev. Goodly. "What an acquisition he would be if we could only get him to come to church!"

The Soo's Corner.

Resident Agent R. C. Kline, of the Great Lakes Transit company announces that the exclusive freight boats of his line will not make the Soo a port of call the coming summer, and the city must depend upon the passenger steamers Tionesta, Octorara and Juniata for incoming and outgoing Lake freight. The season for these boats will start about June 20. Boats from the east will arrive at 4:30 p. m., and leave at 6:30. Eastbound vessels will arrive at 6 p. m. and leave at 7.—Soo Times.

We don't know what a "port of call" may be, but it is a cinch those boats will call at the Soo alright. Lake Superior is a sort of a house with only one door and the Soo is the door.

Conversation Persiflage.

There had been some complaint in our neighborhood about dogs barking at an ungodly hour in the morning and waking us all up. We are agin dogs anyway. We consider 'em parasites of the worst kind. They have to be fed.

Nick Kaiser, the county clerk, opened up the discussion. He was opposed to killing off the dogs but believed it would be alright to deprive them of their bark.

"The bark could be sent to the Soo tannery to help make leather for soldier's shoes."

Then we let George Ross, the county auditor, in on the joke and Nick and we made a bet.

Else Ingram, the court reporter, came in. "We told him the joke and he suggested:

"They ought to kill all the frogs and sell the hops to the breweries to make near beer," he said.

"Nick wins," said Ross.

"How's that?" asked Ingram.

"Why, he bet that the first sucker they told the bark joke to would spring that moss-grown old gag about the hops."

Shortage of Potatoes.

There is going to be a shortage of potatoes next fall. We commend this idea to George Rowell so he can get his evangel into working order. One of our neighbors planted potatoes last year in his front yard and he grew enough to keep himself supplied since last August. (We asked him if he intended planting this spring and he said he did. He forecast a shortage next fall.

His theory is like this: Last year the campaign for a greater acreage of potatoes was so general that an over-production resulted. This spring potatoes are a drug on the market.

"Most people, including a lot of farmers, will come to the conclusion that there is no need of extra effort in planting potatoes and the result will be a shortage where this year there is a surplus."

This seems a tenable theory to us. It is so good that we are going to plant a few potatoes ourself.

Thrift Will Win the War.

The Nelson House at Ishpeming may not have originated the scheme but it has one of the best plans for selling thrift stamps that we know of. It has stamps for sale in the bar.

It is well known that no one stays in Ishpeming for any length of time if he can avoid it. Travelling men pass the time while waiting for trains by playing rhum in the Nelson House bar. Some one has started the scheme of playing rhum for thrift stamps. We know one salesman who brought home two baby bonds after one session.

An occasional source of news gave us a tip the other day. He said:

"I think that the opening of the golf season is going to be delayed this spring. I don't know much about golf but you can look it up. I heard one member of the club say to another: 'The course came through the winter pretty well but the nineteenth hole will not be dry till after the first of May.' Maybe they are thinking of putting in some sort of drainage."

We have come to the conclusion that the favorite platform for congressmen in their campaigns this fall will be "a bill to hang spies." They all seem to be following Congressman James' example.

The Camp Custer show is to be seen in Clover-Land this month. It will show, among other things, the influence of the movies on the amusements of youth. There is not a single buck dancer in the show. In the old days when minstrels and stock companies with vaudeville between acts made up the theatrical relaxation of most of us every town had a few buck dancers and the army would have been full of them.

One Thing and Another

The Chicago Tribune told us last week that 100 Chicago nurses were all ready to start for France. It declared that they could not start till four men cooks were enlisted. As an extra inducement it stated that Miss Louise Davenport, the prettiest nurse in Chicago, was a member of the party. Here is one Cook who would enlist, providing that he could be assured he would have to cook for Louise.

Literary Announcement.

Next month we expect to offer the proper pronunciation of "cantonment." We have written the world's greatest authority on the subject and expect an answer before our next appearance. It will be one of the literary sensations of the year.

There may or not be something significant in the fact that Dr. Coffin of Iron Mountain is health officer of that city. There probably is not or Dr. Deadman of the Soo would have the same job in his city.

The automobile highway between Marquette and Houghton counties through Baraga county is going to be built this summer. Not that it interests us a darned bit, excepting as a matter of news.

Golf and Golfers.

Burglars broke into the Escanaba golf clubhouse this spring and stole some golf clubs. Burglary is going into a decline. All the burglars we ever knew were accustomed to stealing stuff that was worth something.

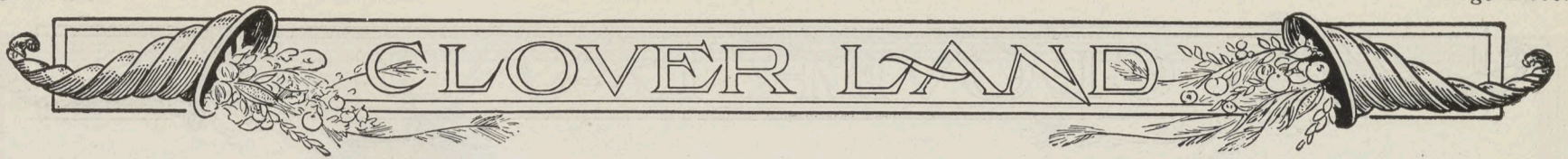
Music Club Meeting

The first biennial meeting of the Michigan organization of Federated Musical clubs is to be held in Grand Rapids, April 17-19. An attractive program has been prepared. Besides business sessions, there will be reports of activities of the state clubs, discussion of club methods, a concert by members of the St. Cecilia Society of Grand Rapids and a concert by representatives from state clubs. Prof. A. A. Stanley of Ann Arbor is to give an address "Patriotism in Music," and the final event is a recital by Frances Nash, pianist.

Mayor Philo C. Fuller of Grand Rapids will give the opening address of welcome and Mrs. W. S. Rowe, president, will extend the meetings of the St. Cecilia society. Mrs. F. W. Nichols of Houghton, president, will respond in behalf of the state organization.

Mrs. A. J. Ochsues, of Chicago, president of the National Federation of Musical clubs, will be present and address the meeting.

The St. Cecilia club of Houghton will be represented by Mrs. George Goodale and Mrs. Lorenzo Bree, and Mrs. Frank R. Vastbinder of Calumet, president of the Matinee Musical club will attend. Mrs. Octave Gardner of Calumet, corresponding secretary of the state organization will attend. Mrs. Mildred Romsdahl-Brum of Calumet will sing a group of songs on the state club program, representing both the Calumet and Houghton clubs. Mrs. Alice Nelson King is to be her accompanist.



Truman H. Newberry as Secretary of the Navy

By Robert H. Patchin

THE period of Mr. Truman H. Newberry's service as assistant secretary and secretary of the navy, from 1905 to 1909, marked the birth of the truly modern American fleet. To the post of assistant secretary of the navy he brought practical experience as a man of business affairs. With the exception of Gustavus Fox, who was assistant secretary of the navy under Gideon Welles during the Civil war, Mr. Newberry was the only incumbent of that office who had personal experience in the navy. He served in it during the war with Spain, as a lieutenant, gaining, beside great personal credit, an intimate knowledge of its traditions, spirit, nature and wants. It was that thorough knowledge of ships and men which later made him so efficient in office. The insight he acquired into the workings of the naval organization at Washington while assistant enabled him to act boldly and unerringly when later he became full secretary.

He had direct charge of the construction of a greater number of battleships than any nation, except England, ever built in a similar period. The so-called battleship fleet which went out past the Virginia Capes for manoeuvres in January, 1905, consisted of only four battleships, of which the Kearsarge, of 12,000 tons displacement, was flagship. This "fleet" included Dewey's old cruiser, the Olympic, and two monitors of the Civil war period.

As secretary of the navy, on Washington's birthday in 1909, Mr. Newberry stood beside President Roosevelt on the Mayflower at Hampton Roads and welcomed the Atlantic battleship fleet at the end of its globe-girdling cruise and counted sixteen battleships in column—the flagship Connecticut, and five others of 16,000 tons each, leading the way, and the Kearsarge coming this time last in the line.

The period from 1905 to 1909 was the most critical of recent years for the United States navy since under the spur of a distinct popular demand it saw the awakening of the national administration to an aggressive naval development.

Naval gunnery was revolutionized under the direction of Lieut. Commander W. S. Sims, then fresh from the Asiatic station, and who is now commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in European waters.

The old idea of scattering the heavy fighting ships in different stations and filling out a squadron organization with cruisers and gunboats was abandoned. All battleships were concentrated in the North Atlantic. As they came from the builders, it was necessary to double, treble and quadruple the capacity of the navy yards for repairs and overhauling. A few scattered stations no longer sufficed; it was necessary to develop a co-ordinated industrial machine, the various departments of which should work on a systematic program, so that when the fleet came from the Cuban drill ground and scattered to the various home ports, repairs might be made and all vessels returned to the appointed rendezvous precisely on time.

This, in itself, seemed a great task, but the Material Bureaus of the Navy department, under Mr. Newberry, measured up to the task. There his practical Michigan business experience played its part. It is no discredit



Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, U. S. Navy

to the several gentlemen who held the post of secretary of the navy while he was assistant secretary to accord Mr. Newberry the greater credit for the development of the material of the fleet and shore establishment, for the portfolio of the navy passed rapidly from hand to hand; Bonaparte, Morton, Metcalfe occupied the office in turn.

Such continuing policy as there was came from the assistant secretary's office and the leading officers of the navy. In 1907, when President Roosevelt completed his master diplomatic stroke by ordering the battleship fleet to the Pacific, a twofold strain was placed upon the material of the navy. The navy yards had to prepare sixteen battleships and auxiliaries and a squadron of torpedo-boat destroyers for a voyage such as never before had been undertaken by a great warship fleet. Prior to this time, the fleet had been outfitted for nothing more than a winter of manoeuvres in the Caribbean or a summer of evolutions in cooler latitudes. Many seasoned naval officers were skeptical as to the ability of the fleet to encircle South America, and arriving on the Pacific coast of the United States, thence to proceed to Australasia, Japan, and via Suez, back to Hampton Roads.

The shore establishment met the outfitting test in splendid fashion. As soon as the Virginia Capes were laid astern on December 16, 1907, the battleship fleet gave an exhibition of self-sustaining power which opened the eyes of the naval experts in every country. It was a vindication of both personnel and equipment.

There broke out in the service about this time an intense controversy over the design of warships—line officers, the fighting branch of the service, contending that the designs hitherto had been controlled too largely by naval constructors whose seafaring experience was limited and that,

therefore, the tactical requirements of a modern fighting vessel were sometimes lost sight of.

Believing that a ship ought to be so planned as to perform efficaciously all of the functions contingently incumbent upon her, whether as a powerful fighting unit, a seaworthy craft, a comfortable home for enlisted men, able within her own resources to feed the well and care for the sick, Mr. Newberry called into council experienced officers representing these various interests. Line officers, engineers, surgeons, paymasters, naval constructors, marine officers—all joined in a notable conference where opinions were freely exchanged in an amiable spirit of give and take, and certain valuable recommendations adopted for submission to the Navy department.

Mr. Newberry took the ground that no matter who designed the ships, their number, size, and value were such that they required ashore a modern industrial organization for their expeditious repair between cruises, and he struck boldly out for an industrial organization of the yards as distinct from the military organization previously prevailing. He foresaw that a modern war would be quite as much industrial as military and that sustained efficiency of the fleet would be impossible without a co-ordinated industrial machine ashore.

It is impossible here to devote the necessary space to the details of the "Newberry Scheme" as it is known in the navy—but its underlying principle is receiving practical recognition every day. This principle had for its aim to create a mechanical machine which would stand the strain of war and suffer no dislocation on the approach of hostilities. That principle has not been invariably lived up to by his successors but those who are in a position to know are of the opinion that every departure from that principle, however small, was a mistake,

and that, speaking of its material side, the good standing of the navy at this moment is largely due to such adherence to that principle as was actually practiced.

Notwithstanding the modifications introduced in the "Newberry Scheme" the industrial necessities of the navy were forced into and received more attention than before. As already hinted, a direct result of this increased attention to the navy's industrial necessities was its readiness to assume its part economically, swiftly and effectively when war broke out.

This broad vision into the future carries its lesson today. It emphasizes in a striking manner and at this critical moment the acute need of the country's ablest practical men at the head of affairs—men of proved worth and capability, men who have already stood the acid test of high office.

Vandals entered the auditorium of the Escanaba High school during the Easter vacation and destroyed much property.

The Marble Arms and Manufacturing Co. of Gladstone has received an order from the United States government for 50,000 cleaning rods for government rifles.

Among the things Mayor Andrews of Iron Mountain will try to get for that city will be a public lavatory, a sidewalk to the park, and a vault in the cemetery.

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

Of Clover-Land Magazine, published monthly at Menominee, Michigan, for April 1, 1918.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Menominee } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. M. Andrews, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of Clover-Land Magazine and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Andrews Publications, Menominee, Michigan.

Editor, R. M. Andrews, Menominee, Michigan.

Managing Editor, H. A. Perry, Menominee, Michigan.

Business Manager, P. C. Munroe, Menominee, Michigan.

2. That the owners are:

Herald-Leader Co.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. M. ANDREWS,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1918.

ALBERT CARL SEIDL,
(My commission expires Sept. 21, 1921.)

CLOVER LAND

A Clover-Land Sailor Who Sunk a German Submarine

By Henry A. Perry

CHIEF Gunner's Mate, Joseph Reiter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reiter, 1020 Myrtle street, Menominee, has the honor and distinction of commanding a gun crew which sent a German submarine to the bottom of the ocean, and he has been commended by the United States navy department and the officers of his ship for the splendid work.

The brilliant conduct of this Menominee boy, who has spent 12 years of his life in the U. S. Navy, was told in recent press dispatches from Washington, as follows:

"After an hour's battle with a German U-boat on the morning of March 1, the American oil tanker Paulsboro sent the enemy vessel beneath the waves "damaged and in distress," the navy department reported today. It was the tanker's second struggle with a submarine in six days.

In the first encounter a torpedo missed the boat by 25 yards. Four shots at the submarine sent her diving away.

In the second battle a submarine about 8,000 yards dead ahead opened fire, using tandem fire, then salvos, then firing shrapnel. Some of her fifty shots reached their mark, coming close to the American gun crew in charge of Chief Gunner's Mate Reiter, of 1020 Myrtle street, Menominee, Mich.

Telling of the struggle after the submarine had started to maneuver astern, Reiter's report said in part:

"The after gun appeared to have more velocity than the forward gun and the shells passed over the ship and struck near the starboard bow. A fierce firing was kept up from that angle until the submarine got astern. Apparently picking her own position, she remained slightly on the vessel's port stern and fired from that position, the forward gun's shells still dropping short.

"The submarine then drew closer, using both guns at tandem fire, the shells falling on both sides of the ship. Shrapnel was now being used, and some of the shells burst before contact, scattering about the deck. One of the shells burst against the side of the port beam.

"Shells fell in all directions on both sides and over the length of the ship.

"A shell burst close to the ship's stern. Fragments of it became imbedded in the wooden deck at the rear of the gun crew. A German shell burst alongside of the starboard bow. The tremendous concussion threw all the men on the platform to the deck face forward.

"Both of the Paulsboro's guns now had the range of the submarine and a rapid fire was kept up. The submarine had apparently dropped back and the ship's shells either fell on top of the submarine or close to her bow.

"The submarine then ceased firing, swing aboardside to and submerged or sank, bow first, with the stern up at an angle of about 15 degrees. She disappeared in about 20 seconds. It is believed that the submarine was damaged and in distress."

The Vacuum Oil company praised the gun crew, and the master of the vessel, Frank W. Chapman, added his praise for them, for Reiter and for Conrad Johansson, who was at the wheel.

During his service with Uncle Sam's sea forces, Mr. Reiter has gained rapid promotion and is now senior officer of the Armed Guard, which rating makes him commanding officer of the gun crews.

In a letter just received by his sister, Miss Anna Reiter, the young officer tells of the battle with a subma-

rine, which was eventually sunk. The letter follows:

New York City, N. Y., March 16, '18.
Dear Sister:

I will write a few lines to let the folks know that I am back in New York again, and safe and enjoying the best of health.

I am writing this letter before I even had time to call for my mail at the Armed Guard Barracks, so I have not the least idea what letters I may have.

This trip took us 50 days since we left New York and we had some real

time to write a letter to everybody, as I am very busy while arriving in port, so if you can give them all my regards, I'll appreciate it very much.

By the way, I also saw some of the air raids in London, being there during one in the last month. Will now close for this time, will write again as soon as I can, and let the folks know what I am about. With love and regards to mother and father, sisters and brothers, hoping everybody is well, and to hear from you soon again.

From your brother,

—Joe.



Chief Gunner's Mate Joseph Reiter
of Menominee

rough weather going over, but nothing exciting. But coming back was a different story, and some fine sport while it lasted. I can't write the details of it, but we had a battle with a German submarine that attacked us by gun fire, and the engagement lasted 40 minutes, during which time shells were falling very uncomfortably about the ship, but much more so for the submarine as she was hit hard, ceased firing and sunk.

"We were 240 miles from the nearest land at the time. Some day I'll send you the complete details of the battle. We had one man wounded, quite lucky indeed.

That's sport, believe me, when a ship can give and take, and we certainly did give it to Fritz that time. It either meant we sink him or he our ship, but he got it fair and square and Davy Jones has one more victim. Have had other occurrences on this homeward voyage, but am not at liberty to state them. Nothing to worry over, all's well that ends well.

Perhaps you don't understand, but I am senior officer of the Armed Guard aboard this ship, in short, I am commanding officer of the gun crews, and called gunner for short. And must say I have as good and brave a bunch of men that can ever be put together, and stick to their duty and gun station, as if at a moving picture show.

"I am anxious to hear from brother Lawrence, and hope he arrived safe. No doubt yourself and folks are anxious to know when I expect to come home on a visit. It's hard to tell, for I don't know myself. At present I haven't been discharged as yet, and as soon as I am I expect to reenlist again, and expect to remain on the same ship if I can. I haven't the

Won High Honors

UNITED STATES has entered this war as President Wilson says, "To make the world safe for democracy." We entered on the side of the Allies, or against Germany. In order to win this war we must have three things, viz, soldiers, money and food. Each one is dependent on the other. Soldiers could not fight without food. Money would be useless without soldiers. It is on the same principle as a bow and arrow. Without the bow the arrow could not shoot. Without the arrow the bow could not shoot.

The supply of food in Europe now is very small. The farmers are fighting instead of plowing. Mr. Hoover, who is the "food administrator," is trying to prevent any disaster that may harm by saving the food. Therefore we must help to prevent this by cooperating with Mr. Hoover. If we are to cooperate with the "food administrator" we must conserve food. But what is meant by conservation of food? Some people think it means not to eat much, and that the government is trying to starve them. These thoughts are wrong. Conservation does not mean eating less, it means eating less of some things and more of others. We are asked to eat less wheat, beef, pork, animal fats, and sugars. Eat more rye, corn, oat meal, fowl, eggs, vegetable oils, and potatoes instead.

We must save the wheat for two reasons. First that we may ship the required amount to England, France, Belgium, and all our Allies, together with our own soldiers. Second, that the United States may not run too short. Since bread is the "staff of

life," the soldiers must have large quantities in order to keep in fighting spirit. Even in times of peace the United States shipped large quantities of wheat. How is she to meet the greater needs now? One word answers the question, "Save." Eat war-bread willingly, because in reality it is more nutritious than wheat bread.

The next thing we must save is meat. We save the meat because it is a very good tissue builder. It builds the muscles and keeps them in trim. Therefore, if the soldiers have meat enough they will keep in fighting spirit. Milk is also a good tissue builder. We, the school children, can use milk instead of meat. A writer in the "St. Nickolas" declares, "from a standpoint of food conservation, milk is three times as efficient as meat." The allies have no cattle so it is up to us to supply them with meat.

We must save fats and sugar. They are both energy producers, so the soldiers need them in large quantities. How are we to supply them? By using more syrup made from corn, molasses, and honey, instead of butter, and vegetable oils instead of animal fats, we can supply these foods.

In the United States where there is an abundance of food, people are tempted to hoard. But what does hoarding mean? Hoarding means to store a large quantity of food which you do not need at the time. By hoarding you are helping the kaiser to win the war and that will not do. In other words, you are unpatriotic and a slacker. A patriot is one who is willing to do without things to help his country, not one who is greedy.

There is one thing which will help win this war successfully and speedily that is conservation. We, the school children of the United States, twenty-one million strong, repeat the words, "Conserve and win the war."

—Everett H. Landry,

Eighth grade regular,
Marquette, Michigan.

Clover-Land

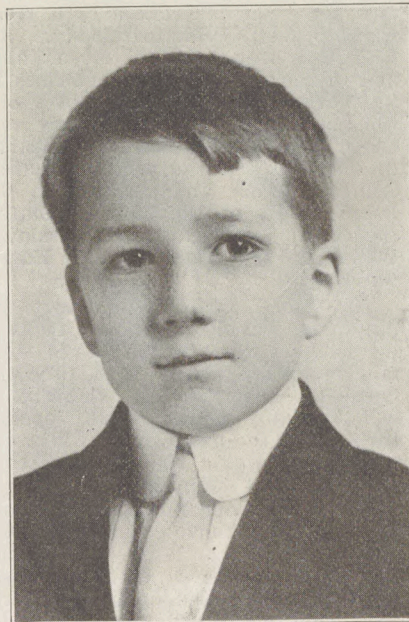
By Charles B. Wheeler
Foster City, Mich.

Just take a look at Clover-Land
And view its pastures green,
Its cattle rare, its streams so fair,
Among the evergreen.
Its sheep and swine are superfine
No better can be seen;
Its wavy fields of golden grain
Do proudly reign,
And sure present a pleasing scene.
So if you are on farming bent,
Do not relent
Before you see the town of Breen.

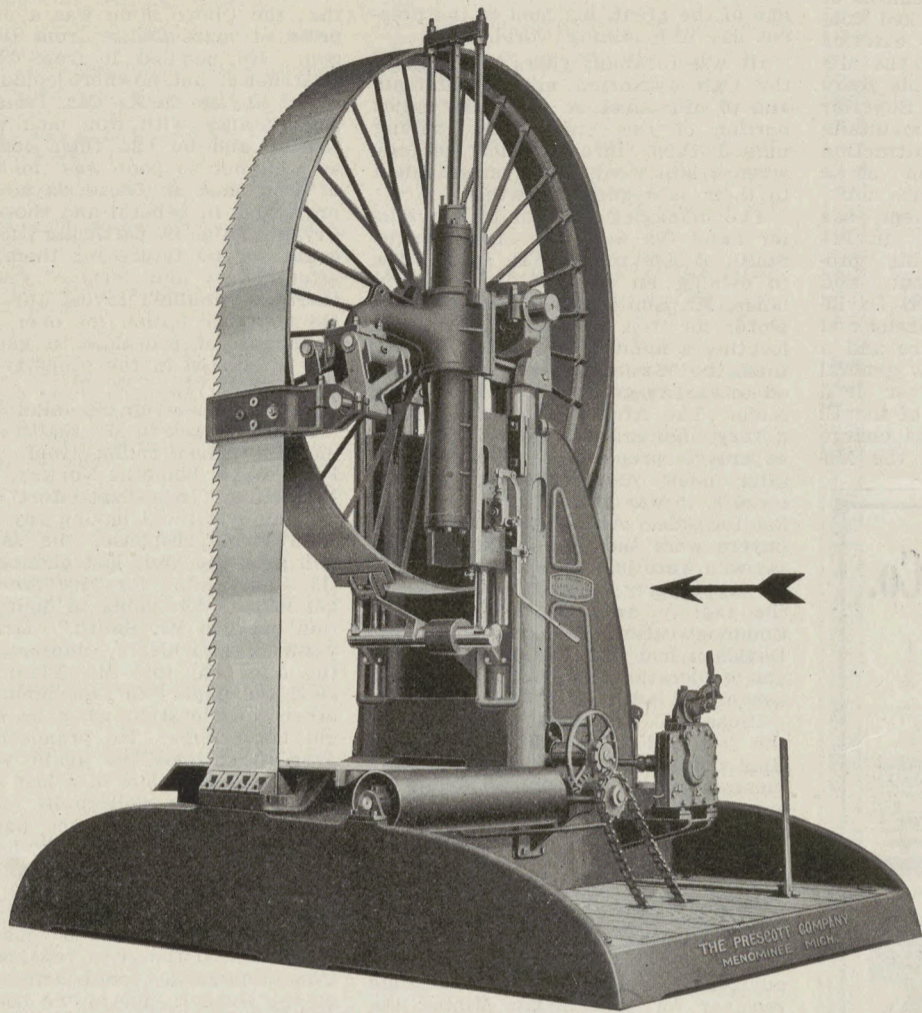
Its clover fields of crimson hue
Will be a pleasing sight to you,
And as you gaze with great delight
You are assured that all is right.
Its fertile soil on which we toil
Is such as will delight,
And gardens grow not very slow
Upon this soil so bright.
So if you are on farming bent,
Do not relent, but join our band
And give three cheers for Clover-Land.

In connection with the movement to introduce sheep breeding in the upper peninsula, announcement is made of a project to establish a 10,000 acre sheep ranch in Florence and Dickinson counties and to stock it with 5,000 choice-breed sheep.

The latest activity to bring joy to the soldiers in which upper peninsula school boys may engage, is the making of cribbage boards. R. N. Kebler, leader of the boys' club work in Clover-Land, has sent many pieces of black walnut to boys' handiwork clubs, and the boards are being rapidly made.

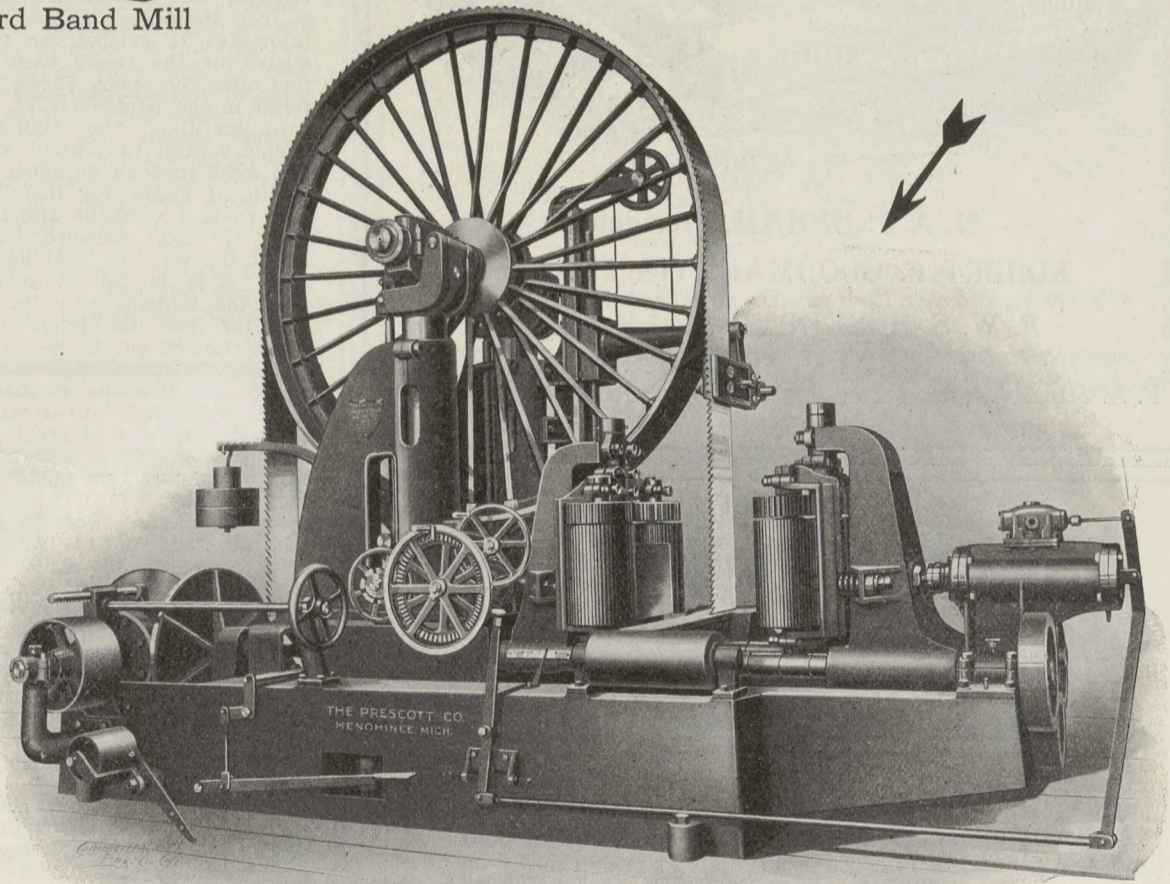


Everett H. Landry



Prescott Standard Band Mill

An Ideal
Combination
for a
Clover-Land
Saw Mill



Heavy Service Prescott Vertical Resaw

Made
in
Menominee

THE PRESCOTT COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

Clover-Land "Shoe Strings"

(Continued from page 6)

vesting in the Commonwealth Iron company which discovered and developed the Commonwealth and Badger mines and which owned a lot of mineral lands in Florence county, Wis. Their interest increased until their ownership of the company followed and they became fixtures in the iron ore mining in the Lake Superior country.

Their mining operations, at the time we speak of, were in the hands of O. C. Davidson, who succeeded Captain Dickinson when the latter went to Cuba to develop ore properties there. Mr. Davidson's early training had been in the banking business at Green Bay, Wis. He came as a young man to the wilds of Menominee range in the capacity of a clerk at the Briar Hill mine near Norway,

later going to Florence and afterwards to Commonwealth. He possessed a refinement and a charm of personality that was in marked contrast to the rough-and-ready exterior of the pioneer iron miner of the Menominee range. Through all his years of activity in the Lake Superior country, Mr. Davidson has maintained this same individual attraction which he brought with him as a young bank clerk. His intense activity and good business judgment has brought him great success in his chosen profession while his pronounced personal refinement and scrupulous honesty make Mr. Davidson one of our foremost citizens and a man whom it is a pleasure and a privilege to know. He is now general superintendent for the Oliver Iron Mining Co., the mining end of the U. S. Steel corporation, and has charge of their operations on both the Me-

nominee and Gogebic ranges with thousands of men and many valuable mines under his care. In short, he is one of the great, big men of the present day iron mining world.

He was for many years in charge of the Oglebay-Norton mining interests and to him must be given the major portion of the credit for having nursed them through their infancy when a slip would have meant such to their subsequent growth.

The managing director of the Pfister Land Co. was the late Angus Smith of Milwaukee, Wis. In addition to owning an interest in mineral lands, Mr. Smith was a persistent explorer for iron ore and succeeded in locating a number of deposits, among them the "Swamp Mine", later changed to the Aragon mine, at Norway, Mich. The Aragon deposit produced a very high grade ore but it was an expensive property to operate and, after much discouragement to its owners, it was placed upon the market for sale. Among the prospective buyers were the Oglebay-Norton people who were just then looking around for a property to take the place of the rapidly dwindling reserves at Commonwealth. At one time, Mr. Davidson had had charge of the Aragon exploration and so he was fully conversant with its future prospects.

Richard C. Flannigan, now judge of the 25th judicial circuit, was at that time the leading attorney of the Menominee range and had an extensive acquaintance among the mining operators and financiers then doing business on the range. His home was at Norway and in the course of his business he became interested in matters at the Aragon mine and was called upon by Mr. Smith at the time of the sale in his capacity as legal adviser. He was at the same time receiver for the Chapin Mining Co. at Iron Mountain and was very much interested in getting the mining industry of the range back upon its feet after the severe shock it had suffered in the panic of 1893.

In due time the Oglebay-Norton people became the owners of the Aragon mine through purchase from Mr. Smith. I might say that Mr. Smith sold them a stockpile and threw in a mine for good measure for that is about the way the deal looks to one now. It is but fair, however, to say that the Aragon mine of that day was far from the property it afterwards turned out to be. It was not exceedingly promising but under Mr. Davidson's direction it shortly afterwards developed into a much larger property and one of great value. In 1902 it went into the steel corporation at a figure that made its owners very wealthy.

Mr. Flannigan's work in connection with the sale of the Aragon mine greatly pleased Mr. Smith and one day while Flannigan was in Mr. Smith's office at Milwaukee the latter said, "You haven't made anything for yourself out of this deal. I want to give you an opportunity to make something. We have the Claire mine up at Crystal Falls which I am going to let you have for \$500. You ought to make a nice thing out of that."

The price of \$500 carried with it a complete machinery equipment consisting of boilers, hoisting engines, compressor, engine houses and other necessary buildings and a lot of small equipment such as pumps, cars, rail and small tools.

It will be remembered that in my first article I told how some of the cars, rail and small tools at the Claire had been appropriated by other mining companies in the district so that the amount of such equipment had been greatly reduced from the lot which Mr. Schlesinger left at the property when the company failed in 1893. However, there was considerable left; enough so that with a little "sorting up" mining operations could be started without much outlay.

The option was made out to Mr. Flannigan and he started out to place the property with a mining company. In addition to the very low sale price

for the equipment a rate of royalty was granted that was exceedingly attractive. Mr. Flannigan soon found that the Claire mine was a different piece of merchandise from the Aragon. He peddled it from "Dan to Beersheba" but nowhere could he interest anyone in it. Mr. Flannigan's acquaintance with iron men was extensive and he had their confidence as well but so poor was the opinion of iron men in those days of iron properties in general and those about Crystal Falls in particular that they could see no future for them except after a very long term of years and therefore wouldn't invest any money. He kept the option for over a year, trying all of the time to get someone interested in the property but to no avail.

He had made up his mind to send the papers back to Mr. Smith and one morning when riding from Crystal Falls to his home at Norway, he met Mr. Miller. In a "last effort" sort of a manner, without having any hope of a favorable response, he said: "I will give you your last chance to get the Claire mine for \$500 for when I get home I am going to mail the option back to Mr. Smith." Mr. Miller wasn't particularly impressed with the offer but told Mr. Flannigan to send the papers to Cleveland for another consideration when he (Miller) got back home. He promised to go over the proposition again with his associates as a sort of a last look before saying farewell to it.

Mr. Flannigan sent the papers as requested and after a time the Claire was taken over by Oglebay, Norton & Co. on the terms outlined by Mr. Flannigan.

The transfer occurred just about the time that the great renaissance in iron mining was commencing. It was on the feather edge of the boom that made scores of fortunes out of so many iron mine shoestrings in this Lake Superior country.

The new owners changed the name of the property to the Bristol and commenced operations early the following spring with but few additions to the original plant of machinery. Mr. Davidson selected Arvid Bjork, a faithful employe who held a position under him at the Aragon, to take local charge of the Bristol. Mr. Bjork's management of the property amply established the good judgment of Mr. Davidson in his selection for he has been eminently successful at the Bristol and has made it one of the biggest money-making properties on the Menominee range. Mr. Bjork is very thorough in anything he undertakes, is a stickler for detail and a good manager of men. He fitted in admirably at the Bristol and has built up an organization that is hard to beat anywhere.

From being a football to be kicked from pillar to post, the Bristol mine under Mr. Bjork's supervision has grown to be a big producer and for several seasons it led the Menominee range in output.

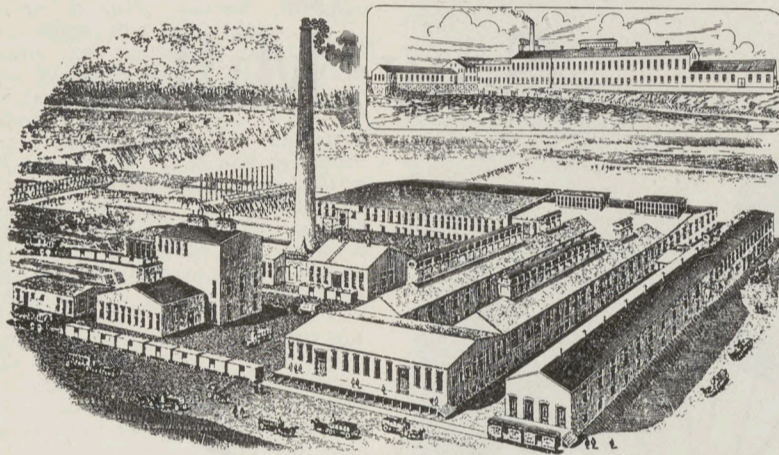
In 1912 the state of Michigan made an appraisal of the mines of the upper peninsula and the report issued by Mr. Finley, the appraiser, showed that a profit of one and one-half million dollars had been made from it by the operators and that, in his estimation, 1,500,000 tons of ore remained in the mine. That amount has already been mined since Mr. Finley's report and the property is as productive today as it was then, having recently been equipped with a very fine plant of machinery and a new shaft at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

Thus has the shoestring which Mr. Flannigan handed over to this mining concern developed into a great fortune and bids fair to yield several more before its hidden reserves are exhausted.

The Misses Bernice Blom and Margaret Trudell of Menominee were the first young ladies in Clover-Land to make application for entrance to the United States navy. Their applications were placed on file, and they will be called when needed.

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

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.

Ingalls

(By Hazel D. Sutherland)

Come one and come all, from yon pillar and post, And list to a description told by mine good host, Of a Clover-Land village, of size very small. But those who have lived there will ne'er leave it at all.

The village is perched on the side of a hill, The view from whose crest looks o'er river and rill, And snuggled so cozily at the base there is found; Though not long, and not wide, the good old mill pond.

And the boys and the men often think with a grin, How they swam, dove, and splashed in this mill pond with vim, While Ma fussed and stewed and stove wood did lack, And Boy went back home with a poor sun-burned back.

Each grocery store, Ingalls boasts of but three, Has a nice big wood heater, as hot as can be. In the cold winter evenings, when the weather's b'low zero, 'Round a stove the men gather and tell tales of their heroes.

Uncle Ira sits there with his chair tilted back, Every minute in danger of landing ker-whack! And there's Mr. L. D., who has traveled afar, And can tell many tales of the jolly Jack Tar.

There, too, you will see, a broad grin on his face, A. M. L. undertaking to keep up the pace. For when men get together they'll tell tales and squibs Far surpassing what women call, "plain little fibs." In a chair by the chimney there sits Grandpa D.

While standing close by him you'll see E. A. B. And they listen and laugh at the new and old jokes. That are told, now and then, 'bout the lumberjack folks.

Hello! Who are yonder? A. R. there I see, And there, sure as life, J. W. it must be, I turn from the stove, at the opening of the door, "Uncles" John and A. M. have just entered the store.

Uncle John, with a big hearty laugh, joins the bunch, Uncle A. M., a Cornish man's tale starts to launch. While Mike fills the stove, to keep going the fire, And Ray deals out groceries to another.

So 'round the wood stove the old men folks sit, While for the Red Cross the women do knit. But when there's a drive for the Liberty Bond, Right there on the spot, the men will be found.

But what of the young men? Of their names there's not one. Why they're busy preparing to go fight the Hun. And of true hearts and friendship, Ingalls sure has her share, For the folks who are here, and the boys Over There.

Copper Country Boys and Girls Go "Over the Top"

(Continued from page 5)

year and have a better garden and I am going to rent a space to plant corn and potatoes."

Patriotism prompted little Dorothy Hocking into planting a small plot of 68 square feet of ground from which she derived a profit of \$1.80. "Some say 'our little bit' won't feed anyone," wrote Dorothy. "Oh yes, it will feed you; then the stores may sell to someone else what you would need and in this way the government can help others." "I was too small to be a soldier, but not too small to grow a garden," is the way Charles Hoeft puts it in his report and he shows that the profit from his garden was \$20.85.

Many older folks might well follow Pearl Toivonen's example who earned a profit of \$8.64 from only 105 square feet of garden. "I had read and heard people talking about the suffering Europeans, especially the poor Belgians who were starving to death," wrote Pearl. "I thought I would do my bit by making a home garden of my own. If every one did the same the cost of living would be lessened. In this way I thought that I would help at home because mother did not have to buy as much at the market. Then the surplus food could be sent across the Atlantic to those who needed it, not harming us at home."

Most of the other reports furnish similar evidence that the club members were animated by the loftiest principles which make for good citizenship. While this represents the intangible value of the work, it is by far the most important part of it, for it enables us to ascertain some of the results of training and education.

Grinnell Bros

ESCANABA STORE, 703 Ludington Street HANCOCK STORE, 311 Quincy Street SAULT STE. MARIE STORE, 405 Ashmun Street

Highest Manufacturing Ideals Are Unswervingly Adhered to in Building This Magnificent Piano—

Grinnell Bros.

Own Make Piano

PRIDE in a name that has for nearly half a century held honored place in the business history of Michigan prompts the utmost endeavor in assuring this name the same high standing in all it is associated with. Coupled with the Piano we manufacture it must be a synonym for splendid musical worth. Upon what it conveys of high quality depends our reputation as manufacturers—our success!

CARRIED first by the output of one factory, later by two, and now by a third finely equipped plant, is it to be wondered at that its standing should be jealously guarded—and the high ideals which have won it fame in the musical world be followed with the same whole-hearted effort—with confidence that we thus make permanent the fullest esteem of the music-loving public?



Grinnell Bros. (own make) Pianos are backed by an Unlimited Guarantee. They are sold at Factory-to-you price.

We make a liberal allowance on other instruments in exchange; and arrange terms to suit your requirements.

Enjoy This High-Grade Piano in Your Home NOW!

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.

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 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 Upper Peninsula in Verse

(By Walter Quirt of Iron River.)

I'll sing you a song of a happy land,
A land not unknown to fame,
She has welcomed the strangers within
her gates,
No matter from where they came.
She calls to the oppressed of every land,
"Come, I've a home for you.
I'm willing to give you a helping hand,
But you must be loyal and true.
I've no spot of ground for a traitor's
camp,
Nor for the intrigues that the plotters
weave.
The print of Old Glory must be in your
hearts,
As well as pinned on your sleeve."
Her sons are as rugged as her winter
clime,
Warm-hearted as her summer breeze.
Her daughters are as beautiful as the
autumn leaves
That adorn her forest trees.
She's proud of her mines, her churches,
and schools,
She's proud of her Clover-Land Trail.
She's proud of her farms, her climate, and
soil,
And her harvests that never fail.
She's proud of her forests that cover her
hills,

A blessing that nature hath given.
She's proud of the water that flows in
her rills,
As pure as the nector of heaven.
She's proud of her smelters, her factories,
and mills,
She's proud of her good railways.
She's proud of her merchants, she's proud
of her press,
She's proud of her cities, her harbors,
and docks,
She's proud of her ship canal.
She's proud of the game that in her for-
est stalks,
And lures the sportsman here every fall.
She's proud of her fish in her rivers and
lakes,
She's proud of her inland sea.
She's proud of Old Glory that floats in the
breeze,
Over this God favored land of the free.
Upper Michigan, the land with iron ribs,
The home of the clover lee.
Her copper and iron hath built many a
prow,
Of the cruisers that plow the sea.
She's shipping out copper and iron ore,
And food from her clover lee,
To make shells and guns for her loyal
sons,
That are fighting for liberty.
So here's a toast to the land with the
iron ribs,
The home of the clover lee,
Her sons are loyal and brave and strong,
And her daughters are good to see,
And I ask, when I come to the end of the
trail,
Where joys and sorrows cease,
That you lay me 'neath her hemlocks and
sighing pines,
And there let me rest in peace.



Walter Quirt

Over There

By Charles B. Wheeler,
Foster City, Michigan

Upon the battlefields of Europe,
Four thousand miles away,
Our boys in khaki are fighting
In a grand and noble way.
With millions more to follow,
They soon will win the day.
The kaiser with his hellions,
And autocratic ring,
Will find themselves forsaken,
And soon will be all in;
So let us all at our country's call,
Answer with a vim,
And soon we'll can the kaiser
And his autocratic ring.

Capital Stock \$100,000.00 Surplus and Profits over \$80,000.00

THE
CALUMET STATE BANK

CALUMET, MICHIGAN

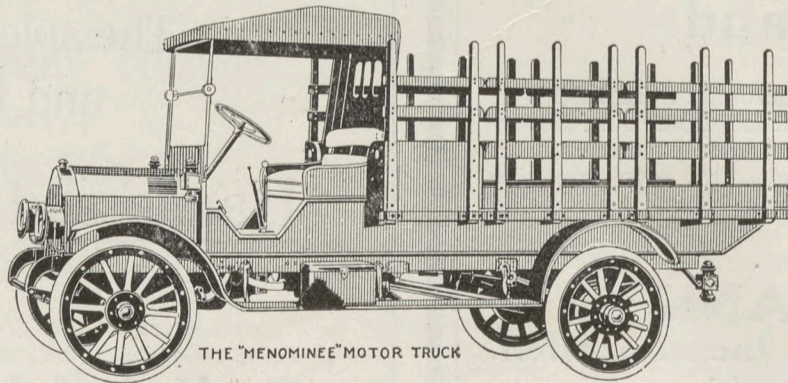
THOMAS HOATSON, Pres. F. J. KOHLHAAS, V-Pres. and Mgr.
WALTER EDWARDS, Cashier D. D. MacINTYRE, Ass't. Cashier

Deposits, March 4, 1918 - \$1,111,267.75

When You Have Read CLOVER-LAND Send It to a Soldier in France

The Famous Menominee Motor Truck

Built
for
Service



Clover-Land
Agents
Wanted

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

1 Ton \$1,885

1½ Ton \$2,190

2 Ton \$2,615

3½ 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



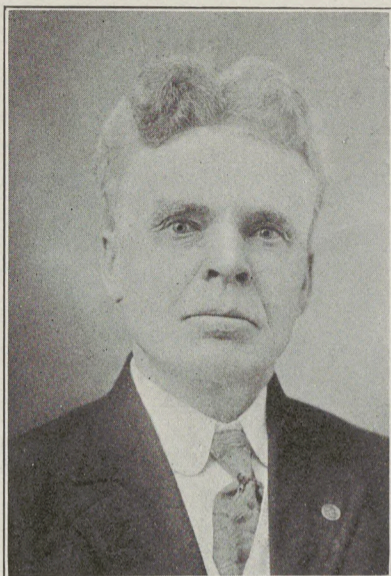
Savings Bank Building

W. H. Mason is a "Live Wire"

W. H. MASON has been a resident of Hancock, Houghton County, since 1866 and has engaged in various lines of business. At present he is a member of the firm of Mason & Bently, brokers and promoters and in addition looks after his real estate interests. Mr. Mason was born in 1846, at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., and is a son of Benjamin Mason.

W. H. Mason was reared and educated at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., and was but a boy when he enlisted in 1862, in Company C, 4th Reg., Wis., Vol., cavalry, of which Albert E. Payne was colonel. They went out at once and in three weeks were doing picket duty. He served as scout for a time with General Sherman, Banks Smith, and others, and was at Fort Spanish, Fort Blakely and on the Red River expedition at Port Hudson, at Vicksburg, at Memphis, and about Mobile. He served three years in the cavalry and was commissioned as sergeant. In the fall of 1865 he was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, and immediately returned home. Early in 1866, he came to the Northern Peninsula, locating in Hancock, and first engaged in contracting and teaming for a period of five years and then with his brother, T. D. Mason, formed a partnership, under the firm name of Mason Brothers. They established a store at the lower point of Keweenaw county and made large contracts for furnishing the mines. They continued with success until early in the 70's when they disposed of the business and returned to Hancock, where T. D. Mason followed contracting, while our subject continued the mercantile business. Some years later the latter left the store in charge of his son, and with his brother went to Luce county, Newberry Mich., where they took charge of a large contract to furnish 150 cords of wood per day for a period of three years, the wood to be used in making charcoal. When the contract expired

W. H. Mason returned to Hancock and resumed his store business, which he continued to conduct until 1897, when he sold out to his son, C. S. Mason, who has since conducted it. He then engaged in the brokerage business, first representing Sutton & Bowen of Boston, and also A. B. Turner & Co., of Boston, for two years.



W. H. Mason of Hancock

He then devoted his attention to caring for his large real estate interests until January 1, 1903, when he opened his present office in partnership with George Bently, as brokers and promoters handling copper stocks and also engaged in the wood and coal business. Mason and Bently are financial agents for several mining properties and have promoted several mines in Arizona, among them being the Mar-

quette & Arizona, the Portage Lake & Bisbee; the Calumet & Duluth, and the Quincy & Arizona. He still looks after his extensive real estate holdings. He is a thorough business man and to his own efforts and good judg-

ment is due the wonderful success he has achieved.

In Chippewa county, there are 861 men who have been definitely placed in Class 1A by the registration boards.

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

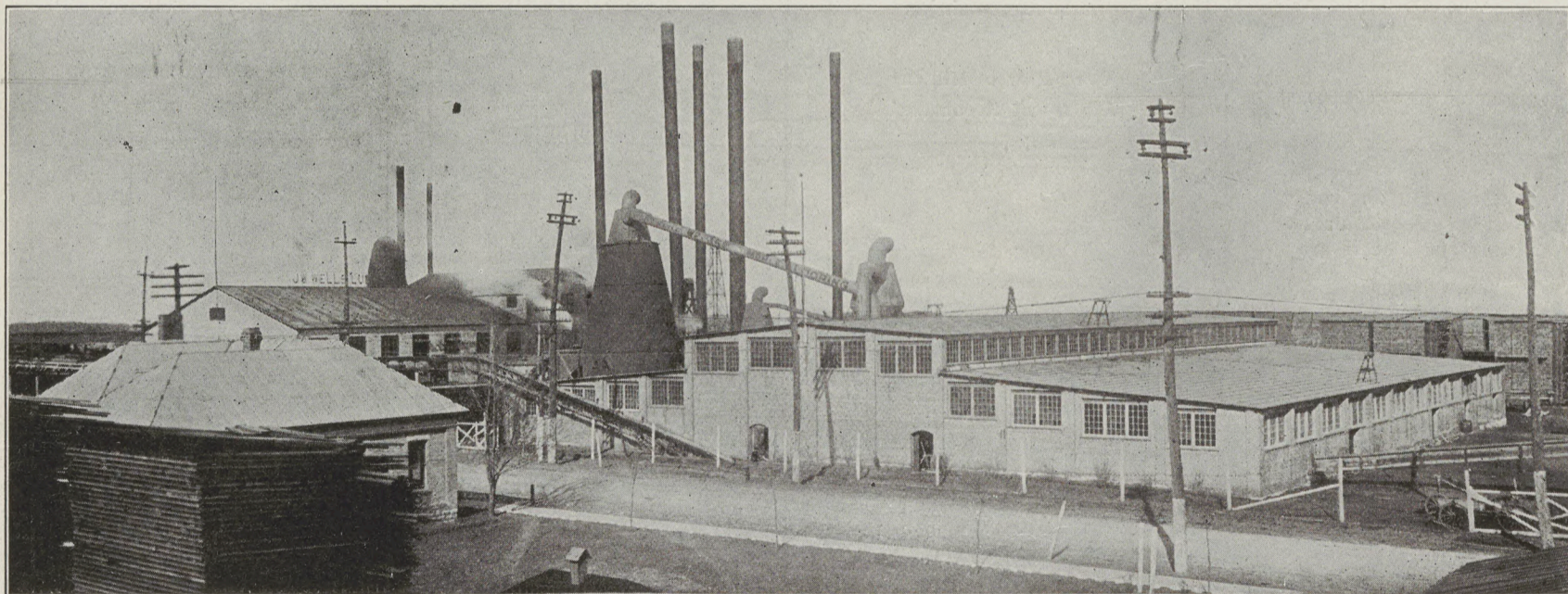
Marquette, Michigan

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 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 Dairying 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 Chatham and Phenix National Bank

of the City of New York

149 Broadway, Corner Liberty St.

Capital and Surplus - - - \$5,000,000.00
Total Resources Exceeding \$100,000,000

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
 Member Federal Reserve Bank
 United States Depository

Condensed Statement of Condition at Close of Business, March 4, 1918

LIABILITIES		RESOURCES	
Capital	\$ 3,500,000.00	Loans and Discounts	\$ 57,698,716.78
Surplus and Undivided Profits...	2,501,435.06	United States Bonds	10,130,000.00
Circulation	1,908,945.00	Liberty Loan Bonds	3,013,839.74
Deposits	95,637,988.58	Other Stocks and Bonds	5,008,790.35
		Cash and Exchange	27,697,021.77
	\$103,548,368.64		\$103,548,368.64

OFFICERS:

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President

FRANK J. HEANEY	Vice-Pres.	ROLFE E. BOLLING	V.-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS	V.-Pres.	GEORGE R. BAKER	V.-Pres.
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BERT L. HASKINS	V.-P & Cash.	HENRY L. CADMUS	Asst. Cash.
NORBORNE P. GATLING	V.-Pres.	WALTER B. BOICE	Asst. Cash.
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MAX MARKEL	V.-Pres.	JOSEPH BROWN	Asst. Cash.
		GEORGE M. HARD	Chairman

We invite the Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals