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# CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

JULY 1918





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 \$250,000. Officers: J. H. Rice, President; W. D. Calverley, Vice President; A. N. Baudin, Vice President; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoye, Asst. Cashier.

The Marquette County Savings Bank. Savings Bank Building. Illustration of a large, ornate building.



# CLOVER LAND

## MAGAZINE

The Home Magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

EDITED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE

Vol. VIII No. 2

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, JULY, 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR

### First Train Load of Sheep Arrives in Clover-Land



The visitors quickly made themselves at home



President Harmon and J. L. Gray of Idaho, now of Clover-Land

TUESDAY, June 25, 1918, the first train load of Western sheep were unloaded in Clover-Land, at Alfred. Twelve thousand sheep, in forty-one cars, one carload of horses, and one of equipment, made up this special train which came to Clover-Land from Idaho as a result of the grazing propaganda which was started at Salt Lake City, Utah, during the National Wool Growers' convention last January. Mr. J. L. Gray, owner of the sheep, has burned all his bridges behind him, and as soon as he can sell his home in Idaho, his entire family will move to Clover-Land to make it their permanent home.

During the past few months many of Clover-Land's boosters have stated that a great many western sheep would be shipped to Clover-Land this summer, yet no one even dreamed that the initial shipment could come in the form of a special train. Mr. Gray's action in shipping his entire flock and moving here to make this his permanent home, gives every booster more confidence in the possibilities of this vast, undeveloped cut-over domain.

Thousands of Clover-Land people, who for years have gazed upon trainload after trainload of logs, lumber or iron passing over our railroads, were much interested in this long train of Union Pacific double-decked sheep cars, running at the speed of a fast passenger train from Idaho to their destination in Clover-Land, and they awoke to the fact that their Bureau is making good in an excellent manner, and making it possible for Clover-Land to do its bit in producing wool and mutton for the nation. At Escanaba there were hundreds of people out to greet Mr. Gray and his helpers, as well as the sheep, and to welcome them to the green fields of Clover-

Land.

The day after the sheep were unloaded at Alfred, R. E. MacLean, of the I. Stephenson Company, furnished an automobile in which the writer, accompanied by Leo C. Harmon, president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau; E. R. McPhee, of Marquette; E. J. Erickson, of Negaunee, and Mr. Thomas, of Appleton, went to visit Mr. Gray, and to inspect the sheep that had come from the far west.

We arrived just in time to have dinner in the good old western fashion, and it was very much enjoyed by every one in the party. It recalled to Mr. Harmon the days when he was in the cattle business in Montana, at which time the live stock industry was pioneering its way into that state, which is today known as one of the greatest live stock states in the union.

Mr. Gray stated that he was well pleased with the service that he had received from the railroads, making special mention of the courtesies extended to him by the officials of the Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad, over which line his sheep were moved from Escanaba to Alfred, and the sheep came through in excellent condition. As fast as they were unloaded they were placed in bands of about 3,000 head and started out by a herder to a district where they will graze. In moving the sheep the herders let them work their own way, eating as much grass, weeds and browse as they desired. Clover-Land has an unlimited amount of the very feed that sheep do so well upon.

We paid a visit to each of the four different bands of sheep, and they all seemed to be perfectly contented in their new surroundings. The herds-

BY CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

men were well satisfied and stated that it was going to be a great deal easier to herd sheep here than in the west, because they will only require about one-tenth the range for a herd of sheep here that they do out there. Excellent watering places can be found for the sheep without going over a mile. It was, indeed, interesting to note how soon this large army of wool producers got busy in utilizing the excellent pasturage that has grown up annually, only to fall down and decay.

Each herder has a tent and complete camp outfit with his band of sheep, where he cooks his meals and sleeps. This is his home, and the sheep come up to this camp to bed down every night. Early in the morning they get up and start out to pasture, and about ten o'clock they go back to the watering place where they last drank the day previous, and about two o'clock you will find them back on the grazing lands again, where they stay until evening. Before sundown they will be back to the camp to remain during the night. The sheep are guarded at all times by the shepherd. If any animal or trespasser bothers them at night the alert and faithful shepherd will greet the intruder with a charge of cold lead.

This method of herding will have to be carried out by the big sheep owners coming into Clover-Land until they are able to fence their lands. When the ranchmen's property is well fenced one man will be able to properly care for many thousands of sheep or cattle during the grazing season.

Mr. Gray does not intend to winter all of these sheep. He will ship the

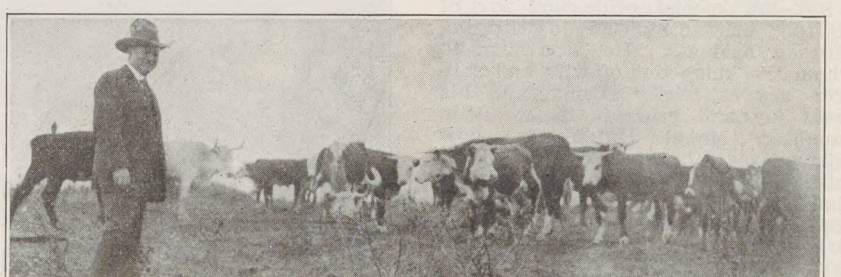
fat lambs and old ewes to market. The good breeding ewes will be sold to Clover-Land farmers. This is an excellent opportunity for farmers desiring to get into the sheep business. These sheep are here in our own country, and a buyer can see them at any time and make a deal with Mr. Gray for any number that he may want.

After our party had visited with Mr. Gray and had been assured by him and his helpers that they were more than satisfied with Clover-Land and its future possibilities for them in the sheep business, we moved on to Ralph, where we visited Mr. MacBeath's cattle. We were much surprised to find the Arizona herd well filled and fast fattening, because of the fact that only six weeks ago these cattle arrived in Clover-Land so poor and weak that many of them had to be helped off of the train. You will see by the pictures on this page that they have long passed this state of weakness. Long before snow flies they will be fattened and graded as "Honey Beef" when they are sold on the Chicago market.

Mr. MacBeath, owner of these cattle, was so well pleased with the gains that they made during the first two weeks that they were here that he returned to Arizona for another thousand head, and expected to arrive with this shipment about July 1st. When this shipment arrives he will have over 1,600 head in his herd. This herd of cattle is made up mostly of Herefords, ranging from little calves to steers, heifers and cows of various ages. To the owner of these cattle Clover-Land has more than made good already as a beef country. We have grass that is nutritious and plentiful, and water that is clear, satisfying and healthful. (Continued on Page 4)



Texas arrivals enjoy rich pasturage



President Harmon "back" on the range



# CLOVER LAND

## Gladstone Dedicates Service Flag With Impressive Honors

BY HENRY A. PERRY

THE city of Gladstone recently held a patriotic celebration in which the whole community took an active part. The occasion was the presentation to the city by the Woman's Civic League of a beautiful service flag containing 99 azure stars and one gold star. The azure stars are honors for the Gladstone boys now in the service of the country, and the gold star a special honor for Henry Jahala, a Gladstone soldier who recently lost his life in his country's service in France.

The Hon. Carl P. Mason delivered the following eloquent address in presenting the flag to the city:

Before you is a token of a Liberty Loan—the greatest that a nation or a community can be called on to make to Liberty—a contribution, not of gold and goods, but men.

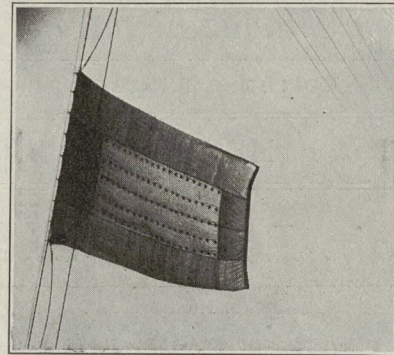
These azure stars denote 100 young men whom our city has already lent to the United States to serve our country and all humanity. One represents a native of our city whose answer to the call of patriotism has carried him to a place of danger, where he has earned and suffered the distinction of an honorable wound in battle for the country of his birth on the soil of his ancestors. One represents a young man who died in his duty and is buried in a far land. Born under an alien sky in an oppressed country, without kindred here except as he has earned a place in our hearts, he has laid the last supreme gift of devotion, his life, upon the altar of our freedom.

The Star Spangled Banner proclaims the might of this great Republic, while Faith and Hope illumine its folds, ruddy with Heroism. Let this flag of service keep it in our minds that the strength and hope of a nation is in the brave hearts of her sons and the unflinching devotion of her daughters.

Eternal vigilance is the price of lib

erty; we were told that long years ago and we had almost forgotten it. We had read how our forefathers fought at the bridge of Concord and the crest of Bunker Hill; in the forests of Saratoga and through the snow of Trenton on Lake Erie's placid waters and in the dark swamps of New Orleans; in the Devil's Den of Gettysburg and the mine-wrecked trenches before Richmond. And we said, "They fought, bled and died to gain our independence, freedom and unity. In the fruits of their valor we will rest secure." We are awakened: we must take up their cross and follow them into the age-old strife. Of this generation there is to be required all the blood tyranny has shed, all the tears of such as were oppressed and found no comforter.

The patriotic women who give that flag have more in mind than a graceful act. Silent, it speaks: those stars challenge 'We serve: what do ye?' The Spartan mother bade her son return with honor or dead upon his shield: then sat down dry-eyed to wait the issue she could not change. Today the daughters, wives and mothers of France and Britain stoop over the forge, the lathe, the acid vat, to make the weapons their men are wielding in battle. The children of England tonight are guarding its storm-swept coasts while their fathers brave the perils of the sea and the ambush of the deep. That we as a nation should pay such a price, may Heaven avert, but if need be, we will not shrink from bearing what our allies have dared. It is the privilege of the strong man to exercise the freeman's right of bearing arms for his country; but it is needful that all shall put forth the last ounce of effort, feeble as may be the individual's contribution to the commonwealth. None so



Gladstone's Service Flag

weak or humble as not to find a place of honor or duty.

All human nature, both sexes, every age and every rank, all races, creeds and conditions, are banded together to overcome the common violator and oppressor of all. The struggle will be long and arduous: success will be bought by sacrifice of much that we hold dear; and then—and not before—

"Come Peace, not like a mourner bowed,  
For honor lost and dear ones wasted,  
But proud, to meet a people proud,  
With eyes that tell of triumph tasted.  
Come with hand gripping on the hilt  
And step that proves you Victory's daughter—  
Come while our country feels the lift  
Of a great impulse shouting forwards  
And knows that freedom ain't a gift  
That tarries long in hands of cowards.  
Come such as mothers prayed for when  
They kissed their cross with lips that quivered,  
And bring fair wages for brave men,  
A nation saved, a race delivered."

Mr. Mayor and people of Gladstone, I have the honor, as I have the pleasure, of presenting to you this Service Flag, the gift of the Women's Civic League, as a tribute to and a memento of those represented by its stars. May it be a continual reminder that

those whom it symbolizes are with you in spirit while they fight your fight; and a spur to urge you to be with them in deed, striving to the measure of your powers to uphold their hands and strengthen them through the day of Armageddon, when they battle for Him that is called Faithful and True.

The address was very impressive and Mr. Mason was at his best.

Mayor Jones responded, in part, as follows:

I take great pride and pleasure in accepting this service flag which has been presented to our city through Mr. Mason by the Woman's Civic League. This I believe puts Gladstone in possession of the first municipal service flag in the Upper Peninsula.

I will say but a few words, as I want you to carry away and remember the message which Mr. Mason has given you in such an able manner. On this flag are 100 stars representing the Gladstone boys who have answered the call to battle for our liberty and within a short time a similar star will represent Mr. Mason who goes to join his comrades.

As these stars remind us of those of whom we are so proud, so should they remind us of the duty which is left to us to perform. One and all must stand behind these boys who are represented here and those who must go. To leave nothing undone to aid them is an honor and our greatest ambition.

In the past Gladstone has met every demand for relief and assistance and I know this will continue to be our record. As citizens of Gladstone we now raise the flag to its proper place where it will remain for our boys to see on their return."

After the mayor's address the flag was hoisted across Ninth street, where it will remain until the end of the war.

## "Hutch" Is Proud of His Daughter

ALMOST everybody in Clover-Land who has occasion to travel on the North-western railroad at night is acquainted with Edward Hutchinson, for years a Pullman porter on the Copper Country Limited between Chicago and the copper country. He is known far and wide as "Hutch," and he has made a host of friends by his unselfish devotion to his work and courtesy and care with which he meets the requirements of the traveling public, who are patrons of the Pullman cars upon which he is the man in charge.

No man in the Pullman company, east, west, north or south, will go further to accommodate the patrons of the line than will "Hutch," and he is a familiar figure to the traveling public of the northwest. Probably few men in the service of the company have as wide an acquaintance as Hutchinson has and enjoy as large a friendship among leading business men and men of affairs.

But the special pride and joy of "Hutch" has nothing to do with the railroad business. He is a man to whom the home ties of wife and children are especially strong, and his great joy and pride is in his little daughter, Mabel Hutchinson, now thirteen years of age. The friends of this efficient public servant will be glad to read the following item which appeared with reference to his little girl in a recent issue of the Chicago paper:

"Mabel Hutchinson, 13 years old, 21 E. 47th street, daughter of E. Hutchinson, a pupil of the 6th grade, John

Farren school, 51st and Wabash avenue, won a diploma for the best four-minute essay on the subject of 'Thrift Stamps.' The principal, teachers and citizens in the vicinity of Farren school were highly pleased to have this honor come to Miss Hutchinson, who is one of the smartest girls in the graded schools of Chicago. She has always shown aptitude in writing and recently studied the



Mabel Hutchinson and her popular father

Thrift Stamp questions with a result that when called upon to write, she won with ease. The essay follows:

"Every boy and girl should have a Thrift Stamp book. You are not giving your money to the government, you are only lending it. If you don't come across the kaiser, will. Save your pennies until you have a quarter, then buy a Thrift Stamp. Sixteen Thrift Stamps are equal to one W. S. S. Twenty W. S. S. are equal to one hundred (\$100) dollars with which you can buy a Liberty Bond in November. You do not get interest on one Thrift Stamp, but you do get interest on one 'W. S. S.' Since we are engaged in the war with Germany we must win. We have never lost and must not lose. It is easy to save money. You often spend money for gum, candy and pickles, which are unnecessary. Uncle Sam has been very lucky to win all these wars. Why did he win? Because the people were full blooded Americans. Children do not realize the sensation of this war but the principal of the John Farren school intends to make every boy and girl realize it. Buy a Thrift Stamp now. Don't wait until tomorrow, tomorrow may never come. Help the Allies and save now. When you are older you will be thrifty. There are many ways in which you can save. Every dollar will make the kaiser holler. Plant a war garden. Buy Thrift Stamps and W. S. S. Don't waste food. Don't buy unnecessary things. Remember every time you lick a Thrift Stamp or a W. S. S. you help lick the kaiser. Knit for the soldiers and do your bit, every little bit helps. Do we want democracy in the United States or not? That is a ques-

tion for you to answer. Thrift Stamps are only 25 cents, but Liberty Bonds are \$50 and up. So we better wake up. America was not inclined to be under the German rule. Think of the poor suffering Belgians and buy Thrift Stamps.

"K is for Kaiser, for one who thinks he is brave. A is for the Allies, who helped in the raid. I for Illinois, who will send him to his grave. S for sorrow, in Belgium he made. E for England, who fought brave and true. R for Rhine, which General Pershing will raid. Put them all together, they spell kaiser, the man we call a miser."

## First Train Load of Sheep Arrives in Clover-Land

Continued from Page 3

Our party then drove south to Metropolitan, and returned to Escanaba by way of Whitney, at which station we had the pleasure of visiting the Whitney farm.

As each member of our party has been consistently working for the development of Clover-Land, this trip was one of exceptional satisfaction. They were unanimous in the statement that Clover-Land is fast on its way to a new era of prosperity. The trip took us over more than half a million acres of cut-over land, and only about one-tenth of it is being used for any purpose. We saw thousands of acres of good pasturage, which we hope will soon be taken up by practical stockmen, and used to produce beef, mutton and wool.



# CLOVER LAND

## The Splendid Results of Clover-Land's Western Campaign



BY FRED W. POTTER of Escanaba

I AM not much of a Biblical student, but as I start to give you a little

history of the Clover-Land movement throughout the west, I am forcibly reminded of the Biblical phrase, "As Ye Sow, So Shall Ye Reap," and as I returned last night from Alfred, Michigan, having had the privilege of accompanying J. L. Gray's shipment of forty-one cars of sheep, I could not help but think that the seed sown last winter in Salt Lake City and Denver had germinated and is now in full bloom, and the matured product of the seed so sown will be reaped in the fall of 1918, for as we might say the seed was scattered in Salt Lake City in January, February and March, stuck to the clothes of J. L. Grey, of Buhl, Idaho, W. B. MacBeath, of Tucson, Ariz., S. Z. Schenck, of Pueblo, Colo., D. M. Burts, of Hachita, New Mexico, Robert Burton, of Missouri, and Francis R. K. Hewlett, of Rapid City, South Dakota, C. H. Otto, of Colorado, and Utah, August Jostin and Ernest Hess of Cashion, Ariz.

When these gentlemen got off the train in and about Escanaba and then strolled through the surrounding country, some of this seed scattered with the result that on the 18th day of May, W. B. MacBeath unloaded at Ralph, Michigan, 613 head of very, very thin Arizona cattle; so thin, in fact, that some of them had to be fed where they lay on the ground. They were too weak to rise. After a few days they got up and could shuffle around, picking their living from the luxuriant growth of grass in that locality, and after thir-

ty days on that pasture I saw them, and all of the younger stuff and most of the steers were in excellent flesh, shed off nice and clean, their hair a silky shiny coat, showing they were doing well and gaining in weight. Some of the old cows with their calves had not shown the gain the younger animals had, owing to the drain on them by the calves and, being old, naturally would not pick up as fast as younger animals.

So impressed was Mr. MacBeath with the country after the first week his cattle were here, he came down to Escanaba and conferred with Mr. Harney, Mr. MacLean and the bankers, told them he was satisfied with the country, that it was everything it had been represented and more, that his cattle were doing so well he believed he could make money by going back to Arizona and shipping an additional 1,000 head. He made his arrangements, went back to Ralph, conferred with his man in charge, and at the end of two weeks started for Arizona. On this 26th day of June I received a telegram saying he is on his way with 25 carloads more of cattle to be turned into the grass in Dickinson and Marquette counties.

J. L. Gray, of Buhl, Idaho, likewise dropped some seed between Northland and Alfred on the E. & L. S. Railroad, and yesterday, the 25th day of June, he unloaded 41 cars of ewes and lambs, aggregating 11,200 head. Mr. Gray had a hard time getting here, owing to the condition

of his sheep before he loaded. He tells me he lost in the last two months 5,500 head of ewes and lambs from starvation, owing to a lack of feed in Idaho. The first sheep unloaded from this train of 41 cars, did not go ten feet before it stopped for a bite of grass, and the first band unloaded were, in less than thirty minutes after the last of that band were unloaded, wending their way up a little draw eating clover as they went, and in less than an hour and a half were so contented that Mr. Gray called in his herder to go to a nearby house and get his supper.

The second band unloaded crossed the Ford river on the bridge and in less than an hour were contented on a little east slope covered with grass, where they were getting their fill, and Mr. Gray assured me would bed down and be found there at daylight.

Mr. Gray is very well pleased with the condition of the grass he found here, and says in less than thirty days his sheep cannot be recognized except for their brands, they will gain so fast.

D. M. Burts, of Hachita, New Mexico, landed on Saturday, the 15th of June, with 93 head of New Mexico cattle, some of which were so thin they also had to be fed and watered where they lay. Mr. and Mrs. Burts came down to Escanaba Saturday, the 22nd, and spent Sunday, and said their cattle were doing very well and they were satisfied with conditions here.

A wire received from C. R. Coffin,

of Hope, New Mexico, says that he has 13 carloads of sheep and four carloads of cattle ready for shipment to Clover-Land and wants to know where to ship them. Thus you can see how the seed sown in Salt Lake City has germinated and is in full bloom on Clover-Land pastures. The result of this seeding will be told in the harvest which will come in November and December and none who are interested fear the outcome because we know what the grass in Clover-Land does to live stock in the months of September and October, and the expectations of these gentlemen who have taken no chance but made their own move knowing that they were bettering their conditions will far exceed their expectations. We will gladly give you the result of the harvest after the returns from the markets have been counted up and the expense deducted therefrom.

Mr. Schenck, Mr. Burton and Mr. Hewlett are located in Clover-Land, putting in their crops and getting ready for the fall and winter. They expect to put in their sheep this fall.

C. H. Otto is figuring on wintering his ewes in Colorado and Utah, bringing them in here early in the spring, lambing them, shearing and from that start make his permanent home here. August Jostin and Ernest Hess of Cashion, Ariz., are now in the Kansas market endeavoring to buy 1,000 to 2,000 feeder lambs to turn in on Clover-Land, shipping in the early fall. They have asked us to hold about 3,000 acres open for them not only to graze, but they may purchase after they return with the lambs they are seeking.

## Clover-Land's First Catholic Chaplain

THE Rev. Frank A. Seifert, a 28 year old Catholic priest and chaplain of the Marquette prison, son of Mrs. Marie Seifert, 515 Lakeview avenue, Menominee, has received an appointment as chaplain with the American armies abroad and will leave this week for New York, from where he will sail for France.

The program and celebration carried out in the local church on June



Father Seifert of Marquette

This is the first appointment of a Menominee man in the capacity of chaplain in the army, and is in fact the first appointment given any clergyman in the Marquette diocese over which the Right Reverend Joseph Eis of Marquette has jurisdiction and the bishop is more than pleased. The Rev. Seifert attended the public schools of Menominee, and later the Pontifical College of Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio. He completed his 12 year course in June, 1915, and was ordained at the college. He returned to this city and celebrated his first mass at the Epiphany church in this city, a church he attended when a boy. He was the first Menominee boy to be ordained into the priesthood.

20, 1915, the day Rev. Seifert said his first mass, is a day which will always be remembered in the annals of the church's history. The plans carried out to celebrate the event were elaborate and the services deeply impressive.

Following his ordination the Rev. Seifert was appointed to the post of chaplain in the Marquette prison by Bishop Eis, which he has since held.

Born of German parentage, but American in ideals, the Rev. Seifert has been an enthusiastic supporter of the allied cause since the outbreak of the world's war. Shortly after the United States took up arms in defense of humanity, the Rev. Seifert made application for the appointment of chaplain, which he received last month.

### Clover-Land, My Clover-Land

(Carl P. Mason, in Escanaba Journal.)

O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! To sing thy praise my duty.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Whose voice may tell thy beauty?  
 Thy mighty hills, thy pleasant vales,  
 Upon whose slopes no verdure fails—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! How fair art thou for beauty!

O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Thou vision ever present.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! A kindly land and pleasant—  
 Thine every scene in living green—  
 O'er fruitful field or forest stream—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! With greeting ever pleasant!  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Too vast thy wealth to measure.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Thou hast a boundless treasure.  
 Thy rocks uphurled when shaped the world,  
 A nation's might within them furled—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Uncounted is thy treasure—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! With fertile valleys yearning.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Thy plough share's first upturning,  
 'Tis more than gold thy acres hold—  
 In strength to serve thy warriors bold—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Be swift in thy returning!  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Of Nature's fairest daughters.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Bediamonded with waters:  
 What wafted ease thy summer breeze—  
 Bears fragrant from thy sturdy trees—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! To be beside thy waters.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Of joy the favored dwelling.  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! All other lands excelling:  
 What memories sweet return to greet—  
 Who reverently thy name repeat—  
 O Clover-Land, My Clover-Land! Save Paradise excelling!



# CLOVER LAND

## Clover-Land's Great War Conference in Hospitable Escanaba

BY ROBERT G. MURPHY, JR.

ESCANABA in gala attire, its streets bedecked with bunting and flags, the stars and stripes fluttering from every doorway and cornice, the entire city wide awake in patriotic enthusiasm, presented an appropriate scene on June 12 and 13, when Governor Albert E. Sleeper and staff, accompanied by practically all the prominent officials of the state of Michigan and a number of notable citizens, were present and participated in the monster Upper Peninsula War Conference and "Sheep and Victory" meeting, the most important and significant gatherings that were ever held in the northern part of Michigan.

The governor's party arrived in a special car from Lansing, by way of Chicago, stopping at Powers for breakfast. Here the party was met by a delegation from Escanaba, and the car was attached to a special train, bringing the state notables into Escanaba shortly after 9 o'clock.

The state troops of Rapid River under command of Capt. Messenger, and the Escanaba company, commanded by Capt. Hewitt, together with a detachment of the Michigan Mounted Constabulary, under command of Capt. Marsh, were at the railroad terminal to give military honors due the executive of the state and act as an official escort for the governor and his party.

A monster crowd had assembled at the depot to join in the welcome, and the governor was given a tremendous ovation when he stepped from the car to grasp hundreds of outstretched hands. After the ovation had subsided a passage-way was made through the jostling throng and a parade formed to march to the Delta hotel. The detail of mounted constabulary lead the parade, followed by the Escanaba military band and the two state troop companies. Crowds thronged the sidewalks and cheered as the distinguished procession passed through the gloriously decorated streets. It was a continuous patriotic demonstration with waving flags and flowing banners all the way from the station to the hotel.

In the governor's party were:

Governor and Mrs. Albert E. Sleeper, Secretary of State Coleman C. Vaughan, Auditor General and Mrs. O. B. Fuller, Attorney General Alex Groesbeck, State Treasurer Samuel Odell, State Dairy and Food Commissioner Fred L. Woodworth, Assistant Federal Food Administrator and Mrs. George W. McCormick, State Game Warden John Baird, J. J. Morgan of the Public Domain Commission; Col. Roy C. Vandercook, secretary of the State War Board and commander of the State Constabulary; Col. J. P. Petermann of the Michigan State Troops; Maj. A. E. Petermann, Judge Advocate; R. M. Andrews of the governor's staff; John H. Witherbotham of the State Council section, National Council of Defense, Washington, D. C.; R. M. Olin, secretary of the State Board of Health; Sidney T. Miller, chairman of the American Red Cross for Michigan; T. F. Hubbard, C. A. Parcels and William B. Wreford, identified with the war activities in the state; Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, ex-Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, Hans Reig of Washington, D. C., H. N. Duff, representing the Patriotic Film Board; Mark T. McKee, secretary of the American Red Cross for Michigan, and Senator Charles E. Souley.

The governor and his party were given a brief rest at the hotel while the delegates registered at the Delft theatre, where the great two-day program started shortly after 10 o'clock. After the patriotic welcoming cere-



*Drummer Boys made a hit with Gov. Sleeper*

monies were over, the Escanaba women had an opportunity to extend greetings and meet personally the women in the governor's party. The visiting ladies were given a luncheon at the golf club house, and were taken care of by the following committee: Mrs. H. W. Reade, chairman; Mrs. W. A. Cotton, Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Mrs. G. M. Mashek, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mrs. J. R. Andrews, Mrs. J. E. Byrns, Mrs. M. J. Ryan, Mrs. C. M. Cuthbert and Mrs. J. C. Kirkpatrick.

The first meeting of the conference opened at the Delft theatre, Wednesday morning June 12, with Governor Sleeper presiding. Delegates were present from every county in Clover-Land. The theater had been beautifully decorated with the national colors, and the stage formed an appropriate setting for the patriotic occasion with its draperies of red, white and blue and garlands of flowers and potted plants.

Governor Sleeper was given a tremendous ovation when he called the meeting to order. The conference was then opened with the audience singing the "Star Spangled Banner." The Very Rev. Dr. F. X. Barth, dean of Escanaba, a noted orator and patriotic speaker, pronounced the invocation. T. M. Judson, secretary of the Delta County War Board, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the County War Board, and A. J. Young extended greetings on behalf of the city of Escanaba.

The Hon. Coleman C. Vaughan, secretary of state, responded on behalf of the Michigan War Preparedness

Board; the Hon. John H. Witherbotham of Washington, D. C., on behalf of the National Council of Defense, and Hon. George O. Driscoll of Ironwood, on behalf of the Upper Peninsula County War Boards.

The Rev. W. J. Datson pronounced the benediction and adjournment was taken for lunch. The afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock was given over to divisional conferences.

The biggest and most important of these conferences, a meeting in its significance of the utmost importance to the peninsula and to the entire country, was the "Clover-Land Sheep and Victory" meeting held at the Delft theatre. Roger M. Andrews of Menominee presided.

James H. Kaye presided at the Junior Red Cross conference; Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane at the Woman's Committee (Michigan division) conference; Charles A. Parcels, at the Boys' Working Reserve conference; William B. Wreford, at the Public Service Reserve conference, and Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, at the Woman's Liberty Loan conference.

The conferences were adjourned in time for all to attend the County War Board conference at 4:30 o'clock, at which Governor Sleeper presided.

An outdoor athletic exhibition by the students of the Escanaba schools featured the public receptions tendered the delegates Wednesday night. After dinner was served the visitors assembled at the Coliseum hall, and the reception committee, composed of A. J. Young, W. W. Oliver and W. A. Cotten, together with Governor Sleeper

and his staff, received the visitors, delegates and Escanaba citizens in a general "get-together" meeting. The Coliseum was specially decorated in the national colors, red, white and blue. Following the exchange of greetings, all went to the Ludington park, where the drills were held, under the direction of Miss Edgerton, physical culture instructor in the Escanaba schools.

The sheep raising proposition and the prospects of this industry turning Clover-Land into one of the greatest livestock communities in the nation was on the tip of everyones tongue in the city at night. The "Sheep and Victory" meeting held at the Delft theatre in the afternoon was marked as one of the most enthusiastic sessions of the conference, and many of the delegates went away from this meeting looking upon Clover-Land in a new light. Many felt it was the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the empire above the straits. There were many western sheep men present and the noted men from the Lower Peninsula, both groups being as enthusiastic over the outlook as the Clover-Land men themselves.

Interesting divisional conferences marked the morning session on Thursday. Frank W. Hubbard presided at the War Savings conference; Sidney T. Miller, at the Red Cross conference; George W. McCormick, assistant federal food administrator for Michigan, at the Food Administration conference; Thomas M. Conlin of Crystal Falls, at the Fuel Administration conference, and E. C. Shields, at the Four-Minute Men conference.

The Delft theatre was crowded again when Lieutenant Governor L. D. Dickinson called the meeting to order. After the invocation by the Rev. Father Raymond G. Jacques, Auditor General O. B. Fuller delivered an address on "The Work of the State War Preparedness Board," showing its organization and growth, and pointing out that it was now one of the most effective and important cogs in the Michigan government machine. The necessity and success of the work done by the county war boards was explicitly pointed out in an address that followed, delivered by Mark T. McKee, secretary of the American Red Cross for Michigan and in charge of the county divisions. Mr. McKee said that the efficiency shown by the county boards was largely responsible for the achievement of Michigan in going over the top in the various drives.

"The purchase of war savings and thrift stamps is a good business proposition, it is a patriotic deed, and it breeds thrift in the home, which during war time is more essential than anything else." This was the substance of an address by Hans Reig of Washington, chief of the foreign language department of the United States treasury, touring the country in the interest of promoting sales of war savings and thrift stamps. William A. Comstock delivered an address on the "School House War Conference," pointing out the great importance of these community gatherings, and how they have caused a great wave of patriotism to spread over the land, aroused the rural communities to war activities, and aided in all the various activities incidental to the war. After the addresses, the following five-minute talks were enjoyed on "Michigan War Activities": Homer P. Clark, vice-chairman Ninth Liberty Loan district; O. B. Towne, National War Training Camp activities; Sidney T. Miller, chairman Michigan Red Cross; William B. Wreford, secretary Public Service Reserve; Frank H.



*The band from Daggett, Menominee County, which has donated its services free for patriotic work during the war.*



# CLOVER LAND

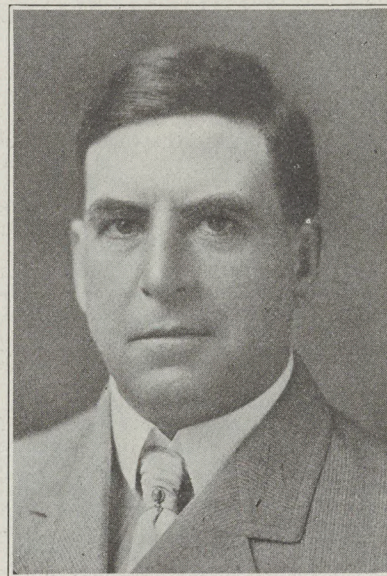
Ellsworth, State Fire Marshal; Col. Roy C. Vandercook, secretary Michigan War Preparedness Board; Dr.

representatives varying from one to 50 in number, according to the following official roster: Delta, 154; Menominee, 44; Schoolcraft, 16; Houghton, 12; Dickinson, 28; Luce, 9; Gogebic, 8; Baraga, 4; Chippewa, 8; Marquette, 50; Iron, 37; Alger, 18; Ontonagon, 22; Keweenaw, 3; and Mackinac, 1.

schedule of the governor's party to Powers-Spalding, and the trip was made by automobiles. At the urgent request of Representative Michael Harris the change was made, providing for a two-minute stop-over at Wilson.

To John E. Byrns, secretary of the War Board of Delta County, and to many others is due a good share of the credit for the overwhelming success of the war conference. Mr. Byrns laid aside all his business and gave unsparingly his time and energy to attend to even the most minute detail. He was fully repaid for his overtime work and hard efforts by the announcement of the state notables that the conference was one of the most successful and most inspiring in which they had ever participated.

Mayor Cuthbert and R. E. MacLean, chairman of the County Board, joined with Escanaba's leading men of affairs in making patriotic Clover-Land history.



John E. Byrns of Escanaba, Chairman Arrangement Committee



Hon. Everett Colby of New Jersey

Governor Sleeper presided at the closing session. Following the singing of "America" by the large audience, the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. C. A. Lund. The program commenced with opening remarks by Lieutenant-Governor Luren D. Dickinson, and three splendid patriotic addresses were delivered by Judge Louis H. Fead of Newberry; Alex J. Groesbeck, attorney general; and ex-Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, and the Rev. W. J. Datson pronounced the benediction, bringing to a close the greatest and most



Major A. E. Petermann, U. S. Army

significant conference ever held in the northern part of Michigan.

Escanaba was out in full force the following morning to bid farewell to the members of the governor's party. The demonstration was just as enthusiastic and rousing as the one which welcomed the state's executive on his arrival. On account of the change in schedule, the monster demonstration planned at the North-Western station was not carried out. However, thousands were at the terminal to see the troops off, and the train was crowded with delegates and citizens of Escanaba going to the Flag Day celebration at Powers-Spalding.

Led by Escanaba's military band, the procession to the station filed away from the Delta hotel shortly after 6:30 o'clock and, despite the early hour, thousands of people were on the streets to witness and to take part in the spectacle. Following the band, Otto Scheriff, director of the celebrated St. Joseph's drum corps, led his band of drummers, and the two Michigan state troop companies followed, the automobiles bringing up the remainder of the parade. Capt. Messenger was in command of the Rapid River company and Capt. Hewitt headed the Escanaba unit. Arriving at the depot, the band rendered a number of patriotic selections, and just before the train left, the "Star Spangled Banner" was played while all stood with uncovered heads.

In order to permit the distinguished visitors to gain a view of Clover-Land farms, a change was made in the

## Drummer Boys

ESCANABA has twenty-three extremely proud drummer boys. It was their privilege and delight to serve as escort to Governor Albert E. Sleeper and his party during the recent War Conference held in that city, and to accompany the governor to Powers, there to participate in the Flag Day celebration. So delightful an escort did the youngsters make that Governor Sleeper expressed publicly a personal pride in them.

The little drummer lads, the oldest



Assistant State Food Administrator George W. McCormick, Menominee

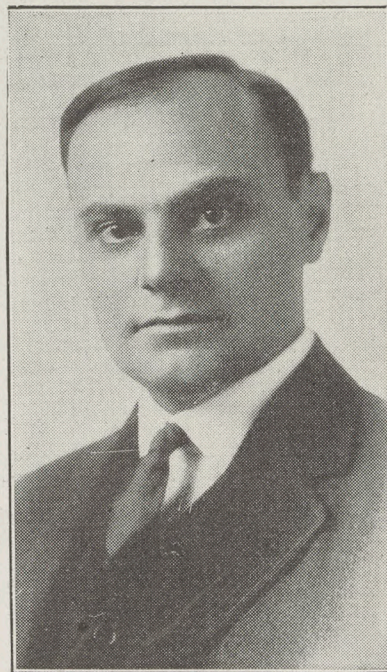
of whom is 14 years of age, the youngest but nine, are enthusiastic young Americans. They are students of St. Joseph's school, Escanaba, which, since its establishment in 1884, has been conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. During the past twelve years the institution in both grammar and high school departments, has been very successful under the guiding hand of Rev. Julius Henze, O. F. M., pastor of St. Joseph's church.

Ever since the organization of the drum corps six months ago, under the leadership of Otto K. Scheriff, a Spanish War veteran, now turnkey and a deputy sheriff of Delta county, the boys have reported faithfully at practice, and it is because of their perse-

vering diligence that they have finally mastered the intricacies of the drumsticks. Much of the efficiency of St. Joseph's drum corps must be ascribed to the untiring effort and patience of Mr. Scheriff, who is also captain of the Eagles' Drill Team in Escanaba, a very popular organization, and the organizer and leader of St. Joseph's High School Cadets.

St. Joseph's drum corps now possesses a full equipment of drums and uniforms. This was made possible by the contributions of the boys themselves, by liberal donations from the people of Escanaba, and particularly through the generosity of C. B. Oliver.

The personnel of St. Joseph's drum corps is as follows: Herbert Iverson, Edward Van de Wiele, Lester Johnson, Joseph Steinmetz, James Wirley, Paul Jolly, Benjamin Valind, Clifford Dubuis, Thomas Mannebach, Harry Lemmer, Conrad Lemmer, Theodore Scheriff, Victor Blomstrom, Herman Bittner, Clarence Gunderson, Clarence Greis, Melvin Jorgenson, William



Attorney General Alex J. Groesbeck of Detroit

Hermes, Harry Tolan, Wilfred Dupont, William Bink, Nicholas Bink, Jr., Edward Vogel.

Caroline Bartlett Crane, chairman Women's committee, Michigan division; Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh; Mrs. Sherill, chairman National League for Women's Service; and Miss Lucille Rader of the Y. W. C. A. Ensign Ryan, in a stirring talk, told of the work of the Salvation Army on the battlefield. After benediction by the Rev. Ole C. Dulagher, adjournment was taken until 6:30 o'clock, when the delegates were the guests of Escanaba at a banquet at the Coliseum.

More than 500 covers were laid for the banquet at the Coliseum. The delegates met at the Delta hotel at 6 o'clock, and led by the Escanaba military band, with Company F, Michigan State Troops, acting as an escort to Governor A. E. Sleeper and the members of his party, the procession left for the Coliseum hall, less than three blocks away, where tables were in waiting and the dinner ready.

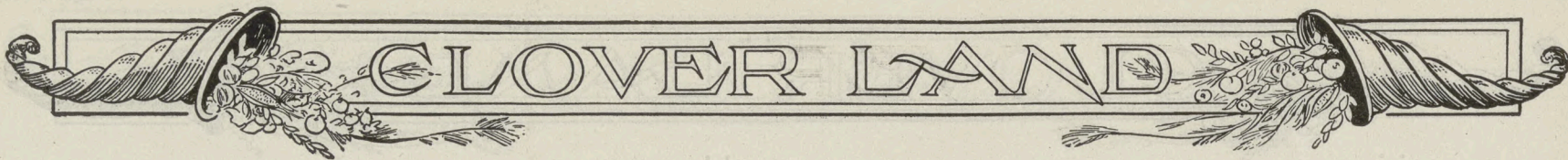
The dinner was a "war dinner," strictly in keeping with the rules laid down by Federal Food Administrator Hoover. Music featured the program while the delegates dined. Because of the monster mass-meeting at the Delft theater at 8 o'clock, the program at the banquet was cut short, and no speeches were given. The dinner opened with Governor Sleeper and the rest of the persons in attendance offering a toast to the United States, the president and the men in service.

The following women prepared the dinner, which was served by girls of the High school: Mrs. Syverson, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. King, Mrs. Nee, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Fax, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Byrns, Mrs. A. Hoffman, Mrs. Sandy, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. A. J. Young, Mrs. Lapola, and Mrs. Wilkinson.

The conference drew to a close Thursday night with an enthusiastic mass-meeting at the Delft theater, which was filled with an audience that taxed the capacity of the showhouse. The theater is said to be able to seat 1,200 persons, and every seat was taken. The affair closed a tremendous success, and never in the history of Clover-Land has there been a gathering which was marked with the patriotic spirit and enthusiasm as was shown here.

Delegates from every county in Clover-Land attended the meeting, the





## Henry Ford's Record Examined by National Security League

BY WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS

of Ann Arbor, Member Executive Committee

THE National Security League, as a result of unanimous action by its executive committee, has undertaken to inquire into the records of all candidates for congress at coming elections. Elihu Root, honorary president of the league and a life-long Republican, has stated with great earnestness:

"I don't care whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican or a Progressive or a Socialist, or a Prohibitionist or whatnot, he must have a loyal heart or it is treason to send him to congress."

### Loyalty Vital Issue.

So far as Michigan is concerned I do not believe that a candidate known to be disloyal would be so rash as to offer himself for political office; but there is far more involved than the question of loyalty. To quote from an announcement by the Security league under date of June 6:

"The conduct of the war and, in fact, the very future of America, are dependent, not only upon the election of a war congress that will enact necessary laws, but upon the presence in the national legislature of men of vision, ability and broad experience, who are best qualified of our citizenship to correctly solve the great internal and international questions which will come before the next congress."

Inasmuch as "vision" and "dream" are sometimes synonymous terms, it is well to stress the fact that the aim of the Security league is not to put dreamers into office, but rather men who can understand the relation between cause and effect in the political world and have vision, discernment, or prescience—call it what you will. It is the statesman, as opposed to the mere politician who possesses this gift, and it would be the undoing of the nation to admit any other into its councils in this crisis.

### Henry Ford's Record.

I propose to examine the record of Henry Ford since he came into political prominence; in doing which I shall make use of events, dates and interviewed statements as they appear in the columns of the New York Times. It is essential to determine whether his record indicates that he possesses vision in political matters, and whether he is in other respects a worthy and safe candidate for the United States senate. It is a time to try men's souls, and a man of stern fiber as well as one of foresight and wise judgment is what the crisis demands.

In political affairs, Mr. Ford first came into prominence through his bitter hostility to the movement for preparing the nation to meet the great struggle in which it is now engaged. In September, 1915, he contributed \$1,000,000 to the campaign which the Kaiser's agents—German alien residents, German-American citizens and misguided pacifists—were conducting in order to defeat preparedness; and he promised \$10,000,000 for peace propaganda. On September 11 it was announced that he was to consult concerning his peace policy with Herman Ridder and Jeremiah O'Leary; the former the editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, and the latter active in the American Sinn Fein movement, the man who fleeing from justice under the espionage law is now reported captured.

### Easily Made Dupe.

Somewhat later, in November, 1916, Mr. Ford came under the influence of Madam Schwimmer, who had much to do with planning the notorious peace argosy of Mr. Ford. David Lamar confessed upon trial (May 16, 1917) that he had sent agents to Mr. Ford, who had been able to influence

him in favor of nefarious peace ventures. No sane man believes that Mr. Ford was other than the dupe of these agents of the Kaiser, and the facts are mentioned here with a view merely to show how easily he was exploited because of his abnormal penchant for impractical pacifist schemes.

### Opposed Loan to Allies.

September 16, 1915, Mr. Ford was visited by General Nelson A. Miles, who somewhat later with Admiral Blue made public statements contrary to those generally held by military and naval experts regarding the danger of invasion of the country, and these statements were extensively made use of for peace propaganda.

September 19, 1915, Mr. Ford came out in open opposition to the United States loan to the Allies, and was reported to have said that he would withdraw his deposits from any bank which subscribed to the loan, which threat resembled those being openly made by prominent Germans throughout the country. His action in this respect aroused great resentment in Canada, and a threat being made officially to boycott the Ford firm and cancel its Canadian army contracts, Mr. Ford himself subscribed to the Canadian loan and ill-feeling to some extent subsided.

November 20, 1915, Mr. Ford conferred with Madam Schwimmer, and six days later the first "peace ship" was chartered to convey a shipload of choice pacifists to Europe with the object by propaganda and through direct appeal to influence European chancelleries to stop the war and "get the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas." It was a sort of glorified Coxey's army, or perhaps better, navy.

### Criticizes Preparedness.

December 1, 1915, Mr. Ford had letters sent to every senator and representative in congress requesting them to inaugurate a campaign against our "patriotic songs, moving pictures of battlefields, preparedness plays and munition workers." Munition plants were at the time being blown up by the Kaiser's agents with the loss of innocent lives and the German propaganda was rampant to stop the manufacture and shipment of munitions to the Allies. Germany set up the claim that the shipment of munitions from America was all that prevented an early peace—a German peace.

The peace argosy provided by Mr. Ford's munificence sailed in two large ships and was indorsed by Labor's National Peace council (under German influence), though ridiculed by sane men everywhere. The London Spectator suggested that its wireless signal should be S. O. F. (ship of fools), instead of S. O. S., and the Journal des Debats of Paris drew attention to the serious danger which it carried to the Allied cause. So far as accomplishing Mr. Ford's object was concerned, the peace argosy was, of course, a fiasco of the first water, though it accomplished the object of Madam Schwimmer and her chiefs in that it brought together the pacifist elements of this country and Europe and placed them squarely in alliance with the German cause. The recent senate investigation of the National German-American alliance has revealed clearly this close connection of the peace propagandists with the cause of the central empires.

In February, 1916, Mr. Ford instituted the most colossal attempt that is upon record to influence the people of the United States by the corrupt

use of money. At a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars he bought up an entire page of the advertising space in hundreds of newspapers in all parts of the country in order to force the people to accept his viewpoint. The Chicago Tribune sent the amount received, some \$1,700, as I remember, to the treasury of the Navy league.

### Leads War on Conscription.

A few extracts will reveal the character of this pernicious propaganda:

"Concerning 'Preparedness'"

"To the American People:"

"Conscription, the base of militarism, is advocated openly.

"And it is done under the guise of patriotism. The flag is flaunted before the eyes of the people and we are told that our 'national honor' is at stake.

"The flaunting was started by an organization of men known as the Navy League. \* \* \*

"Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner delivered in the house two remarkable speeches—'The World Wide War Trust' and 'The Navy League Unmasked'—giving startling revelations of an organized body of war traffickers who promote war and preparations for war—preparedness." \* \* \*

### Assails "Patriotism."

Could there be a better object lesson to show the danger of colossal fortunes in the hands of misguided individuals?

A little later Mr. Ford had an interview with Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, which was summarized in a contribution published in the New York Times of May 17, 1916:

"When the word patriotism was touched upon Mr. Ford burst out with the assertion that he did not believe in patriotism, that no man is patriotic, and that the word patriotism is always the last resort of a scoundrel. To my inquiry as to what he would do in the event of war he replied that even if we were to be invaded he would not make a dollar's worth of arms for the United States. As I wished that there would be no mistake as to his meaning, I put the question three times and three times got the same answer.

"Finally, I said: 'Mr. Ford, on your roof are three American flags. On seeing them it 'hurt me' to think that beneath them was a man who is spending vast sums, amassed under their protection, to ruin the defenses of his country and lay it open to a possible hostile world. To this he replied: 'When the war is over these flags shall come down, never to go up again. I don't believe in the flag; it is something to rally around.'"

### Lusitania Sinking Defended.

October 31, 1916, Democratic national headquarters announced that Mr. Ford was to print advertisements in 500 newspapers in all parts of the country and gave out in advance the principal statements which would be used to boost Mr. Wilson's campaign for re-election:

"Although nominally a Republican all my life, I am for Wilson and urge my fellow citizens to stand by him, because he has kept us out of war and done much to bring about the remarkable prosperity which we enjoy and because Wall street is against him. \* \* \*

"All other great nations are being consumed and destroyed, but we have peace with honor, and our boys are at home. Special interests are demanding war and the president is be-

ing criticized with many words, but stripped of all unnecessary words their real complaint is that he has not plunged the country into war for their profit."

After the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Ford excused this premeditated murder upon the grounds that Americans should have kept off the ship.

### Navy League Sues Ford.

As already noted, Representative Tavenner made two sensational speeches in the congress of the United States charging that the preparedness movement was due to a conspiracy by the Navy league, and the government franking privilege was abused by mailing some 2,000,000 of the speeches containing these charges.

As already seen, Mr. Ford used his great fortune to advertise this charge and was inconsequence sued by the Navy league. Unable to substantiate his charges, instead of admitting his error and making apology, he endeavored to retire under the statement that he had believed the stories to be true. The supreme court of the District of Columbia, December 16, 1916, sustained the Navy league in its demurrer.

In June, 1917, Mr. Ford is reported to have bought \$5,000,000 of Liberty bonds, and upon another loan \$6,000,000. Mr. Charles M. Schwab bought \$25,000,000 of Liberty bonds, and other men of great wealth have purchased millions of them as the best investment in war time.

### Exemption Claimed for Son.

In August, 1917, Mr. Ford's only son, Edsel Ford, was drawn for the army and claimed exemption upon the ground that his services were indispensable to the Ford plant, then engaged upon war contracts, August 7 the exemption board denied this claim, but granted the concession of transfer to a class which would delay the call to the colors. Due to the prominence of Henry Ford this incident has been given wide publicity and has quite unjustly been interpreted to show that the sons of rich men generally are doing less than their part in this war. Without mentioning names, Colonel Roosevelt referred in his Detroit speech of Memorial day to the special duty of rich men to serve with the colors.

August 16, 1917, Mr. Ford declared himself in favor of pushing the war until Germany is crushed, and November 18 he was reported in favor of universal military training. I would like to point out that the kind of training which he contemplates is really that of an industrial rather than a military army, and that his plan could not possibly commend itself to any competent military authority.

I have seen no public statement which would indicate that Mr. Ford is today other than a pacifist at heart, or that he has betrayed any contrition over the pitiful role which he has played in the greatest crisis of his country's history. That his money and his prestige as a captain of industry were really effective in lowering the morale of the country and in delaying its entry upon its responsibilities in the war, has been clearly shown by the vote in the presidential primaries in Michigan and elsewhere in 1916. Hundreds of thousands of men have paid the penalty with their lives, and other hundreds of thousands must make this supreme sacrifice before our liberties can now be won. October 16, 1917, in an interview published in the New York Times, Mr. Ford said:

"I cannot see that any great harm has come in waiting until now with our war preparations."



# CLOVER LAND

## U. S. A. Message Should Be Read Aloud in Every Home

(A FLAG DAY ADDRESS)

By REV. DR. F. X. BARTH, Dean of Escanaba

THE following "Flag Day" address was delivered by the Very Reverend F. X. Barth, dean of Escanaba, at the great "Flag Day" celebration at Powers-Spalding on June 14: "On this memorable date, 1777, the stars and stripes were for the first time formally accepted by the Continental Congress to be the flag of the United States, as an individual nation. The report on the flag was made to congress by the flag committee, composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross. This committee gave the making of the flag into the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross of the City of Philadelphia, the widow of a soldier killed in the Revolution. This year, all patriotic Americans have on this day hoisted that flag at sunrise and at sunset will lower it without touching the ground, thus manifesting to the world their fidelity to the Declaration of Independence and the immortal Constitution of the United States.

### Significance of Flag Day.

"The significance of this anniversary compels me to address you on the ethics of the state, the majesty of whose flag we acclaim today. I am led to examine before you this great subject because of the world war. Why is nation arrayed in deadly combat against nation? How is it possible that one people, believing in the autocracy of the state, is striving to throttle another believing in the dignity and liberties of man?"

"Let us place before our vision the autocracy of the enemy and then consider the democracy of our own nation, and from the contrast make our act of faith and allegiance. All men aghast are asking the question, how is it possible for the German government to break the neutrality of Belgium, and when taken to task answer that treaties are only scraps of paper? How is it possible to impose the so-called law of might, regardless of human rights, upon the weak? Read the protests to the world of Cardinal Mercier, and the Belgian atrocities enumerated by the eye witness Brand Whitlock, ambassador to the Belgian court at the opening of hostilities, and then marvel, as the world marvels, how any government can pursue a villainous system completely setting at naught the dignity of man and his inalienable rights.

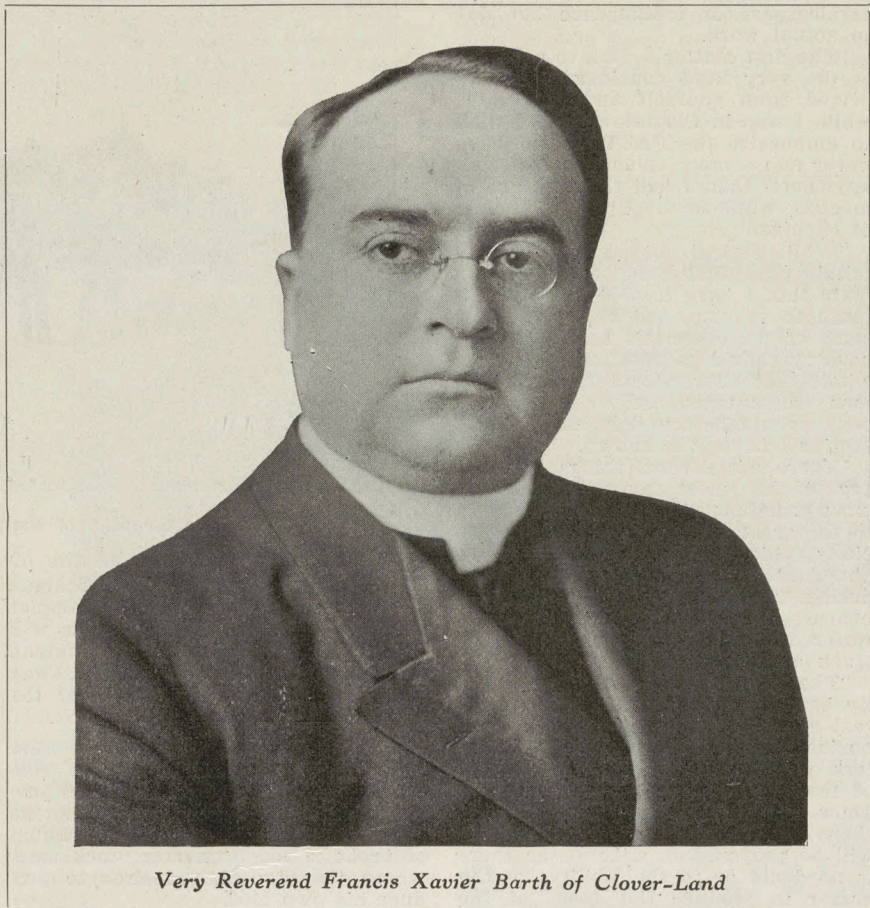
### Vices of State-craft.

"How can this state-craft of the German government be best understood? Let us examine briefly the basis of the German state. But first of all what is the origin, nature and end of civil society? Various solutions have been offered. Some regard the state as an aspect of the Absolute which is to be identified with the substance of beings. Others regard it, if not as God, at least as directly instituted by him, making the political regime to be of divine positive law. Others again, on the contrary, assign it a purely human origin, regarding the state as the result of individual wills freely united by contract.

"Another view sees in civil society a real organism, the product of an evolution which embraces the whole of nature, whilst others recognize it as an institution at once natural, human and divine.

### Theory of Germany.

"Now without stopping to examine here these various theories what from evident appearances may be the theory of the German state? I answer at once, judging from the writings of men who for the last one hundred years have largely influenced German university thought, judging from the actual course of the German state at



Very Reverend Francis Xavier Barth of Clover-Land

home and abroad, in peace and at war, the German government is pantheistic, hence teaches and practices the complete absorption of the individual by the state, for pantheism is by its very definition the negation of human personality. I can see with my mind's eye the pro-German or the deluded German himself shrug his shoulder and mock this assertion and pretend to pity the ignorance which prompts it; but my fellow citizens, this assertion bears complete scrutiny which I present forthwith.

"Plato in ancient times, was the chief exponent of the spirit state, but in comparison with German thought in modern times, he is mild and humane.

### An Infamous Doctrine.

"Hegel, who follows Schilling and Fichte, is the great exponent in modern times of the pantheistic state, so let us pause a moment to study his doctrine. I am quoting Hegel's work, "The Philosophy of Right," translated by Dyde, wherein the following is taught, and he who marvels over the inhuman atrocities, hitherto in the annals of the world unknown and unparalleled, let him here in this state doctrine find his illumination. The state, says Hegel, is the social substance that has arrived at self-consciousness. It is the rational of itself and for itself. It is a terrestrial divinity.

"Here in this infamous doctrine we find, according to Hegel, that the state has become an aspect of the absolute which is the common substrate of all things, the universal substance of which individual beings are but so many modes or determinations. The state, thus blended with the eternal substance of the universe is not therefore a human institution, such as Rousseau taught. It is anterior to individuals. Far from being founded by men it is the very principle of their subsistence. Since then, as He-

gel teaches and the Kaiser practices, the state is identical with the divine essence, it has its own end, super-exalted above all other ends, whether of other states or church.

### "Germany Over Everything."

"Deutschland uber alles, uber alles in der welt," which feebly translated means: "Germany over everything, over everything in the whole world." Without its own self destruction it cannot use its authority to subserve the interests of individuals. Yet is not its function to protect their liberty and their goods? Hegel's answer is that the state must be viewed as an organic and living unity having its own subsistence as its own end.

"Now again, and let all Americans attentively consider, since the state is a divine being its will must be the sovereign law, the source of all rights and all duties. Therefore against its decisions no individual right founded on nature can be of any avail.

### Treaties "Scraps of Paper."

"Face to face with the logical consequences of pantheism in the state, do you marvel that the German government can call treaties scraps of paper, invade a neighboring nation, claiming biological or political necessity a sufficient extenuation, sink neutral ships sailing on natural rights upon the sea, inaugurate a reign of frightful terrorism unparalleled in the world?"

"Let all honest men read the pastorals of Cardinal Mercier and the revelations of Mr. Whitlock who certainly are competent and reliable witnesses. Then let the writings of Hegel, Treitschke, Nietzsche, Clauswitz and Bernhardt be examined, teaching the omnipotence of the state, the German super-man and the duty of wading through oceans of blood, murdering, hanging and burning if necessary to achieve their destiny, and surely all mystery will fade away

and all will understand the grim purpose, based on justice, of the allied nations of the world to fight until the very last resource is used up, this modern terrestrial divinity of which the Kaiser with the mailed fist is the visible head.

### The Great Issue.

"Fellow Citizens, the American government is at war with the German: Is there, I ask, an issue? Yes, there is an issue. It is between autocracy claiming to be absolutely sovereign, and democracy, which is a guaranteed pledge according to law, to protect the liberties of man. How then, came the American state into being and what is its doctrine?"

(Here the speaker recalled the events leading to the Declaration of Independence, and the compilation of the Constitution. He described the personnel of the signers and declared that the Declaration should be inscribed on every church, school and public building; that the names and memory of the signers should be enshrined in the mind of every American citizen, lest the people forget their heritage, because the corruption of our democracy will begin with the decay of American principles.)

### The American Doctrine.

Then he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, what is the American doctrine on the state? How often we have been told that sovereignty is vested in the people. Even Mary Antin writes: 'At one bold stroke we shattered the monarchial tradition and installed the people in the seats of government substituting the gospel of the sovereignty of the masses for the superstition of the divine rights of kings.' Is this correct? Let us see. Sovereignty is indivisible, incommunicable, and imprescriptible. Its substance is not in supreme power but in some form of moral obligation defined as a right inherent in the entire body politic to unite by free association for its own protection and government.

"Thus conceived, sovereignty is not derived from force, but from the right to employ force for the protection of society. Sovereignty is not derived, as is asserted, from the people but from the body politic as a moral organism. It is not an attribute of individuals considered singly or as a mass, but of a community of free men united to secure and preserve their inherent rights: to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. As an expression of a moral necessity the substance of the state is not supreme power.

### Moral Principles.

"The state has authority because it is a moral organism founded on moral principles, and representing a totality of human rights. Thus it belongs, according to David Jayne Hill, to the category of right rather than to might. As a moral organism endowed with consciousness of its rights and duties, it may be regarded as a moral person. As a member of the society of states, every state is responsible for its acts and possesses outwardly as well as inwardly its rights and duties.

### State is Responsible.

"Justly considered, says Hill again, it sustains to other like communities of men all the relations of a person. It may properly sue and be sued in a legal process before a court of its own election. The state is in brief a responsible being and the human mind cannot, without a defect in its logical procedure or the sacrifice of a fundamental principle essential to

(Continued on Page 28)



# CLOVER LAND

## A Texas Opinion of Clover Land First Dixie Highway Tour to the Soo

BY ROGER M. ANDREWS

BY CHARLES E. CHIPLEY

"I frankly admit that Clover-Land possesses as many advantages and as few handicaps as can be found in any grazing section I have ever seen."

"There are several things which impressed me most favorably and the most prominent of these are:

"Nearness to great live stock markets, especially Chicago;

"The certainty of an abundant supply of succulent feed during the entire growing season, and

"The nearness and abundance of pure water."

"I never met a more splendid lot of men anywhere than I had the pleasure of meeting while in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan."

"Another thing that impressed me much was the fertility of the soil and the splendid crops, convincing me that large crops of anything suitable to your climate can be successfully grown and at a maximum profit."

THESE are some of the "high lights" given in a letter from W. T. Bishop of Texas who has taken 7,000 acres of land in Alger county to be developed into a ranch.

Mr. Bishop has had 30 years experience as a grazer and spent many days investigating Clover-Land. He is a careful and conservative business man but the sight of Clover-Land moved him so deeply that he took an immense tract and will move here next spring to begin operations.

The Texan is so interested in Cloverland that he has been urging many of his Texan friends to come here. His address is not given in order to prevent his being flooded with literature from "ambitious people."

His letter follows:

"June 15, 1918.

"Mr. George W. Rowell, Jr., Secy., Marquette, Michigan.

"Esteemed Sir:

"I have been so very busy since my return from the Upper Peninsula, that I have not been able to write you as

to my impression of 'Cloverland' but the delay has not been caused from carelessness or indifference but due to actual work.

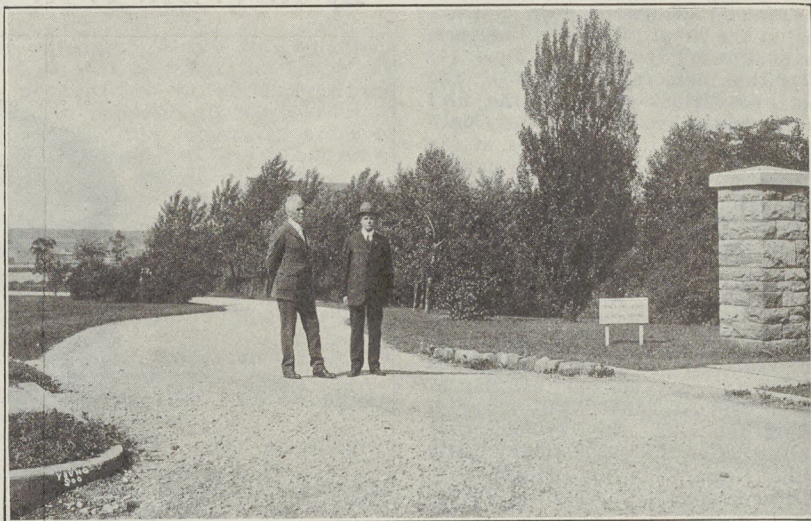
"The first matter I wish to speak of is the very kind consideration I received from yourself and associates while I was in Cloverland and I wish to emphasize the FACT, that I have never met a more splendid lot of men anywhere, than I had the pleasure of meeting while in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

"While I shall not lay claim to infallibility in grazing matters, I wish to state that I have had 30 years experience in grazing, and claim to know some of the essentials that a grazing country should possess, and I frankly admit that Clover-Land possesses as many advantages and as few handicaps as can be found in any grazing section I have ever known.

"There are several things that impressed me most favorably and the most prominent of these are, nearness to the great live stock markets, especially Chicago, the certainty of an abundant supply of succulent feed during the entire growing season, the nearness and abundance of pure water, which is just as necessary for stock as grass.

"The above three points of superiority being unquestioned I consider the real hazards usually met in the stock business removed, for as to the winters, we know that a certain amount of feed will be necessary and we know that it must be provided, and there is no uncertainty about it, so it will be prepared in advance as there is no doubt as to the ability of the grazer to produce the feed at the minimum of cost, he can expect to winter his stock at less cost than in most sections.

"Another thing that impressed me much was the fertility of the soil in most parts of the Peninsula visited by



Soo terminal of the famous Dixie Highway

THE northern objective of the official tour of the East Michigan Pikes Association this summer will be Sault Ste. Marie. This will be the first time that the Michigan Association of the Dixie Highway have made the official run over the

me and the splendid crops that were growing on numerous farms, convincing me that large crops of anything suitable to your climate can be successfully grown and at a maximum of profit to the farmer or stock man, where the stockman desires to produce his own feed.

"I shall move my family to Clover-Land next spring but expect to do some development work this summer and fall on my tract.

"Very Sincerely,  
"W. T. BISHOP."  
(Signed)

extension of the Dixie Highway from Mackinaw City to Sault Ste. Marie, which is now the northern terminus.

The annual tour will leave Detroit Sunday morning, July 7th, arriving at Mackinaw City on the afternoon of July 10th. Special ferry service will be provided across the Straits to St. Ignace. The people of Mackinac County will entertain the tourists at St. Ignace, and the party will leave that town the next morning, arriving in Sault Ste. Marie the afternoon of July 11th.

Mackinaw has made arrangements  
(Continued on Page 29)

## This Mother Has Given Four Boys to Her Country

MENOMINEE county has a splendidly patriotic mother in Mrs. Joseph Tonguay, who resides two miles south of Powers and whose four boys are now offering their lives for the service of their country.

These four boys, all of whom enlisted as volunteers, are Edward, aged 26, with D company, 26th infantry, somewhere in France; Paul, aged 23, in the United States navy, awaiting foreign duty at Norfolk, Va.; Clifford, aged 21, a member of the crew of the

U. S. S. Allen, a submarine chaser; Theodore, aged 19, serving in the navy, somewhere on the Atlantic.

Mrs. Tonguay has ten sons and three daughters. Of the other six sons, Mose, Fred and Arthur are in the draft age and awaiting their calls, while Eugene, aged 17, made a strenuous effort to get into the navy but was rejected as being under the required weight. Mose Tonguay is an active member of the Harris Township War Preparedness Board.

Mrs. Tonguay and the members of her family enjoy the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends, who share with them their pride in the four starred service flag in their window.

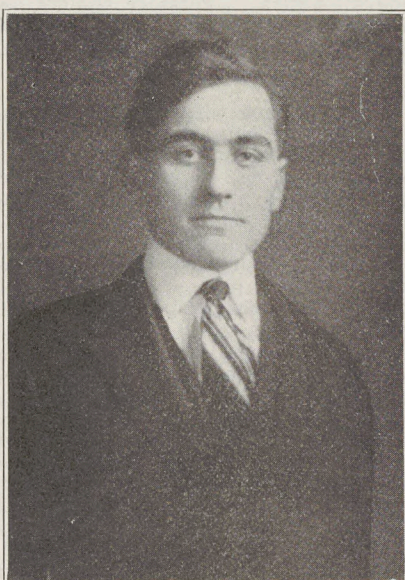
Roger M. Andrews, publisher of Clover-Land Magazine, has sent a large American flag to Mrs. Tonguay with the congratulations of the loyal people of Clover-Land on her fine family of patriotic boys.



Edmond Tonguay



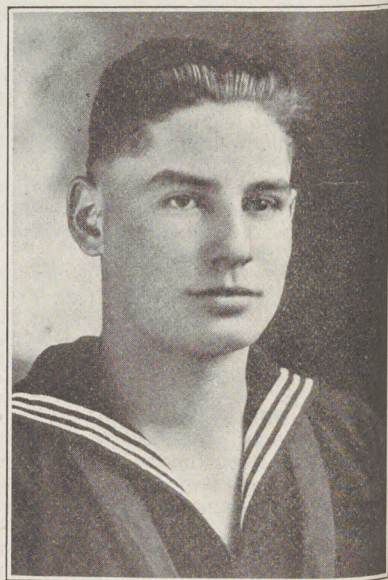
Mrs. Joseph Tonguay of Carney



Paul Tonguay



Clifford Tonguay



Theodore Tonguay



# CLOVER LAND

## The Why and Wherefore of the Great Sheep Campaign

BY GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR.

"If Clover-Land is such a remarkable place for grazing, as you claim it to be, then why is it that there are so few sheep and cattle now feeding on your cutover lands?"

This is the question hurled at the backers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan campaign which is being carried on for the purpose of attracting the grazers and getting them to look over Clover-Land with the hope of their establishing ranches.

The question is perfectly natural and fair and through the columns of the Clover-Land Magazine I hope to be able to explain. First, I wish to say that I am secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, an organization which is semi-public, which has nothing to sell, which operates without gain and which has only to do with general development work. I wish to make it clear that I am not personally connected with any land selling firm or individual and that this bureau has nothing to gain financially should 1,000,000 or more acres of land be sold to grazers.

Clover-Land, as the Upper Peninsula is known, was first visited by white men when Jean Nicolet came down from Canada to Sault Ste. Marie in 1634. Indians inhabited the country and so much were they identified with Clover-Land that Longfellow took his region for the setting of his famous story, "Hiawatha." White men traded with the redskins and posts were established. In 1830 Congress took a strip off Lower Michigan, including the city of Toledo, and gave it to Ohio. As a balm Michigan was given what is now Clover-Land. The gift did not appease the Michiganders, so they sent an army to Toledo to retake the land, but Ohio refused to fight, so "The War of Toledo" was a bloodless one.

But in 1837 Michigan accepted the "worthless" tract and was admitted to statehood. For years the Clover-Land region was unknown. But in 1842 Hulbert discovered copper and today Clover-Land is producing the purest ore in the world and one-sixth of the American supply. Then in 1845 Burt found iron ore and Clover-Land now produces one-fourth of that mined in the United States.

With these discoveries there came a rush of prospectors and among them men whose minds turned from ore to forests. Great virgin growths caught their eyes and shortly after immense mills were erected until at one time the city of Menominee was the largest lumber producing city in the world.

These three industries brought manufacturing plants which are akin to them. Most of the people in Clover-Land came here for the specific purpose of identifying themselves with some branch of mining or lumbering. Most of the people here now are still tied up in some way with these lines of endeavor.

The mining industry has scores of years ahead of it. There are great deposits still to be mined so that this and the next generation will know Clover-Land as a great iron and copper producing region. The hardwood lumber supply is still ample to keep the present operations going for twenty-five more years. Thus it is evident that unless new people come here for other purposes the major effort will be along the mining and lumbering lines.

Therefore, since the residents of Clover-Land came here for a specific reason and since they still have many more years of work in their indus-

tries, it is evident that if grazing is to progress it must progress through the effort of outsiders.

Grazing is a business with its own peculiarities. It needs trained minds and hands and it would be just as wise

them in the following October for \$7.75. The average weight was 800 pounds, or nearly double that when bought. His losses were two per cent. "From my experience," says Mr. Garvin, "with these cattle, I have arriv-

the country needs wool, and with the knowledge that westerners are hard pressed for lands, we did the only thing we could do as patriotic Americans and as a bureau which has to do with the general advancement of Clover-Land.

What was it?



George M. Mashek's last year Delta County lambs, grass fed, brought top prices on the Chicago market in the "grain fed" class

for our miners and lumbermen to go into grazing as it would be for residents of the torrid zone to go into the ice business.

"If Clover-Land is one-half as good a grazing region as you say it is, then it is good enough, but why are you so certain?"

That is a second question which is asked of us by scores of grazers. The answer needs considerable discussion.

Our first reason for backing grazing in Clover-Land is the result of the early training of President Leo C. Harmon of this bureau. Mr. Harmon was born in the west and spent his early days on the Montana ranch of his father, Captain Harmon. Later he was a banker in Miles City, but came to Clover-Land to enter the lumbering business. He was elected president of this organization because he is a public-spirited citizen. He gets no salary for his work with the bureau. He is simply serving his fellowmen and his state because it is his disposition to do so.

"Mr. Rowell," said Mr. Harmon shortly after we took hold of the bureau. "I will prophesy that Clover-Land will soon be the home of thousands of sheep and cattle. It is a grazing region and better than anything I have ever seen in the great western country."

Mr. Harmon's statement led to an investigation during which we found that grazing was being carried on in this Clover-Land region by small operators. They were very successful. For instance, George Mashek of Escanaba, a lumberman, bought a small band of sheep for an experiment. His ranch now has about 1,000 head, he sells his pasture fed spring lambs as grain fed and averages 82 pounds on the Chicago market. His increase touches the 92 per cent mark and he has never lost an animal through predatory animals or dogs. There are other sheep examples as good as Mr. Mashek's.

Many men have experimented with cattle. John Garvin, a timber dealer at Ontonagon, bought 100 yearling steers averaging 430 pounds at seven cents. He grazed them in 1916, roughed them during the winter and sold

ed at the conclusion that one is sure of a big profit by buying young cattle and fattening them in Clover-Land."

These instances are mentioned just to prove that the writer is not "barking up the wrong tree" when he insists that small grazing operators here have been successful.

With Mr. Harmon's earnest statement that grazing was a positive surety here and with the experience of the small operators we went a bit farther in order to convince ourselves that we should push Clover-Land as a grazers' mecca.

We invited Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, to Clover-Land. We wanted him to look over the cutover region and express his honest opinion. He is a man known to every grazer in America, being one of the largest in the country. His judgment is above reproach and he means what he says. He came here after informing the writer that he would say what he meant and that he was coming for two reasons—first, because if we had good grazing lands he wanted to be able to tell the westerners so because they were short of grazing areas, and, second, because the nation faced a wool shortage and that it was his patriotic duty to help avert the danger if possible.

Well, he came to Clover-Land. What he saw surprised him and in a long report given at Menominee, Michigan, last fall, he made this startling statement:

"Clover-Land is the greatest dairy- and livestock country in the United States if not in the world."

Just think of the greatest grazer in the nation making a statement like that about a region in which he was in no way interested!

We then investigated through the west and found that the grazers were facing a great shortage of area. Scores of grazers told our representatives that they would either have to find new grazing lands or go out of business.

Hence, with the knowledge of good grazing areas going to waste in Clover-Land, with the knowledge that Mr. Hagenbarth had placed his O. K. on the lands, with the knowledge that

Simply using every possible means of showing the westerners that there is an excellent field for them in Clover-Land and that the wool supply of the nation might be maintained if the lands were put to use.

But the question of "Why are you so sure of the excellency of your grazing areas" is not entirely answered.

First, we are sure of our lands because they are used to a success today.

Second, we know that they are covered with great growth of clover and grasses which are going to waste each year.

Third, we know that there is not a large tract of land in Clover-Land today which is without springs, rivers or a lake, thus insuring natural watering facilities.

Fourth, we know that grazers can get tracts from one section up to 50,000 acres with more room for expansion and at good prices and terms.

Fifth, we are within one day's shipping distance from the great market at Chicago, besides having an immense home market and being close to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Detroit.

Sixth, we have railroads in every nook and corner of Clover-Land and have 1,000 miles of coast line on the Great Lakes, thus insuring lake shipping which is a very cheap means of transportation.

Seventh, our large tracts of land are within short distances from shipping points and connected with them by high class highways which are used by thousands of motorists from all parts of the middle west each year.

Eighth, we have an abundance of winter food, exporting annually more than 130,000 tons of hay because we cannot use it in Clover-Land.

Ninth, we are close to the great centers of supply, thus affording reasonable rates and prices on machinery, fencing, lumber and other things needed on a ranch.

Tenth, we are within a day's ride of five great universities—Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, and Minnesota—to say nothing of the many smaller colleges, thus insuring fine educational opportunities to the families of the grazers.



# CLOVER LAND

## Burning the German Books Formerly Used in Menominee Schools

BY HENRY A. PERRY

**M**ENOMINEE turned out enmasse on June 17th to witness and participate in one of the greatest patriotic demonstrations ever held in the city—the burning of the German text books—held under the auspices of the American Club.

While conservative estimates fix the attendance at more than 6,000 persons some claim the attendance was nearer to 8,000, and it is said to have been the largest crowd that ever turned out for a patriotic event in the history of Menominee.

Preceding the program at the High school campus, the scene of the burning out of the German language in Menominee, a parade over a half mile in length, in which hundreds took part, marched from the business district to the school grounds. The line of march was from the Charles H. Jones park, north on Main street to Ogden avenue, thence west on Ogden avenue to Broadway, and north on Broadway to the school campus.

When the parade arrived at the school grounds the campus was well filled, and a hollow square formed by Company E and the American Club. The citizens then closed in about the square and everyone could see and hear all.

John J. O'Hara, president of the American Club, was given a rousing welcome as he mounted the stand to announce the first number on the program. This was the "Star Spangled Banner," led by Prof. W. H. Ounsworth and with Company E standing at attention, the audience filled the air with its volume in the chorus.

### Pledge To Boycott German Goods.

Mr. O'Hara then delivered a stirring patriotic address, in which he urged loyalty, support of the government, and aid in driving German propaganda from the country. At the conclusion of his address he asked everyone present to take a pledge which will boycott German goods from this city. Getting unanimous vociferous support in this connection, Mr. O'Hara shouted:

"Thank God for the loyal Americans in Menominee."

After the address, Prof. Ounsworth presided, and keyed the crowd to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by leading in community singing. Everyone sang. Songs new and old prevailed. Those who did not know all the words, hummed, but at any rate the patriotism and enthusiasm was all there. One of the features of the singing was the chorus rendered by the boys who

had climbed to the top of the heating plant roof.

### Torch Applied To Books.

The community singing was ended with "America" by the entire assemblage. As the last note of the song

Board of Education in their vote to eliminate from the curriculum of High school studies the German language, the approving echoes from every American home in this city, justifies the deduction that our people will no

this lacks confidence in the strength of the German spirit.—Letter of a New York German, Robert Theim, to All Deutsche Blatter, Sept. 20, 1902, with this pointed emphasis, by the editor:

"The All Deutsche Blatter thinks the great hope is for the



Remarkable night picture of Menominee's German Kultur Bonfire

ended, Edward Daniell, chairman of the Menominee County War Board, struck the match and John O'Hara applied the torch to the blaze that sent the German language out of Menominee in dense waves of dirty black smoke. As the match was being applied, for a few seconds there was not a sound, then the thousands of people on the campus began to cheer, and pandemonium broke loose. The church and school bells rang with glee. If the cheers could not be heard in Berlin, the spirit will carry overseas, and the kaiser will know Menominee means business, and the allied armies will see evidence of support for them.

Notwithstanding the almost infernal heat from the great blaze, no one moved a pace back, but on the contrary, crowded in a little closer to be inspired by the wonderful sight.

John J. O'Hara, president of the American Club, delivered one of the most thrilling patriotic addresses that was ever heard in Menominee. It was a speech that will go down in local history along with the patriotic incident, as the strongest declaration of American loyalty that has been uttered in Menominee since war was declared.

The occasion was peculiarly appropriate for the speech, the enthusiastic thousands were in the right temper to fully appreciate it, and the very atmosphere, although pungent with the odor of tar, was an inspiration for patriotism. The setting and environment were just right for the splendid speech, which ended with the pledge of the assembled throng to boycott everything made in Germany after the war.

### Speech In Full.

Following is Mr. O'Hara's speech in full:

"Fellow American Citizens: We gather here tonight in the shadow of our High school to give the finishing touch to the splendid action of our

longer tolerate German propaganda or its semblance in our schools, public or parochial, the pulpit or the hidden recesses in the heart of any individuals in Menominee.

"Is the teaching of the German language in our schools German propaganda? To answer this question let us take a few abstracts pertinent to the inquiry:

### Kaiser's Speech.

"The German empire has become a world empire. Everywhere in distant quarters of the earth thousands of our countrymen are living, German guardians of the sea, German science, German industry are going across the sea. The value of what Germany has upon the sea amounts to thousands of millions. It is your earnest duty, gentlemen, to help bind this greater German empire firmly to our ancestral home. It is my wish that, standing in closest union, you help me to do my duty not only to my countrymen in a narrower sense, but also to the many thousands of countrymen in foreign lands. This means that I may be able to protect them if I must."—Kaiser's speech, June 16, 1896, Gans, 102.

"This statement was a threat against the Monroe Doctrine and was intended to involve the United States.

### Again:

"The Germanization of America had gone ahead too far to be interrupted. Whoever talks of the danger of the Americanization of the Germans now here is not well informed or cherishes a false conception of our relations. In a hundred years the American people will be conquered by the victorious German spirit, so that it will present an enormous German empire. Whoever does not believe

Germans in America to retain their language.'

"And, lastly, let me quote from an article by Hubbe-Schleiden, in the All Deutsche Blatter, Feb. 21, 1903, summarized in the Pan-Germanic Doctrine, pages 319-321:

"It is, therefore, the duty of everyone who loves languages to see that the future language spoken in America shall be German. It is of the highest importance to keep up the German language in America, to establish German universities, improve the schools, introduce German newspapers and to see that at American universities there are German professors of the very highest ability, who will make their influence felt unmistakably on thought, science, art and literature. If Germans bear this in mind, and help accordingly, the goal will eventually be reached. At the present moment the center of German intellectual activity is in Germany, in the remote future it will be in America. The Germans there are the pioneers of a greater German culture, which we may regard as ours in the future.'

### Advice To Germans.

"He advises the Germans to compose themselves into an aristocracy of talent, which is the most effective way nowadays to obtain political power. Germans need only grasp the situation and the future is theirs. Let them show that they mean to maintain Deutschtum and then emigration may be directed to America with impunity.

"To the question preceding these quotations we answer 'yes.'

"The kaiser and his agents had no intention, neither was it their purpose to retain the German language

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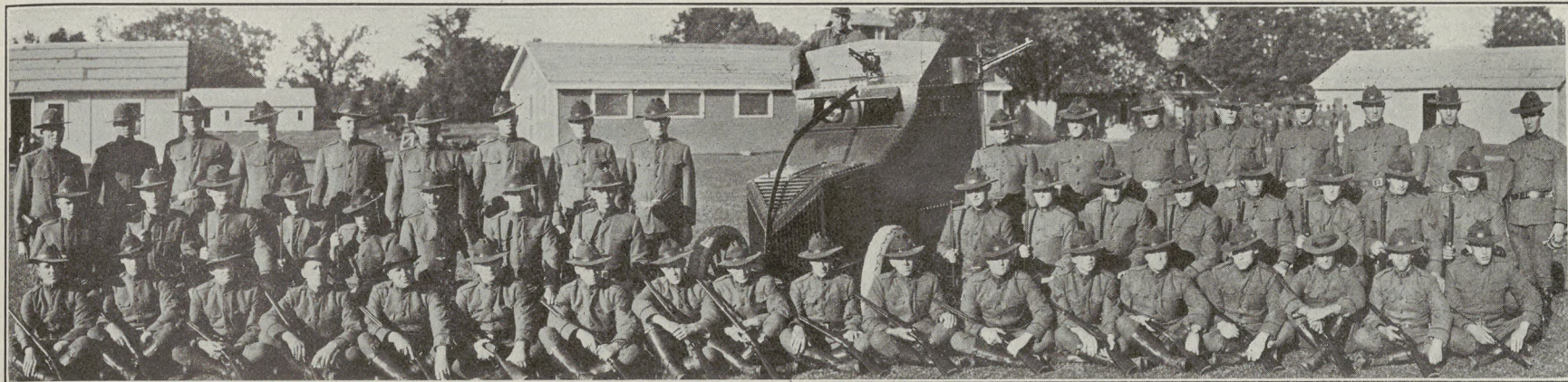


John J. O'Hara, Prosecuting Attorney of Menominee County and President of the AMERICAN CLUB



# CLOVER LAND

## Michigan's Splendid Constabulary to Be Permanent Department



BY GURD M. HAYES

**A**LTHOUGH the Michigan State Police, or State Constabulary, as it is more commonly known, has been in existence less than a single year, it has more than justified its organization by the War Preparedness Board, and there is every reason to believe that the next legislature will make it a permanent part of the state's protective system.

As an insurance against disorder this organization has already saved the state of Michigan and the federal government many times its initial cost. With the national guard in the federal service what would have happened in the iron mining section of the upper peninsula last year had it not been possible for Governor Albert E. Sleeper to dispatch a detachment of mounted troopers across the straits when the I. W. W. threatened to ue up the mines and the mills in the hope of curtailing the production of iron ore and thereby crippling the government in its manufacture of munitions and other war products?

The answer is simple. The lawless leaders of this organization who respect no government would have spread a reign of terror through the district and would have prevented peaceful and law abiding miners from continuing at their tasks.

### Quelled Riot at Gogebic.

Without firing a single shot and almost without striking a single blow a detachment of twenty-five mounted troopers quelled the disturbance in Gogebic county, assured the citizens that they were on hand not only to protect their lives and their property but the lives and property of the striking members of the I. W. W. and as well, and within a comparatively short time brought order out of threatened chaos.

Because of the opportunity for alien enemies to spread their vicious propaganda among the ignorant foreigners employed in the mining region the troops has remained on duty north of the straits since last July and will continue to patrol the district for the duration of the war.

Let no one gather the impression, however, that the organization was formed and has been maintained for the purpose of breaking strikes. Its sole purpose is to assist local authorities in preserving law and order. During the trouble in the iron county last year the troopers received specific instructions not to interfere with pickets so long as the picketing was done peacefully and the strikers did not resort to acts of violence.

### Rescued Workman.

The same trooper who rescued a workman from a crowd of angry strikers, a few days later saved a picket from a severe beating at the hands of a couple of special deputies. Governor Sleeper has received num-

bers of letters from citizens north of the straits commending the conduct of Troop A, commanded by Captain Robert A. Marsh, a veteran artillery officer, and a howl of protest went up last fall when it was proposed to withdraw the men for the winter.

At the request of the federal authorities another troop commanded by Capt. Charles A. Koch, another veteran of the national guard, was sent to Detroit to guard the big docks where hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of war supplies are handled daily. Since the latter part of October this troop has been on duty in Detroit, dividing its attention between the docks and the big grain elevators and food warehouses. During the long winter nights when most citizens were indoors seated comfortably by their fireplaces the boys of the Fourth troop in great coats and heavy gloves never relaxed their vigil. The Michigan Central tunnel and stockyards have also been protected by the state police.

### Guarding Factory.

Eight men are now stationed at the big factory in Muskegon engaged in

the manufacture of munitions. Twelve others have been on guard at the Grand Trunk tunnel and power house and the big terminal wheat elevator at Port Huron. Prowlers have been kept away from the great power plants at Menominee by the men of the state police. At Niles they are guarding the Michigan Central bridge. At Flint twenty men are patrolling the entire industrial district and affording protection to the many plants engaged on government contracts.

In other points throughout the state small detachments are guarding isolated power plants. Although these men are away from their commanding officer they realize their responsibility as officers of the state, and up to date not a single complaint has been received concerning the conduct of any individual member of the force.

### Selection and Method of Training.

While this may seem somewhat unusual, there is nothing extraordinary about it considering the manner in which they are selected and their method training.

More than six hundred candidates were put through the training station at the East Lansing post, in order to pick 200 selected men for service in the Michigan Mounted Police. Under the direction of former national guard officers they were carefully trained and disciplined. Many of the present command have seen service with the Canadian Mounted Police. A few are veterans of the regular army. Others have been police officers in various cities and many have been in the national guard.

Not only are the men drilled in mil-

itary maneuvers, but they are schooled in civil procedure and must acquire practically as much knowledge of the law as the average prosecuting officer. They know their rights and they must know when others are within the law. They are taught surgical dressing and must learn how to administer first aid appliances.

### Possess Common Sense.

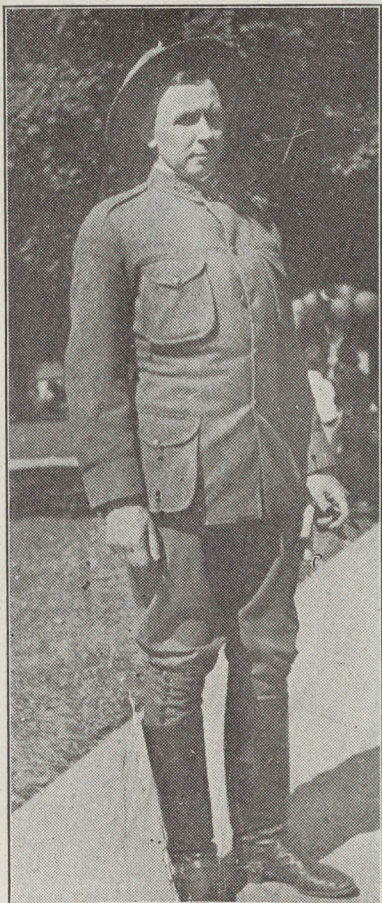
Above all they must possess an abundance of common sense and good nature.

"Pay no attention to insulting remarks and never pick a quarrel," are among the first instructions given a recruit. "Never make a threat you do not intend to carry out. A bluffer is no good in this organization. We want men who mean business. Never draw your gun except in the direct extremity when your own life is threatened."

While the War Preparedness Board authorized the organization of the Michigan Mounted Police and has stood by it loyally and provided the funds for its maintenance, credit for the successful showing made by the constabulary during its first year must be given Col. Roy C. Vandercook, commander of the state police.

### Experienced Commander.

Col. Vandercook, by authority from the war board, personally supervised the organizing of the force and the caliber of the officers and the men is an excellent testimonial to Col. Vandercook's ability to select the right kind of subordinates. For a number of years Col. Vandercook was adjutant general of the Michigan National Guard and commander of the Michigan Field artillery. Many of his officers formerly served under him in the National Guard.



Col. Roy C. Vandercook

## A Knitting Judge

**C**RYSTAL FALLS claims to have the best Red Cross knitter among the male population of the United States. That man is Judge W. K. Davison, who is now finishing up his twenty-first sweater, all completed and turned over to the soldiers since last September. Judge Davison has never knitted a stitch before he started to work for the Red Cross, so that his accomplishment in the knitting line is the more wonderful from that fact.

Some of the sweaters turned out by him were of the fancy striped, double yarn variety and they were certainly beautiful specimens of workmanship. Two of this kind he knitted for his nephews, who are in the army, one of them having been in the trenches in France for six months.

Judge Davison came to Crystal Falls in 1890 and has been a resident continuously since. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace for

Crystal Falls in 1896 and has held that office continuously since that time, having been chosen without opposition most of the times that he was a candidate.

In 1898 he was nominated a candidate for coroner on the Republican ticket for Iron county and has held that office continuously since that time.

Judge Davison is popular with everyone in Crystal Falls, has a genial disposition and his work for the ladies of the Red Cross has won him a home in their hearts. Some of them were skeptical about his being able to knit at first, but they have all revised their opinion.

The judge busies himself knitting at his desk in the court room of the city hall. When he has any case to hear he lays his knitting aside and doles out the law, resuming his knitting again as soon as his work for the public is completed.



# CLOVER LAND

## Asks for Service in France

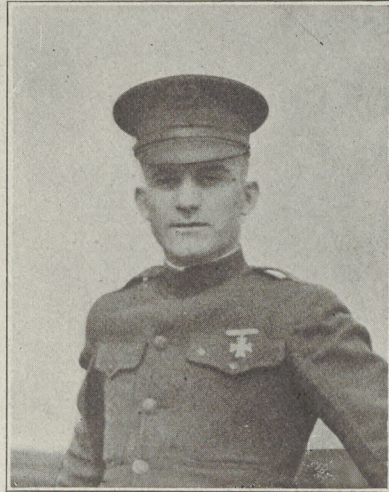
BY R. G. MURPHY, JR.

HAVING been detailed from the regular army as a recruiter, Corporal Roy J. Sliger, head of the United States army sub-station at Escanaba, with a record of having sent nearly 500 men into service during his regime of 15 months, has written to the war department, requesting relief from recruiting, and active service in France.

For the length of service in the army, Corp. Sliger ranks as the youngest recruiter in the United States. When the Mexican trouble was becoming tense six years ago, Corp. Sliger enlisted at Atlanta, Ga. He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., and is only 22 years old. In order to get into service, he pushed his age up two years, making it 18, so that he could be accepted.

Following his enlistment, he was ordered to Columbus Barracks, O., where he remained for two months, was then assigned to the U. S. 2nd Cavalry, on duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., with which unit he remained, until the division was ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. His parents in the meantime had removed to Burlington, Vt., and he had many opportunities to spend his furloughs at home.

He was stationed at the Vermont fort until his enlistment expired, and



Corp. R. J. Sliger, U. S. A.

was honorably discharged from service early in 1916. Seeing the ultimate results of the German situation, he re-enlisted after six months, and was assigned to Fort Bliss, Texas, as a member of the U. S. 8th Cavalry, with which unit he remained until

## George W. Rowell, Jr., a Benedict

BY ONE OF HIS CO-WORKERS

GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR., the secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and former associate editor of Clover-Land Magazine, bade farewell to bachelorhood and took his many friends of Clover-Land by surprise in the form of an announcement of his marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Berigan, at Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, June 18. The wedding was solemnized at St. Cecilia's cathedral at Omaha.

Mr. Rowell has made a record for himself in the capacity of secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Working in unison with Leo C. Harmon, the president of the organization, Mr. Rowell has succeeded in doing real things for Clover-Land.

Somehow the newspaper business, in which Mr. Rowell was for years successfully engaged, is different from any other.

Big-hearted, generous natured, kind and considerate, he is carrying on the work of the bureau because he loves it, and he is giving to its accomplishments every ounce and energy of his ability.

His host of friends in the Upper Peninsula were much surprised to receive word of his marriage, for he was believed to have been a confirmed bachelor. His more intimate friends deny this and say that George had always intended the course he has just taken. An evidence that he is more than pleased with his new life is shown in the following appeal sent a friend urging him to join the great and mighty majority, "—and you will find that the weeds of ignorance in the garden of bachelorhood are poor substitutes for the roses of contentment in the green pastures of wedded life—"

Mr. and Mrs. Rowell are at home, at 322 East Hewitt street, Marquette.

March, 1917.

An examination was held in which 3,000 candidates competed for recruiting duty, and Corp. Sliger succeeded in being one of three candidates to be given an appointment. He was order-

ed to Chicago, where he remained with the recruiting party there for 13 months, and then succeeded Corp. J. C. Shea, as head of the Escanaba office.

(Continued on Page 28)



Scenes from Clover-Land Magazine's 1500 ft. film of Gov. Sleeper's June visit to Clover-Land. To be shown this month in picture theatres all through the Upper Peninsula and in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Lansing. Made by the Chippewa Film Company of Sault Ste. Marie, for this magazine.



# CLOVER LAND

## Clover-Land Gunner Who Sank a U-Boat in Mid-Ocean

BY ROGER M. ANDREWS

JOSEPH E. REITER, of Menominee, in command of the gun crew on board the merchant ship Paulsboro, was the guest of honor at the American Club at a June meeting, and told, so far as naval secrets would permit, the methods of fighting the deadly submarines, and how the U-boat that attacked the Paulsboro was destroyed. He said:

"I am very proud to be present here as the honor guest of the American Club, and to show my appreciation, I'll try and entertain everybody to the best of my ability by a short talk about our navy, and the duty it has been called upon to perform, since April 6, 1917, and that duty is to rid the seas of the enemy's deadly weapon, the submarine, with its needles of destruction a task requiring courage and plenty of nerve, which is never lacking in the American people.

"The task is not an easy one, for all advantages are with the submarines. When it strikes it is without warning, and only the quickness of the eye of our lookout aboard ship can save the ship by detecting the periscope, which is the eye of the submarine, and which will show itself looking about for its prey and getting in position to strike.

### All Over In Minute.

"It only requires but a very short time, a minute is plenty, although often depending on distance from its target. All depends upon sighting and detecting the wake of the torpedo before it strikes its mark.

"If detected in time a ship can be maneuvered out of its course, which method has saved many a ship from destruction on the high seas.

"The most dreaded enemy to the submarine are the small craft known as the torpedo boats and destroyers, which have great speed and carry besides their guns, the deadly weapon known as the depth charge, which device has been the cause of many of the undersea boats being destroyed and captured.

"This weapon known as the depth charge consists of the highest explo-



J. E. Reiter, U. S. Navy

sive known to American science—the name I must omit—being put up in specially prepared cans and carried in racks extending over the ship's stern, being released automatically over the spot where the submarine was sighted, exploding at a given depth, being effective at a great distance.

### Respected by Submarines.

"These depth charges are very highly respected by all enemy submarines, which will try to avoid having their presence known when any of the sturdy and dangerous destroyers are about.

"The enemy submarine is a coward when real danger faces it and likes to attack when all is in its favor, espec-

ially at night, picking out such hours when men on duty are being relieved and during meal hours, as I have observed on a number of occasions with the experience I have had in my numerous voyages through the danger zone.

"When this country declared a state of war with Germany on April 6, 1917, the government undertook arming all merchant ships, installing guns for aggressive and defensive warfare, placing navy gun crews aboard every ship being armed, their duty being to destroy any enemy or raider that came within striking distance. For such duty I was assigned two months after war was declared. On my numerous trips across we have encountered floating mines and only by mere chance missed being blown up. We always destroyed the mines by gun fire.

"The task of the armed guard aboard ship is hard, indeed, the duty is strenuous with little rest while going through the zone more so in the winter months, being exposed to the severe cold and wind, and never knowing when the deadly weapon may strike.

### Tells of Attack.

"I'll now relate my experience with one of the enemy submarines on one of the return voyages to New York from a British port. I am required to omit some of the details, but letting you judge for yourself, if the submarine was put out for good or not.

"We were sailing along nicely on this particular afternoon, all alone, the convoy having sailed in another direction after escorting us a distance through the danger zone. It was about 5 o'clock. I had just finished supper and was in my room when I heard an explosion outside. I hurried out and saw that we were being shelled. I immediately went to the bridge and the forward gun crew commenced returning the fire. I saw the 'Sub' in

the distance and shells commenced falling thickly about us, but not hitting.

### Hit Twice by Shells.

"Finally one struck us in the side and exploded in one of our tanks, but did no damage. Another struck us amidships and also exploded in one of the tanks, but did not hinder our progress.

"We then swung around and changed our course and, our aft gun crew picking up the range, opened fire. Suddenly I noticed that our shells were dropping on the 'Sub,' and a little later she showed signs of being in distress, ceased firing, swung about, poked her bow in, with her guns up, dove into the briny deep, bow first at an angle of about 45 degrees, her propellers in the air. She was surely going to her watery grave.

"The last 10 or 15 shells she fired at us were poison gas shells, and shrapnel, but caused no damage. Neither did my men show any signs of faltering or hesitancy, but kept up a continuous round of firing. I haven't the least doubt but that the 'Sub' sunk, because there isn't a 'Sub' made that can submerge the way she did, without going to the bottom for good."

Following is the letter of commendation received by Gunner Reiter from Josephus Daniels, secretary of the United States navy:

Joseph E. Reiter,  
Chief Gunner's Mate, U. S. N.,  
(Commander Armed Guard Detail),  
Navy Yard, New York.  
Report on the voyage of S. S. Paulsboro.

The department heartily commends you and the crew under your command for the manner in which you acquitted yourselves during an engagement between the steamship Paulsboro and a German submarine March 1, 1918.

The report received in the department shows that about 80 rounds were exchanged and that notwithstanding the enemy was using shrapnel and shells were bursting in the vicinity of the gun crew, they unflinchingly held their post and through their cool, courageous and efficient behavior succeeded in saving their own ship and causing the submarine to disappear. The conduct of yourself and the gun crew during the conflict upheld the best traditions of the naval service. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

THE Michigan people whose parents came from "back east" or from Canada, where maple syrup and sugar making are important during the spring weeks, just as the snow is melting and the sap begins to run, always feel the call of the sap at this season.

There is something about the sound of the drip of the sap into the pails, the snap of the fire, and the slow bubbling of the thickening syrup together with the sugar filled vapor and smoke, that creates a desire in the hearts of the boys and girls, and grows-ups, for the time to arrive and the hustle and bustle to begin.

According to the United States census report of 1910 there was a total production in the United States of 4,106,418 gallons of maple syrup and 14,060,206 pounds of maple sugar.

Ohio is the leading state in the production of maple syrup with 1,323,431 gallons while Michigan ranks sixth with 269,093 gallons, but in the production of maple sugar Vermont is leading with an output of 7,726,817 pounds, and Michigan being sixth with a production of 92,301 pounds.

Dickinson county is one of the leading counties of Michigan in the production of maple syrup. From 3,000 to 5,000 gallons of that delectable product of the forest is obtained each year. The largest sugar bush and evaporating plant in the county is that of the Morgan Lumber & Cedar Co., at Foster City. Here about 500 gallons of syrup is made each spring. The evaporator used by the company is five by twenty feet, with an area of one hundred square feet.

## Famous Clover-Land Maple Syrup

By CHARLES B. WHEELER of Foster City

This bush comprises about 200 acres, though at present they are tapping about 1,500 trees on 40 acres. Sap is collected from the pails on the trees and poured into two tanks, each of 80 gallons capacity. This is mounted on a jumper and hauled to the evaporating house by two horses and then poured into two large tanks, each capable of holding eight barrels.



Five Menominee Sailors off duty, reading the Herald Leader. The Menominee daily newspaper is sent free by the publisher, Roger M. Andrews, to nearly 1,000 Menominee and Marinette boys serving in the Army and Navy.

An automatic valve controls the flow of sap to the evaporators, large oblong flat pans built on a stone arch.

The evaporator is divided into six parts and connected by as many siphons. The sap enters at the forward end and leaves the rear end as syrup, gradually becoming thicker as it passes from one section to the other.

As many as 40 gallons of syrup have been made in a run of 18 hours. When sufficiently boiled it is run from the evaporator into a receptacle consisting of three strainers, thus straining the syrup three times in one action.

The Morgan Lumber & Cedar Co. has operated the bush for several years and they never had any difficulty in disposing of their product which is in great demand. Most of their syrup is sold to consumers and some has been shipped to distant points.

The season's output varies from 150 to 500 gallons according to weather conditions. Four weeks is the maximum season though sometimes it has not lasted more than a week.

The syrup bears the following label, "Pure Maple Syrup Made in the Heart of Clover-Land" "Teckenink Farm" "Foster City, Mich." and is a guarantee that this syrup is made direct from the sap by boiling to a standard density and will retain its fine maple flavor and will not become sour or crystallize. The quality of the syrup is high as all the patrons declare and the use of modern methods make it possible to concentrate the sap into syrup very quickly, thus preserving the light color and the desired maple flavor.



# CLOVER LAND

## The Northwest's Patriotic Response to Call for More Wool



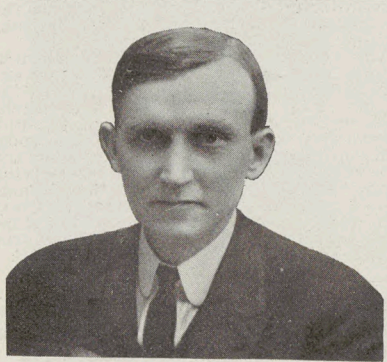
Beautiful Spread Eagle Lake, near Iron Mountain, Clover-Land, where demonstration ranch will be located

BY ROGER M. ANDREWS

THE story of Clover-Land and northern Wisconsin wool has been carried east during the last ten days by Myron R. Churchill, the man largely responsible for the splendid demonstration ranch now in successful operation at Phillips, Wisconsin, and who is actively engaged at present in organizing and developing a similar demonstration ranch near Iron Mountain, in Dickinson county, Clover-Land.

During the last week in June Mr. Churchill appeared in Washington, D. C., with a most remarkable exhibit of what he aptly called "Wisconsin Liberty Wool."

Beginning with the president of the United States and including every member of both branches of congress, Mr. Churchill gave an appropriate souvenir containing a sample of



Myron R. Churchill, of the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Co. He carried to Washington and presented to President Wilson a sample of "Wisconsin Liberty Wool."

"Wisconsin Liberty Wool." This attractive souvenir, as illustrated on this page, was attached to a printed document, which read as follows:

This sample of "Wisconsin Liberty" wool was sheared in the presence of Mr. F. R. Marshall, head of the sheep department of the bureau of animal industry, June 21, 1918, from one of the 5,000 breeding sheep which were wintered in Price County, Wisconsin, on the large demonstration ranch of the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Company, in which Milwaukee business men have invested nearly a quarter of a million dollars, in answer to the Nation's cry for more wool to keep our boys in the trenches warm.

The National Council of Defense, through the chairman of its Live Stock Committee, Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, started the "More Sheep, More Wool" campaign less than one year ago. The co-operation of the Government through the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, made possible the success of this first venture and is appreciated by Wisconsin and Michigan.

The wonderful success of this first large sheep ranch on cut-over timber lands in Wisconsin is leading to the establishment of many other such ranches in the cut-over areas of Northern Wisconsin and "Clover-Land," the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Note the difference between the Western and the Wisconsin wool. The dirty wool is the growth prior to the arrival of the sheep in Wisconsin; the clean wool since their arrival December 31, 1917.

Mr. Churchill's enterprise was the first real showing in the nation's capital of the definite response to the call on Wisconsin and Michigan for more wool to help win the war. He has been working in active co-operation with the sheep department of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, and experts of this department have been watching with great interest the developments in Clover-Land and Wisconsin along the lines of the sheep campaign which has been in successful operation since the fall of 1917. The department has attached so much importance to the statements made by Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth in regard to the opportunities offered by the new northwest as a sheep and cattle country, that several government experts have been in the field during these months talking sheep and cattle and instructing Michigan and Wisconsin farmers in the great possibilities in this industry, particularly as applied to the millions of acres of available cut-over lands which are rich in clover grass, now going to waste.

The good book tells us that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and among his own people. The truth of this old axiom is carried out in the attitude of some of the people of the northwest who have failed to grasp the importance of this sheep and cattle opportunity. While hundreds of western grazers have been attracted to the opportunities offered by Michigan and Wisconsin, and while thousands of sheep have actually been brought in here during the last three or four months, many of our own business men and many of our own farmers and land owners have not been able to grasp the possibilities of this great opportunity and have remained more or less in doubt as to the real practical value of the plans which have been pushed forward so splendidly by the pioneers in this campaign.

When the first announcement was made of the plans for establishing a demonstration ranch near Iron Mountain, some of the local business men took vigorous hold of the idea but were considerably embarrassed by lack of enthusiasm on the part of men already on the ground who did not seem to be willing to accept the western challenge that they should put up their dollars against the western sheep and make it possible for this demonstration ranch to be quickly developed and put into active working condition. Western grazers of unquestioned financial responsibility have offered to put their sheep against the lands of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, provided the business men who live here and who know the advantages of this country would offer financial assistance to provide the necessary fences and the required buildings for taking care of the sheep

which were to be sent from the west. Even though much of the cut-over land has been appraised by the westerners at a higher price than the owners could hope to get for simply development or agricultural purposes, yet many of them have still failed to see that it is absolutely necessary to equip these lands with fences and buildings so that the demonstration might go forward and these western men be encouraged to bring more sheep and more money into this important work.

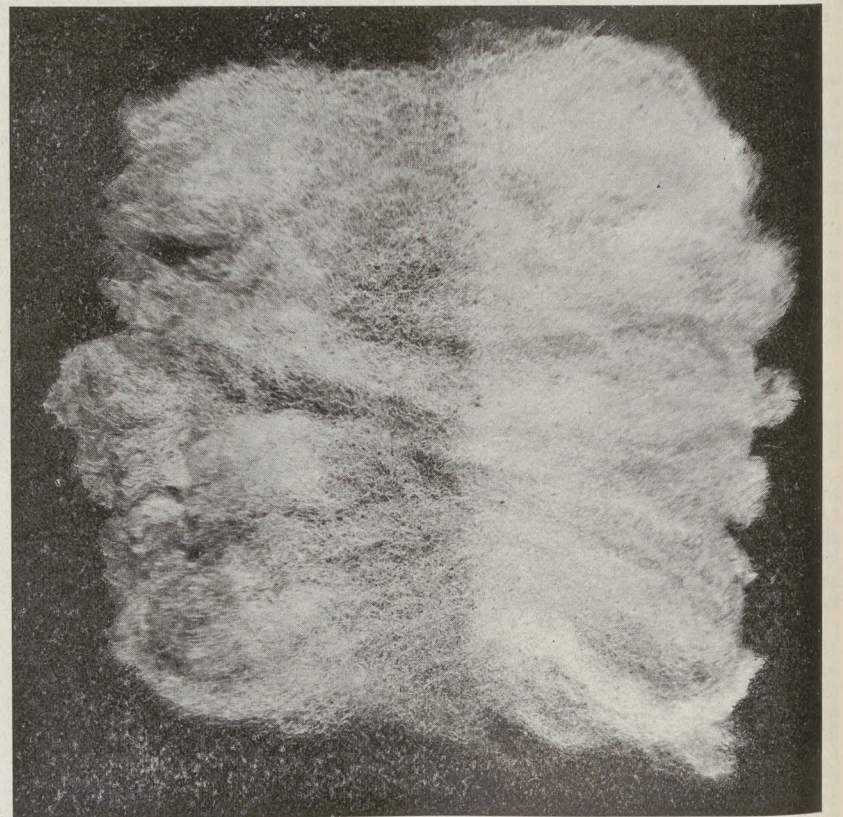
Mr. Churchill and his associates in the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool company of Iron Mountain have gone forward with rare persistence and determination to overcome all obstacles. The fact that most of these obstacles, or all of them, were met with here at home where there should be nothing but enthusiasm and co-operation, has not discouraged these men of vision and confidence, and their perseverance is now being rewarded by a rally around their enterprise which bids fair to make the demonstration ranch near Iron Mountain, one of the finest in the country.

They have obtained a large and attractive acreage between Iron Mountain, Michigan, and Spread Eagle

Lake, Wisconsin. Few, if any, locations in the entire country are more favorable for a demonstration sheep ranch than the place they selected. In the midst of hundreds of acres of high grass, rich in clover, located upon two railroads and surrounded by the best highways in the United States, containing within its limits one of the most attractive chain of fresh water lakes to be found anywhere, this splendid tract has been viewed by the western men who have visited here with great enthusiasm, and they have gone back to tell their friends and neighbors the full story of this garden of opportunity.

Mr. Churchill is naturally enthusiastic about the opportunities offered in this enterprise and his record with a similar institution at Phillips and his connections with some of the leading men of affairs and finance in Milwaukee have won the confidence which is being placed in him by an increasing number of upper peninsula visitors. Mr. Churchill makes the following statement with reference to the Dickinson county demonstration ranch:

Never in the history of the world has there been such a shortage of wool as at present. Never has there been a greater need for wool than during the present world's crisis. The United States alone will need 850,000,000 pounds of wool this year (1918).



Photograph of Wisconsin Liberty Wool sample delivered on souvenir card to President Wilson by Myron R. Churchill. The dark wool is the growth prior to arrival of sheep in Wisconsin. The clean wool grew since their arrival Dec. 31, 1917



# CLOVER LAND

## Picturesque Baraga and Its Future Possibilities

By PHILIP J. McCARTHY and P. M. GETZEN

**B**ARAGA, the largest village in Baraga county, situated on the shore of Keweenaw bay, in the heart of Clover-Land, gives promise, at some future day, of occupying a coveted position on the commercial map of the Upper Peninsula.

As a lumbering center it perhaps ranks among the foremost in Michigan villages today, and, surrounded as it is by large and varied tracts of timber, will be among the last in which this industry will survive.

Having one of the finest natural harbors on the Great Lakes, the land adjacent well adapted for the erection of suitable buildings, plenty of lumber, fuel, and other necessities, Baraga offers inducements to prospective manufacturers that are hard to duplicate. Situated on the D. S. S. and A. railroad, which connects a short distance from here with other railroads that lead to the great commercial centers, its railroad facilities would also be a profitable adjunct to manufacturing enterprises.

Two saw mills, with a capacity of about 175,000 feet of lumber per day, are at present working day and night. A deal was closed here recently between Herbert J. Claussen, Harris Bros., and the Badger Lumber Co., whereby the saw mill and all accessories, together with all real estate and buildings formerly owned by the Nester Lumber company, was purchased by, and transferred to Mr. Claussen, and the plant is now in full operation.

This mill was built and started in the early eighties by Thomas Nester, and operated successfully by him until the time of his death, which occurred in 1889, when it reverted to his heirs. Since the death of Thomas Nester the old mill has experienced many trials and vicissitudes. It was destroyed by fire in 1906 and rebuilt the following year. It became involved in financial difficulties during the monetary panic of 1907, the outcome of which was the organization of the Nester Lumber company, which operated it with indifferent success up to 1913, when financial trouble again set in, causing the plant to pass into the hands of what was known as the Zenith Lumber company, under contract. The business was conducted by this concern until 1914, when financial weakness again compelled it to close, remaining closed until the present time. In the fall of 1917 it was transferred to the Badger Lumber company, who disposed of the mill, machinery, docks, etc., to Harris Brothers.

Efficiency, economy and beauty seem to have been the watchwords of our village fathers when they installed a municipal lighting and water plant here. That their judgment was



*Famous L'Anse Red Rocks on Baraga Road*

sound has been demonstrated by the almost uninterrupted operation of the plant for the past five years. Ornamental three-cluster electric lamps of 100 candle power each, line our main thoroughfare on either side at intervals of about 75 feet for the entire length of the village, furnishing an illumination that lends a distinctly metropolitan appearance to the village and insures safety to pedestrians from evening till daylight.

The intake of the water plant being located at a point where water from the numerous springs empty into Keweenaw bay, the purity and coolness of that beverage during the warmest days of summer are a blessing to our populace. This and a perfect system of sewerage throughout the village, has banished typhoid and kindred diseases so common in communities not so fortunate as to possess these facilities.

The fertility of the soil, the level to slightly rolling topography of the land, a plentitude of pure water all combine to make this one of the most desirable farming districts on the Upper Peninsula. Fields of luscious white clover, stretching away as far as the human eye can reach, present a fascinating picture, and lead one to the conclusion that Baraga was largely instrumental in giving Clover-Land its name. Thus stock raising is developing apace with other farm pursuits, with no misgivings for the

future. Vegetables grown here are more solid and remain in a state of preservation for a longer time than those grown in climates that are erroneously believed to be better adapted to the raising of such products. One farmer in Baraga township, who specializes in that particular commodity, shipped forty-six carloads of cabbage to market at the close of last harvest season, and the quality and quantity of potatoes raised here is unsurpassed in any section of equal area in the state, if not in the country. Gardening is also carried on here very extensively and successfully, while the extent of the berry and cherry industry in this section is so well known as to render comment unnecessary.

While other farming communities may boast of their mammoth windmills, Baraga is proud of the fact that there is not a wind-mill to be seen within the entire length and breadth of the county. Nature has blessed this locality with an abundance of springs, the purity of whose waters never fails to elicit favorable comment from visitors who come within our gates. Almost invariably, these springs are situated on high ground, which affords sufficient pressure to distribute the water, through pipes, to the various places most needed on the farm.

The Sturgeon Land & Development company is contemplating the

erection of a large electric power plant a few miles southwest of here, the cable lines from which will be a great convenience to farmers, in affording them an opportunity to obtain power to operate machinery and illuminate their farms and buildings.

From a small beginning, the Baraga High school has developed into one of the most perfect educational institutions of its kind in the state. Its equipment on a par with many schools of greater pretensions, every department working in perfect harmony under the highly competent and systematic supervision of Prof. S. O. Clinton. The children being prepared for life's destinies here will take up their burdens with an auspicious beginning.

This is an accredited high school, from which graduates are permitted to enter the state university without being compelled to take an examination.

Plans have been drawn for a department of manual training and domestic science, which course is expected to be added to the curriculum at the beginning of the fall term. There are eighteen district schools in Baraga township school district and graduates therefrom who desire to attend the high school here, being furnished transportation by the district.

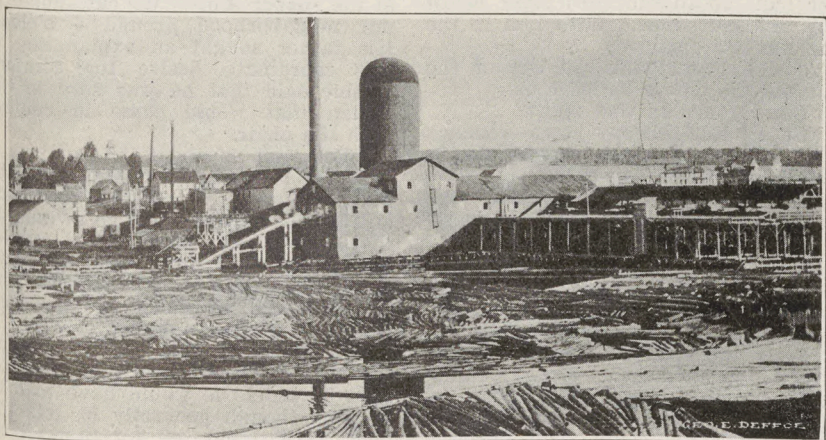
Through the diligent work of Prof. Clinton and his able corps of teachers, every pupil of an enrollment of 1,000 is a member of the Junior Red Cross.

As time passes, the praises of Baraga as a summer resort are being passed along, with the result that each succeeding summer sees an increasing multitude of people here from near and remote parts, to seek recreation and pleasure, to enjoy boating and fishing on the calm and beautiful waters of Keweenaw bay, to rest in our peaceful, undulating forests, and to bask in their sylvan shades.

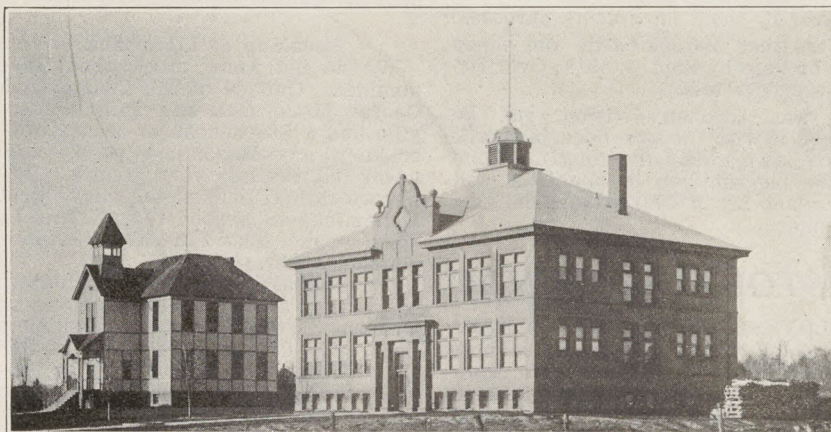
Many bungalows, increasing with the passing summers, now dot the shores of the bay, where prominent people of the Copper Country and elsewhere, while away many hours of the summer season. James J. Byers, J. H. Rice, John A. Cochran, Miss E. Edwards, John T. McNamara, Houghton; and Capt. John Knox and Clyde McKenzie, Calumet, are among those who can bear testimony to the pleasure of life in a bungalow on Keweenaw bay.

Outcroppings in the southwestern part of Baraga township, in the opinion of persons known to be good authority, indicate the existence of iron in that vicinity. White kaolin, used for the manufacture of porce-

(Continued on Page 28)



*Baraga's Large Lumber Activities*



*Baraga's Fine High School*



# CLOVERLAND 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

JULY, 1918.

## BULLY FOR HARMON

The U. P. Development Bureau has delivered the goods.

Clover-Land and the practical sheep and cattle men will do the rest.

Too much credit cannot be given to President Leo Harmon and his two champion hustlers, George Rowell and Charley Hutcheson, for the definite, actual, tangible, show-me Missouri results of the sheep and cattle campaign.

Since these three started six months ago on this great work, which is to mean literally millions of dollars to Clover-Land, events have occurred which are making history for the Upper Peninsula.

Authorities told us that we had in Clover-Land's cut-over acres the greatest potential sheep and cattle country in the United States, if not in the world.

Harmon, Rowell and Hutcheson believed it, and carried the story into the great overcrowded, under-watered and disturbed ranges of the west.

They told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the Upper Peninsula.

The sheep and cattle men, urged personally by Mr. Hutcheson in his four months of personal ranch to ranch campaign from Wyoming to New Mexico, believed in the sincerity of our invitation and came here to obtain an expert's view of the cut-over lands.

More than twenty of them have located.

Nearly 300,000 acres have been taken over by them for grazing purposes.

More than 100,000 cattle and sheep will be here by Sept. 1, 1918. Over 50,000 are here today.

It was Harmon's vision, and he backed it with the never-ceasing work which has made a name for him as one of the biggest men in Michigan, and one whom all of Clover-Land delights to honor.

## HISTORIC MACKINAC

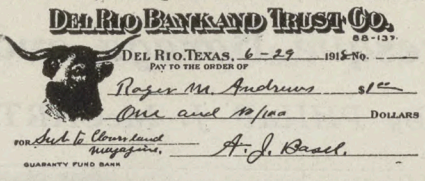
CLOVERLAND Magazine is in receipt of two volumes of a most attractive and remarkable work entitled "Historic Mackinac," written by Edwin O. Wood of Michigan. These two volumes will find a ready welcome in the library of every loyal Michigan book lover who is interested in the history of the state in gen-

eral and who appreciates the romance and historical interest which is always attached to everything connected with beautiful Mackinac Island.

The two volumes of "Historic Mackinac" are full not only of information and history, but abound in the most elaborate illustrations. Both for information and reference, the two volumes of this work are of surpassing value. The books are published by the MacMillan Company of New York and can be obtained direct from the publisher or from any representative book seller.

## From Far Off Texas

A. J. Basil of Del Rio, Tex., writes Clover-Land Magazine a letter of appreciation and sends a dollar for a year's subscription. This magazine is telling the story of Clover-Land from Wyoming to the Gulf of Mexico.



## Four-Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook

### A Novelette a Month.

Ike Levy was lying in a dugout, badly wounded. His life seemed to be ebbing fast. He had not uttered a word for hours.

His captain leaned over him, in silent sympathy. Ike had been a good soldier, particularly in the charge. As a death-dealer he was a dandy. But he seemed to have reached his end.

A runner dashed into the dugout and reported:

"Captain, the German tank is put out of action."

Ike's eyes opened feebly and he murmured, "I bid fifty dollars."

"He raves," said the captain, sorrowfully.

"He's going—" began the runner.

"Make it fifty-five," said Ike, and his voice was stronger.

"What are you talking about, Ike?" asked the captain.

"I'm bidding for that tank you just put up at auction."

Then the captain knew that Ike's faculties were coming back to him and hope returned.

\* \* \*

### Straightening a Tangle.

This is going to be an awkward sort of a thing to get away with short of a column, but we'll try to boil it down.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, issue of June 15, has a story about some concrete that was poured into a vug in a Michigan iron mine and which to the casual observer seemed to be a part of the natural rock in the side of a drift. Then, the story went on, some mining college students came into the mine and the old Cornish captain showed them this peculiar "rock." They attempted all sorts of geological solutions for the problem of its location in that place and were much taken back when the old captain explained it was just concrete. Mining college students usually are bone-heads like that; we don't think.

The facts in the case are: The thing happened in the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain. Capt. Goldsworthy was the perpetrator. He did fill a vug with potdam sandstone and the work was done so well that the sandstone seemed to be rock in place and not construction. A mining college student might be excused for wondering how sandstone happened to be a part of the formation in a place naturally so foreign to it. But concrete? Anybody would not be surprised these days at finding concrete anywhere.

\* \* \*

### Speaking of Librarians.

We do not know much about Menominee. Outside of the Colonel and George McCormick and Billy Somerville and a Stephenson or so, we never knew any Menominee people and never felt the loss very greatly. But we are rather inclined to believe that Menominee IS a good town. This is since we met Miss Zana K. Miller, Menominee's librarian.

We happened to attend a library convention, at which she was the star performer, the bright and shining light. We do not intend this as fulsome flattery and while it may be possible that we promised Miss Miller not to mention her name in this we are taking a chance.

One trouble with most small town libraries is that the librarians are women. They buy books by women.

Libraries these days are filled with Mary Roberts Rinehart, Gene Stratton Porter, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Florence Barclay, B. M. Bower, Florence Kingsley, Harold Bell Wright—hold on, that brings up a little story.

We had been talking with Strickland Gillilan. We told of our antipathy for the writings of women and particularly of those of Harold Bell Wright and how when we would make the statement to a woman she would say, "Harold Bell Wright is not a woman writer," and we would say, "Why, we thought so."

Gillilan proceeded to manufacture a bon mot out of the idea. It winds up like this:

"Harold Bell Wright is not a woman writer."

"No, he's neither."

However, Miss Miller promised us to buy a fair proportion of books by men for the Menominee library in the future. Menominee readers of fiction should now present us with a vote of thanks. If the vote should happen to come in glass and weigh 32 ounces and be 100 proof we would not object.

The first book Miss Miller promised to buy is "The Wages of Virtue," by Capt. Christopher Wren. It's the best novel of a year even if its foot-notes are sometimes funny.

\* \* \*

### Too Good To Be True.

Here follow two stories that seem to be manufactured but they are told under oath:

Meador Guilbault works in a dry goods store. To him came a mother whose son is at Camp Custer. She has just heard from the boy and his letter must have been a tale of real woe.

"He's had about everything going in the way of sickness," said the mother to Meador. "He's had pneumonia and meningitis and measles and mumps and he writes me that 25 cases of bevo were just brought into camp. I suppose he'll get that, too."

\* \* \*

Houghton streets are not any too wide, nor are they any too straight. There is one case of a junction of three streets, making a somewhat dangerous condition. The chief of police has placed on trolley poles four signs reading "No Parking Here" at four points in the vicinity of this tangle.

Not very long ago Officer Jack Wall saw a Frenchman with a decrepit flivver haul up to the curb right below one of these signs. With him in the car was a woman.

As the Frenchman got out of the old bus the officer hailed him.

"Can't you read that sign?"

"Sure. But this my hown woman."

"I don't care whose woman she is. You can't park a car here."

"Oh, escoose me, mistaire. Ah t'ought de sign she's say 'No sparking 'ere.'"

\* \* \*

### A Good Example.

Mrs. Michael Belding of the Soo has donated her collection of jugs to the Red Cross, or rather will dispose of them and give the proceeds to the mercy organization. Mrs. Belding sets a good example. We might be induced to part with our collection of beer steins for some such purpose. We have no present use for them. But as we sit o' nights and look at them ranged around the dining room each

has for us the memory of one grand, good time.

Take that tall delft specimen over in the corner. That night in Buffalo we were—but what's the use! Boy, a pitcher of water!

\* \* \*

### Condolences, George.

We learn from various authentic sources that George Rowell has gone and got married.

Say, George, remember what we told you and you told us that morning in the club when we were taking a drink and you were taking a substitute?

We'll talk it over with you about two years from now.

Anyhow, good luck.

\* \* \*

### John Doetsch's Story.

John Doetsch used to be a deputy sheriff in Marquette county. A few days ago he happened to become involved in an incident connected with a case of insanity and thereupon he called back to memory one of his former official experiences.

A violently insane woman had been brought to the Marquette county jail. Doetsch was detailed to look after her over night. He was placed on guard outside of the door where she was immured. She had attained a period of quiet and the job looked like a good night's rest for the officer. Suddenly she started the racket again and it became so violent that Doetsch opened the door in an effort to pacify her.

Off on another tangent went her disordered mind. She wanted to dance with the officer. Nothing doing. Doetsch, incidentally, weighs 250 pounds and did then. His refusal made her more violent and he decided to humor her, which is the only treatment for insanity. They danced. It quieted her. She insisted on dancing some more.

"I danced straight through from 11 o'clock till 5 in the morning," said Doetsch, "and at 5 I was so exhausted that I collapsed. It was an awful experience."

"Didn't you enjoy dancing in those days?" asked a listener.

"Oh, the dancing was not so bad," explained the former officer, "but you just try whistling for six hours and you'll get the idea."

\* \* \*

### What's In a Name.

There is nothing in names, though as a matter of fact we can get up a good meal. But occasionally—

Here's an example: The medical officer in charge of the training detachment at the Michigan College of Mines is Dr. HUNSICKER.

After these boys are trained under him they are going to make the Huns sicker and sicker.

Or maybe his job is to sick'em on the Huns.

\* \* \*

### A Tragedy of Childhood.

There are numerous children in our neighborhood, flocks of small boys in all directions. We hear some heart-rending tales of the sorrows of childhood. And we will try one out on you.

Bobbie came home the other day from swimming. His mother knew he had been swimming. Being a sensible woman, she wants him to swim. So it is not that kind of a story.

Bobbie sneaked a pillow to his chair at the supper table. We eat supper in our neighborhood around 6 o'clock. His father sought an explanation of this inordinate desire for comfort. Bobbie said that he was sore in the region that would come in contact with the chair.

"Well, tell us about it."

"Well, I was in swimming with the fellers down at Mr. Small's boat dock and he don't want us to go swimming there. I was the only one he caught. And he took me up to the house and he wouldn't give me my clothes. And he made me sit down on the front porch without any clothes on."

"Didn't spank you, did he?" asked the father, who thought it might be a case in which he would have to take a hand, though generally he lets the boys work things out for themselves.

"No, he didn't spank me, but he made me sit down for a long time on the doormat."



# CLOVER LAND

## Secretary-Manager Rowell's Report on Actual Sheep Results

The latest news of the Upper Peninsula Bureau's Great Campaign

It was the intention of the management of the Development Bureau to issue through the columns of the Clover-Land Magazine each month a definite statement as to what had been accomplished during the present grazing campaign. It was our plan to give the name, address, location and plans of the grazers who are being located here.

We started along this line last month when we announced the names of 12 grazers who had been located in Clover-Land. Much to our dismay, certain individuals having lands for sale took advantage of our frank report and attempted to get these grazers interested in their property. They made unfair remarks and as a result brought on some rather unfavorable situations.

Since this organization is not interested in the sale of lands, but with the general development of the country, it is of no concern to us where these grazers locate. However, it is only fair that the owners of lands, who several months ago offered large tracts on the lease option plan, be given preference and that their lands be the first shown to these grazers. These land owning concerns have had a vision. They have realized that our propaganda was going to mean something, providing we had liberal propositions to offer as an advertising attraction. Hence, they fell in line and agreed to offer their valuable lands at very favorable terms and prices.

Certain land owners refused to meet our plan and in no way interested themselves with the grazing campaign which we were conducting.

As is the usual case, when these people saw our campaign was bearing fruit they jumped in and have been



Amid the green fields of Clover-Land. Charley Hutcheson, Bureau Extension Specialist, [left], is on the job as usual.

trying to take away grazers who had actually located in Clover-Land.

Such a movement is unfair and underhanded. It is no concern of ours where these grazers are located just so long as we get them in Clover-Land. However, after they are located we do not care to have them tampered with by landowning firms who have refused to do anything for the general development of Clover-Land.

Since such a condition has arisen we have deemed it advisable not to announce in the future the names and addresses of our prospects until all papers have been signed and actual operations have been begun.

This statement is not made against companies who conduct active selling operations and who do not co-operate with the bureau. There are one or two companies in Clover-Land who do not assist the bureau financially, but who have been doing wonderful work along development lines. There are

some, however, who have even donated to the bureau and then used unfair means in trying to get prospects away from tracts which they had already chosen.

We will say that during the month of June there were 14 grazers here looking over Clover-Land. One of them in particular represented the largest owner of sheep in America. He came here with recommendations from the governor of his state and from several large banks. He is looking for at least 50,000 acres of land. Other men looked over Clover-Land tracts. Some of them are located some are still here and some did not find just what they wanted. On the whole, however, our campaign in June was extremely successful.

The greatest influx of sheep that the middle west has ever known came in Thursday, June 27, when J. L. Gray of Buhl, Idaho, brought 12,000 sheep in 43 cars to Clover-Land. They are now grazing in Dickinson and Marquette

counties. These 12,000 sheep came through with but 12 losses. Seven thousand more are enroute. Mr. Gray brought a carload of horses, his camp and household goods and ten herdsmen. He means business.

C. R. Coffin, New Mexico, is now loading 13 cars of sheep and four cars of cattle. They will arrive in July.

W. B. MacBeath of Arizona has brought in 650 head of cattle. He is loading 17 cars more.

There are other grazers who will bring their stock here during July.

It would be of material assistance to the Development Bureau for persons having clover hay for sale to report to our Marquette office. There is going to be a great demand on the part the sheep men and we would very much like to assist them now to contract for winter feed.

During the month of June, George Mashek, Clover-Land's pioneer sheep grazer, drew plans and specifications and wrote descriptions for building winter sheds in Clover-Land. These have been run off on blue prints and will be furnished to prospects by the Development Bureau. Mr. Mashek's able assistance to the bureau has been of material benefit all during the grazing campaign.

We have been unable to get satisfactory grazing tracts in three of Clover-Land's counties. This may hold up on locating grazers there. However, the movement will grow and the time is coming when every county will see sheep and cattle grazing on the now vacant cut-over lands.

Respectfully yours,

THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU,

George W. Rowell, Jr., Secretary-Manager.



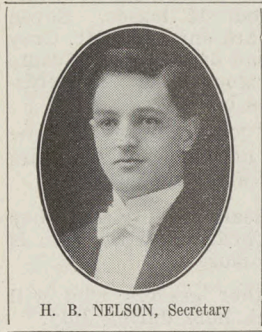
Reference map of the counties of Clover-Land, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Western readers will find this map handy for general use. For more detail write to the U. P. Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich.

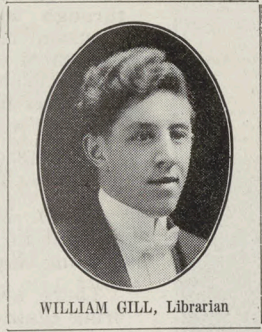


# CLOVER LAND

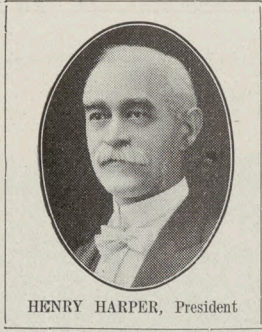
## Clover-Land's Famous Copper Country Choral Club BY JOHN W. KIVELA



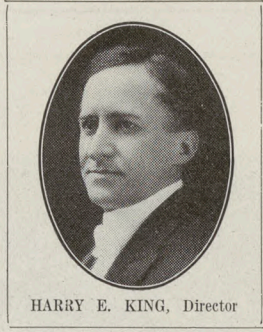
H. B. NELSON, Secretary



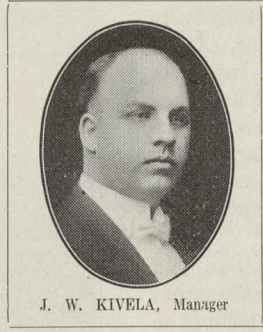
WILLIAM GILL, Librarian



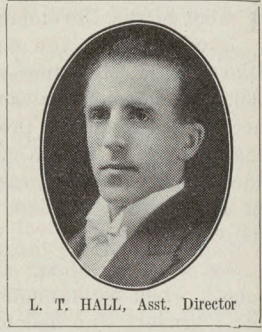
HENRY HARPER, President



HARRY E. KING, Director



J. W. KIVELA, Manager

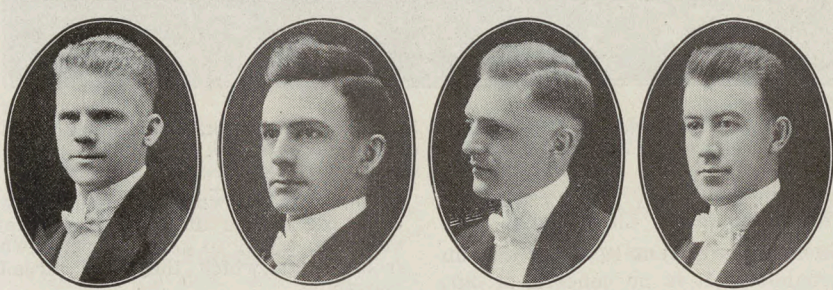


L. T. HALL, Asst. Director

THE Copper Country Choral Club was organized on Nov. 4, 1914, with a charter membership of twenty-five, of which twenty-three are still on the roll. There are at present thirty active members and four in Uncle Sam's service. The present officers are Henry Harper, president; Harold B. Nelson, secretary and treasurer; Harry E. King, director; Lew T. Hall, assistant director; William Gill, librarian, and John W. Kivela, manager.

There was always a popular demand in the Copper Country for a good male chorus to take part and assist in public meetings. Therefore, in the fall of 1914 a few of our members got together and took an inventory of available material for the organization of a choral club that would surpass any similar organization in this district.

The result was that we very carefully looked for the men singers of the entire Copper Country and formed the Copper Country Choral Club. After a few weeks' of hard practicing we gave



Four members now in service: Capt. George MacLean, Sergt. Henry Borchgrevink, Priv. Arthur White and Priv. Henry Savard.

our first concert, which, by the way, was for the benefit of the British Red Cross. The club made such a tremendous hit with the public that it at once became a very popular organization. The demand for our appearance was so great that we were forced to refuse invitations to appear.

The club has never made any charge for its services when appearing in any gathering that was for the benefit of some worthy cause or for the good of the community. In the spring of 1916 we gave our first concert under our own auspices in Calumet and later repeated the program in several Copper Country towns. In the spring of 1917 the club made a tour of the Iron and Copper countries. The club was well received in every town it visited and was pronounced the finest male chorus ever heard in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The membership of the club is made up of men of all walks of life, is composed of eight different nationalities, and many creeds. A finer and cleaner bunch of men never got together for any purpose than the membership of the Copper Country Choral Club today. Every member is a respected citizen in his community.

The following are the active members at this time: First tenors, Lew T. Hall, James Johns, C. E. Bond, Joseph Rule, Albin Yokie, John T. Williams, Chas. D. Thomas, Chas. P. Wei-

sen, Edwin Delbridge; second tenors, Alfred Giles, Nels A. Nelson, Joseph McNabb, Louis Beiring, Chas. G. Engstrom; first basso, Will Hall, William H. Gill, William Tonkin, Arthur Trembath, Harry Eplett, Harold B. Nelson; second basso, Edward Evans, Edmond Guilbault, George Friggins, John T. Bryant, John O. Burling, Chas. O. Jackola, George H. Gill, Fred Curra, Harry Harper, John W. Kivela. Those in service are Capt. Geo. MacLean, Sergt. Henry Borchgrevink, Priv. Arthur White, Priv. Henry Savard. The accompanist is Miss Ida May Cook.

Manager Kivela is far too modest in his praise of the organization of which he is the business head.

In the spring of 1917 the Copper Country Choral club made its first trip through several of the larger cities of Clover-Land, singing to enthusiastic and responsive audiences and offering a program of the highest character.

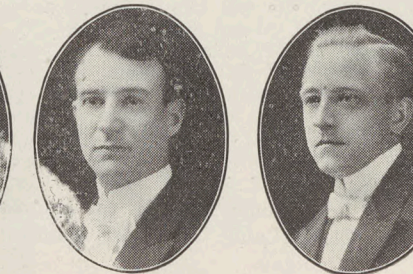
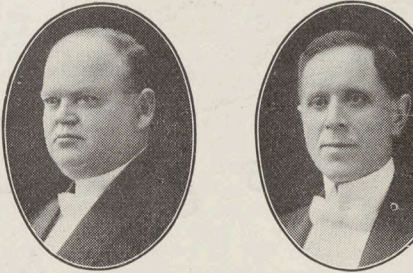
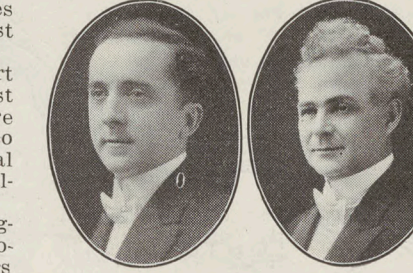
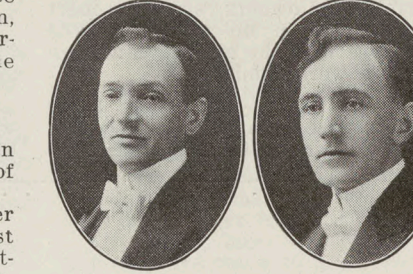
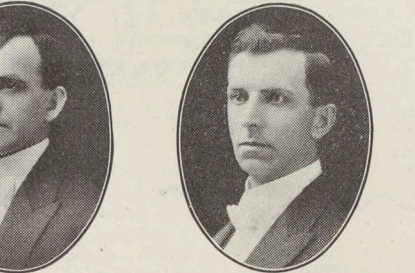
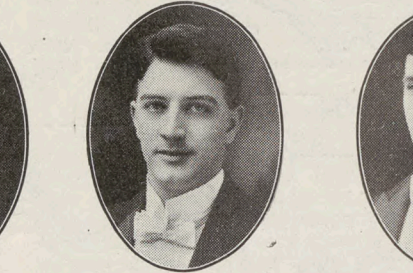
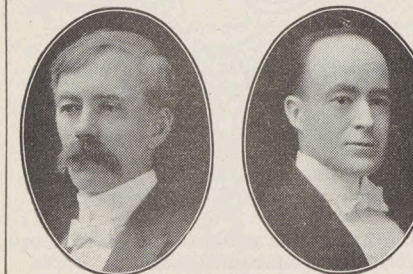
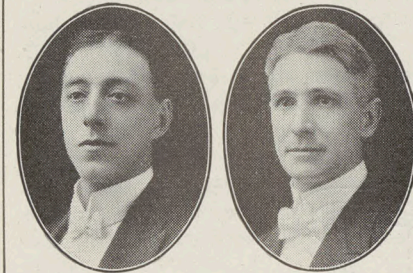
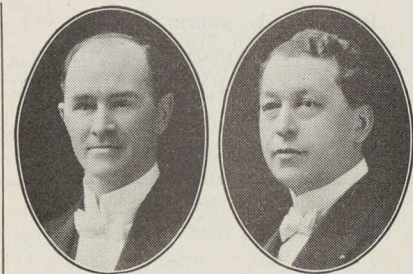
In every city favored with a concert the enthusiasm ran to the highest pitch and amazement was everywhere expressed that right here at home so efficient and highly trained a musical organization had been quietly developed.

Director King and his sweet singers offered a varied and classical program, while the several solo numbers

were quite up to the best concert standards. There is a unanimous hope in every city visited by the club that the organization will at some early day return for another concert.

The members of the club personally made a most delightful impression, and readily confirmed the statement of Mr. Kivela that they are representative of the sterling manhood and chivalry of the Copper Country.

One of the most delightful features of the tour occurred at Menominee, where the club appeared on Saturday evening, April 28, 1917. At the conclusion of the concert the entire club accepted an invitation from the Laurer Brothers company, across the river in Marinette, and visited this concern's great retail store, gathering there on the main floor and giving a short program which was received with cheers by hundreds of shoppers and with special pleasure by the employes who had been unable to leave their work on Saturday evening to attend the concert at the theater.





# CLOVER LAND

## Charcoal Iron Company Officials Boosting Clover-Land

BY ROBERT G. MURPHY, JR.

ONE of the most patriotic and successful of the large corporations operating in the upper peninsula of Michigan is the Charcoal Iron Company of America.

This company is engaged in lumber and cord-wood operations on an extensive scale in Clover-Land, particularly in the vicinity of Manistique and Newberry, in Schoolcraft and Luce counties, and gives steady employment to between 2,500 and 3,000 men at its various timber and other operating plants.

The company is the largest single producer of charcoal, pig iron, acetate of lime and wood alcohol in the United States. To support the manufacture of these products, the company owns and operates on large tracts of timber, taking therefrom a large supply of lumber and cordwood. It is an interesting fact to know that the combination wood and sawmills operated by this concern enable it to only put into merchantable lumber the very best grade obtainable, while the balance goes into cordwood. This division, which is maintained at all the mills, enables the Charcoal Iron company to obtain the best possible results, not only from an economic and financial standpoint but in the way of conservation of natural resources, and it is thus able to clean up its lands almost entirely in one operation.

The company logs its timber lands clean, taking everything from the surface and leaving the land ready and suitable for cultivation and particularly available for sheep and cattle grazing. In this connection the officials of the company are actively and heartily co-operating with the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan in offering splendid locations under the favorable and liberal bureau plan to the sheep and cattle men of the west. In order to call special attention to the remarkable grazing and



H. H. Bingham of Detroit, Michigan

Agricultural opportunities offered by these Clover-Land cut-over lands, the Charcoal Iron company has maintained in some sections experimental

farms which have shown the most remarkable results.

More than 12,000 acres of the company's cut-over lands have been given over to the bureau for its sheep and cattle campaign, and western men who have viewed these properties have not hesitated to pronounce them among the best grazing lands in the country.

In addition to their lumber operations, the Charcoal Iron company own the lease on the Yale mine located at Bessemer, Michigan, and have recently spent a large sum of money in the development of that property.

Clover-Land has no more enthusiastic or loyal friends than Mr. H. H. Bingham, of Detroit, vice president and secretary of the Charcoal Iron company, and Mr. E. R. McPhee, its Clover-Land representative. Mr. Bingham was born in Philadelphia in 1880 and received his education at the Pittsburgh Academy and at the famous University of West Virginia. He has been identified prominently during his business career with the Carnegie Steel company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, and was also interested for a time in the Pittsburgh Leader. He is an active member of the American Iron and Steel Institute and finds an opportunity, through his business connections to do a tremendous lot of good for the upper peninsula.

Like a host of other leading Michigan business men, Mr. Bingham has been active in every war enterprise and has been quick to realize the patriotic side of the sheep campaign now under way in Clover-Land.

The Charcoal Iron company is represented in the upper peninsula by Mr. E. R. McPhee of Marquette. Mr. McPhee has been in close touch with the work of the bureau and no activity looking toward the development of the upper peninsula has been denied his active support.

### Guarding Soo Locks

AT the time of the Mexican trouble and before the entrance of the United States into the great world war, the government withdrew the garrison of Fort Brady at Sault Ste. Marie, for duty on the border in spite of the protests of those who were familiar with the vast importance of the government's navigation interests at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and the existing foreign complications.

Immediately after war was declared against Germany, however, Fort Brady was re-garrisoned by a battalion, whose duty was the protection of the government locks, and the channels of the St. Mary's river. The post has also been used as a recruiting point, and the average number of men stationed there has been in the neighborhood of six hundred.

The post is now occupied by a battalion of the regular army, one company of which is on guard duty every twenty-four hours. The fact that regulars are employed for this purpose indicates the very great importance which the government attaches to the navigation interests of the St. Mary's river, the strategic point of which is the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Sault is the most important transportation artery in the United States at the present time. The iron of the Messaba and Marquette ranges, the copper of the Keweenaw peninsula and the wheat from the vast grain fields of the northwest, all must pass

through the locks in order to reach the points for the manufacture of steel munitions and the great ocean ports of shipment for food products to the allies. Accident to the locks at Sault Ste. Marie would mean the shutting down of many of the largest

munition factories in the country and it would be absolutely impossible to move the wheat of the northwest to the seaports without water transportation.

Not only are the locks and channels guarded by the garrison station-

ed at Fort Brady, but a fleet of gasoline patrol boats are aiding in the protection of the interests of navigation. The troops, while on guard are stationed along the canals approaching the locks, on the lock walls and at the International bridge, while the small patrol boats each have a specified section of the river to guard.

With the precautions that are now being taken it would be practically impossible, through the agency of enemy aliens, to damage the locks.

That the guards on duty on the canal are wide awake and looking for trouble is shown by the shooting of a bear just above the Weitzel lock on the night of June 17th.

While the bear was undoubtedly rattled and out of his latitude it takes a pair of sharp eyes to pick out any of the forest animals at night.

The guard who shot the bear reported that he thought it might be some person in a bear skin who took this method of approaching the locks to do some injury to them.

The Sault is proud of Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors and the homes of the city have been thrown open for their entertainment. The soldiers and sailors in their turn do everything that they can to help along all the patriotic doings of the city and the demonstrations which are held from time to time to further Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. subscriptions and the public farewells which are given to those recruited in Chippewa county for the national army.



The soldier under the arrow shot bruin

PHOTO BY YOUNG



# CLOVER LAND

## A Detroitter Who Believes in Michigan as a Grazing State

BY ROGER M. ANDREWS

It has been well said that what helps any one part of Michigan helps the entire state. It is always a pleasure to observe the activities of leading men in any portion of Michigan who are helping to carry forward development work.

One of the first men who found an opportunity to assist in this public work in both peninsulas is William E. Wood, the well known Detroit engineer, builder and contractor. Mr. Wood, whose office is in the Ford building in Detroit, was born in Indiana in 1865, and educated in the Evansville public schools. He won his success in life by hard work, serving for three years as a carpenter's apprentice at fifty cents a day and then working for several years actively at the carpenter's trade. He finally became the foreman for a Chicago contractor, and later held a very responsible position with the George A. Miller company. In 1908 he gave up his position as general manager of the C. A. Moses Construction company of Chicago and entered business for himself at Flint, doing nearly two and a half million dollars' of business the first year. He was the contractor who built the great plant of the General Motors company at Flint, together with the plants under the direction of W. C. Durant.

Mr. Wood has evidently proved to these big automobile people that it was to their advantage to employ him to supervise the construction of their large factories, for he has since erected plants for the Buick and Chevrolet both at Flint, the Olds Motor company at Lansing, and the Oakland and General Truck company at Pontiac. Other great plants have been erected by him at Saginaw and in Detroit, even going as far away as to build two or three large branch factories for Michigan automobile concerns in Texas.

In addition to these large enterprises, which have gone forward under Mr. Wood's direction, he constructed the Mitchell Motor plant at Racine, Wisconsin, and built a very large part of the Ford Motor plant and the Dodge Motor company's factories in Detroit.

In 1911 Mr. Wood removed from Flint to Detroit in order to better handle the large operations which were being taken over by the W. E. Wood company which he owns and operates. He is president of the W. E. Wood

company, the Interstate Plastering company, the A. Miller company, the Flint Sandstone Brick com-

pany, the South Branch Ranch company, the Wolverine Tractor company, and the Dodson and Card company.



William E. Wood, a Detroit hustler

He is also a director in eight other concerns in kindred lines of business.

One would naturally think that a man who had been so closely identified with the erection of large factories and manufacturing plants would be ambitious to leave a name along these lines, but the fact is that Mr. Wood's real ambition centers in the South Branch Ranch company. This company owns 16,000 acres of land on the South Branch in Crawford county, Michigan, all fenced with woven wire and with 1,000 acres under cultivation. It has 140 acres of four and five year old apple trees. The farm contains seven modern residences with furnace heat, water systems, bath, electric lights and every other modern device, including eight modern barns with cement foundations and floors, provided with the very latest ventilating facilities. The farm has six silos of 600 tons capacity and every possible equipment which one expects to find on the most up to date farm. This spring Mr. Wood shipped from Holton, Michigan, some sixty odd head of registered Holstein cows and heifers, known as the Winwood herd. These reached the South Branch ranch at Roscommon in fine condition and their number has since been increased by the addition of three thousand sheep. Mr. Wood is a great believer in the sheep and cattle possibilities of Michigan and is demonstrating his faith in this enterprise by a liberal expenditure of money and by devoting a large amount of time personally to the work of the farm. In any of the western states this farm would be properly called a ranch.

Mr. Wood is trying to make this farm enterprise a sort of co-operative institution, a pleasant and desirable place at which his co-workers may live and bring up their families. He maintains his own school on the ranch and does about everything that a man can possibly think of to make it pleasant for his employees. He has made the statement frequently that the carrying on of this large enterprise to the limit of its possibilities is his real ambition in life.

Mr. Wood belongs to all of the Masonic orders, except the 33rd degree. He is a member of the Elks, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Wolverine Automobile Club, of the Flint Country Club and many other social and civic organizations.

## Red Cross Appeal to Cloverland Womanhood

BY R. G. MURPHY, JR.

"Red Cross nursing is a chance of a life-time for young women who are contemplating taking up this profession. No better care is taken by the United States government for any other person in service, than for a nurse. The government fully equips the nurses. In the training camp, they receive plain but wholesome food; they are only permitted to be on duty seven hours a day, and there are plenty of recreations for them, and a great deal of time for study and personal cares. My advice to any young woman who, desires this work is to apply at once for army nursing."

The foregoing is the way Miss Isabelle Erdlitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Erdlitz, Menominee, sizes up the Red Cross nurse situation. Miss Erdlitz has been accepted for overseas duty as a Red Cross nurse in the American army. She has completed her seven months' training at Camp Grant, and is now enjoying a leave of absence, prior to her orders

to report August 1 for duty in France.

### Seven Months in Camp.

The result of seven months in an army camp is plainly seen in Miss Erdlitz's features, for she is as healthy as a girl who has done nothing throughout her life but indulge in outdoor exercises.

Miss Erdlitz is a graduate of Georgetown university of nursing at Washington. Prior to her taking training she was affiliated with the Metropolitan Concert company, one of the largest and most talented musical organizations in the country. Miss Erdlitz was with the Metropolitan company on its tour through the royal courts of Europe a few years ago. She laid down her career to become a nurse.

At the completion of her training at Georgetown, she was engaged in professional nursing at Washington, and has rendered her services to some of



Miss Isabelle Erdlitz

Menominee graduate nurse who volunteered her services for the Red Cross and leaves for France in August. She urges young women to take up nursing as a vocation and with the special object of becoming Red Cross nurses.

the most notable men in the nation's affairs.

### Must Make Sacrifices.

"The compensation received while in service is not as large as that of a professional nurse, because the government can not afford to pay as high as some nurses receive, but in war times everyone is expected to make some sacrifices, and the nurses must make some too," said Miss Erdlitz.

"There is a bill now pending in congress which I believe will be favorably considered by the representatives and senators which will provide for the commissioning of Red Cross nurses at a ranking of a first lieutenant.

Because of the drastic changes to be made in the sugar rationing, manufacturers of soft drinks in Michigan will be allowed to produce only 50 per cent of their normal supply.

In coming in contact with 250 volts of electricity while at work repairing wires, William Jennings of Houghton narrowly escaped death by electrocution. He will recover, physicians say.

B. B. Johnson has been re-elected secretary of the Houghton County Y. M. C. A.



# Clover-Land's Attractions make Touring Here a Delight

Good Roads offer motorists a delightful vacation trip.

By Geo. W. Rowell, Jr.

GRADUALLY the Clover-Land road builders have connected up "missing links" until today there are 2,000 miles of macadam or hard dirt roads which make touring a pleasure. The foundation of these highways were laid by the miners and lumbermen in the early days when much of their product was hauled to lake ports by wagons. These heavy loads necessitated good roads, and today while the ore and lumber travels entirely by rail the farmers and motorists are reaping the benefit of the pioneer's work.

It is hard for the average person to believe that this type of highways decorate Clover-Land, but a trip into that region will be convincing. It is no exaggeration to say that a car can leave Menominee on the Wisconsin border and travel to Houghton, in the copper country—a distance of 300 miles—without slowing down for "bad roads" except for 20 miles in Baraga county, where a new road is being constructed this summer.

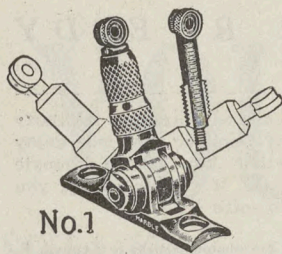
Another journey could be started at Ironwood to the extreme west and continue eastward to Escanaba for 300 more miles without encountering a single mile of "bad road." The motorist could go on to Sault Ste. Marie without striking roads as bad as those along the main highways in Illinois, but there are some short distances between Escanaba and the Soo which are not up to standard. However, much work was done on these roads last year and more will be done this year, and the time is not far distant when this trip will be a favorite and especially among lower Michigan people who will cross into Clover-Land at St. Ignace.

The climatic conditions of Clover-Land are ideal from the touring standpoint. The peninsula juts out into Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior with 1,000 miles of coast line. The interior is thickly "infested" with lakes and rivers. The presence of all this water necessarily affects the climate, with the result that the summers are much cooler and the winters much warmer.

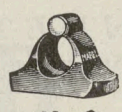
The scenic beauties of Clover-Land are of immense importance because they are constantly changing and because they are distinctive in the Middle West and yet very much like the wild Western mountain regions.

Should a motorist enter Clover-Land via Wisconsin at Menominee he would drive for three hours through a farming region interspersed with small forests. Suddenly he would arrive in the great iron region about Iron Mountain. Driving onward he would see mine after mine, lakes, forests and farming country and then be in the heart of another mining region at Iron River and Crystall Falls.

Going westward along the Clover-Land Trail the motorist would drive under great overhanging trees which completely shade the highways from the hot summer sun. Soon he would again be in another iron region, then near Ironwood and Bessemer. A jaunt northward through Ontonagon county's rolling agricultural region would take the car into the famous Copper Country where one-sixth of the nation's copper is dug from the bowels of the earth and where the world's purist ore is found. Northward into Keweenaw county to the top of Clover-Land the tourist



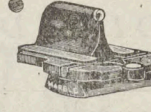
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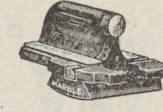
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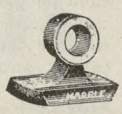
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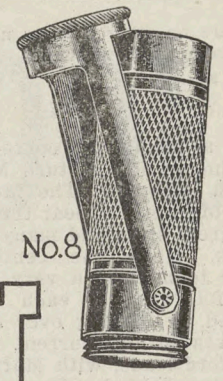
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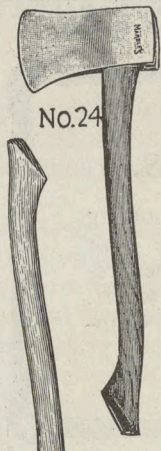
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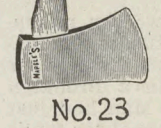
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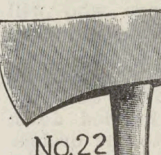
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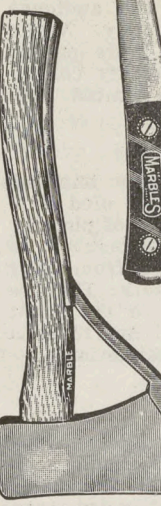
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**No. 15—Marble's Woodcraft Knife.** Combines the good features of all hunting knives. Adapted for sticking, skinning, cleaning, slicing. Biggest value on market. Blade,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.; laminated leather handle,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.; aluminum tip; weight, 5 oz. (Sheath included.) \$1.50.

**No. 16—Marble's Ideal Hilt Knife.** Blade of finest cutlery steel. Stag handle. (Sheath included) 5 in. blade, \$2.75; 6 in., \$3.00; 7 in., \$3.25; 8 in., \$3.50.

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**No. 18—Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil.** Best for guns, rifles, fishing reels. Cleans, lubricates, polishes. Never gums. Dissolves residue of all black and smokeless powders. 2 oz. bottle, 25c. 6 oz. can, 50c.

**No. 19—Marble's Rifle Cleaner.** Brushes of softest brass gauze, on a spiral spring core, which forces brushes to follow twist, rapidly cleaning out all lead, copper, rust or powder residue. State calibre wanted. 50c.

**No. 20—Marble's Jointed Rifle Rod.** Brass sections—steel joints—swivel tip—wood handle. Solid as a one-piece rod. Jagged and slotted detachable tips and canvas case included. All calibres, 22 to .50. Lengths, 22 to 34 in. State length and calibre wanted. \$1.00.

**No. 21—Marble's No. 6 Safety Axe.** (Guarded) Length, 12 in.; weight, 22 oz.; hickory handle. Lead lined guard. Solid steel blade,  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Can be carried in pocket or belt. \$1.50.

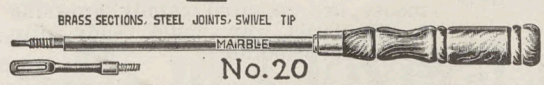
**No. 22—Marble's No. 2 Safety Axe.** (Guard folded). Length, 11 in.; weight, 20 oz.; Steel handle. Lead lined guard. Solid steel blade,  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 4$  in. \$2.50.

**No. 23—Marble's No. 9 Camp Axe.** Handle, 14 in.; weight, 22 oz. Solid steel blade,  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  in. \$1.00. (Sheath 50c extra.)

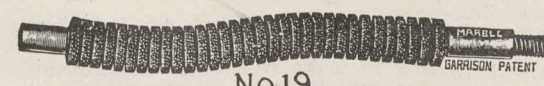
**No. 24—Marble's No. 10 Camp Axe.** Handle, 16 or 20 in.; weight, 28 oz. Solid steel blade,  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  in. \$1.75. (Sheath 50c extra.)

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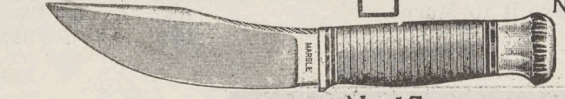


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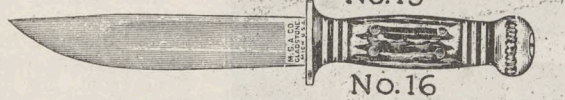
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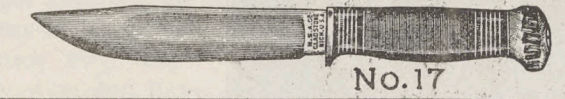
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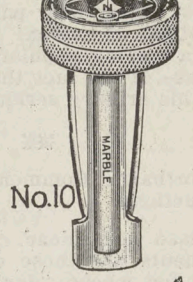
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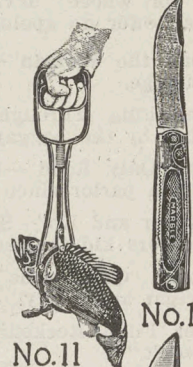
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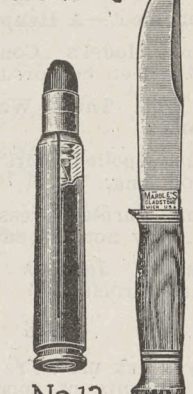
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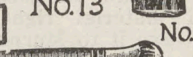
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would discover that the only reason why he could not make faster time would be the lack of engine power for the roads are like a boulevard.

Dropping southeastward there would be the Indians of Baraga while the forests and lakes would afford ample scenery until once more the vast mining opportunities and activities of Clover-Land would become apparent through the shafts at Ishpeming and Negaunee. The city of Marquette—named in honor of Father Marquette, known as "The Patron Saint of Clover-Land"—would be next

visited, followed by Munising with its Pictured Rocks and Grand Island.

The motorist could then drive southward to Escanaba and back into Wisconsin and homeward, or could continue east through Manistique, Newberry and on to Sault Ste. Marie. This part of Clover-Land is one of the most interesting in America. Its Indian history, its vast virgin forests, its lakes, fishing streams and other scenic beauties would make up for the occasional stretches of roads which do not come up to the standard set by these Peninsula high-

way engineers. The time is coming, however, when these stretches will be corrected but until they are, motorists will not be as numerous in the eastern part of Clover-Land as they are in the central and western sides.

There is fishing galore for the nimrod. Trout streams abound while the inland lakes offer a variety of small fish. The larger lakes, Superior, Michigan and Huron, will afford the man seeking "big fish" plenty of chance to try his luck.



# Clover-Land Magazine's Page of Moving Picture Facts and Fancies

We are no other than a moving row  
Of magic shadow shapes that come and  
go. —The Rubaiyat.

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY  
of Sault Ste. Marie

In a popularity contest conducted by the Motion Picture Magazine and which is called "The Motion Picture Hall of Fame" appear the names of all the great stars and many of the lesser lights. While the contest has not come to a close a very good idea of the following of each star may be gained by looking over the list as it appears in the current issue. Mary Pickford leads, with Marguerite Clark not far behind. Douglas Fairbanks comes third, with Harold Lockwood in the fourth position. One of the surprising features of the contest is that the name of Charlie Chaplin appears seventeenth on the list in spite of the fact that with the possible exception of Mary Pickford, Chaplin's is the largest salary ever paid any artist of the stage or screen. Does this indicate a waning popularity or is it just because of the fact that many do not take his artistry seriously?

### Shorthand Comments on Recent Productions:

Please note, dear reader, that the comments are those of the printer's devil for whose "devilish" ingenuity we can offer no apology.

"Find the Woman"—Removing the camouflage.

"Smashing Through" — Traveling, assisted by the baggage-man.

"The Only Road"—It leads to the ice-cream parlor since May 1st.

"Kidder and Ko"—Some people kid you, others kid themselves.

"Social Quicksands"—Smoking his first cigar at a party.

"Her Final Reckoning"—"I reckon you won't."

"Shackled"—A Henpecked Husband.

"The Model's Confession"—Sorry but it's been censored.

"A Fool There Was"—He rocked the boat.

"The Spoiled Girl"—Father kept her too long.

"The Purple Dress"—The purp'll dress, why not the cat?

"Tucson Jennie's Heart"—More German atrocities?

If you ask us, we're frank to admit there's plenty of good-looking movie queen material right in Escanaba. Just leave it to Murph.

REALIZING the large number of Clover-Land residents who are more or less interested in motion pictures, and those connected with their manufacture, we have decided to add a Motion Picture Department to the Clover-Land Magazine. This page will be reserved for items connected with the world of mov-

ing pictures, and will appear regularly each month. We believe you will enjoy this page whether you are a "movie fan" or otherwise. If you are a fan you cannot afford to miss it.

Address all inquiries and communications to Kenneth R. Eddy, Moving Picture Editor, Clover-Land Magazine, Andrews Building, Menominee, Michigan.

## To Clover-Land Movie Fans:

WATCH your local newspapers for dates of showing Clover-Land Magazine screen movies of the War Conference at Escanaba and Governor Sleeper reviewing Upper Peninsula State Troops. A great 1500 ft. film, soon to be shown. Made by Chippewa Film Company of the Soo for Clover-Land Magazine.

You will find much of interest in a recently made motion picture, "Clover-Land Screen Magazine," which illustrates the big War Conference in Escanaba and the Military Pageant held at Powers and Spalding, Mich., in both of which Governor Albert E. Sleeper plays a prominent part. Hundreds of other notable men, many of them perhaps your neighbors, were present and figure conspicuously in the pictures. At a private showing (this is called "pre-viewing" in the movie world) the pictures stood out with remarkable clearness, faithfully recording the events of importance to all Clover-Land, which took place during the three big days. They are a credit to the Chippewa Film company of the Soo, who photographed the scenes for the Clover-Land Magazine. It is a strictly Clover-Land picture, for Clover-Land people, by Clover-Land people and it is to be hoped that when shown in your town, you will show by your attendance and interest that you appreciate "home-made" movies. This picture should be shown at least once in every Clover-Land city and hamlet carrying as it does a message of Clover-Land patriotism.

We get it straight from headquarters that Bill Hart's money is all invested in Liberty Bonds, excepting \$824 which is in War Savings Certificates. Bill is American Class A-1 on screen or in real life, but we cannot help wondering how he intends to furnish the flat the soon-to-be Mrs. Hart expects to occupy.

Mae Murray is authority for the statement that no girl can hope to make a success in films unless she has shapely limbs. "She must be symmetrical from the shoe laces up," Miss Murray states. Well, of course, when one is called upon to do an Annette Kellerman—

Eddie Lyons, Universal comedian, recently bagged a quail while hunting. In the process of cleaning the bird an opal worth \$80 was discovered in its craw. "No, siree, I won't wear the stone," says Eddie, "look what happened to the bird."

Lehermann's Sunshine Comedies are about the last word in speedy slapstick pictures. The wild animals used and the hair-raising stunts pulled off are guaranteed to keep you wide awake in spite of your hard day's work.

Here's a stunt which we can recommend to Clover-Land theater managers as it parts people from their money with a smile. In a Brooklyn theater the Four-Minute Man had just completed his stirring appeal for funds with this request, "Those who will give one dollar to this fund will please stand up so they may be counted." Here and there arose a figure but the response was coming slowly, until the manager of the house hurried down the aisle and whispered to the orchestra leader. Soon the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" floated from the orchestra pit and the audience caught the joke immediately. While they stood up the hats were passed around and \$405 was quickly collected in the house which seated only \$450.

Benjamin Chapin, famous impersonator of Abraham Lincoln, died Sunday, June 2nd. In a series of pictures entitled "The Son of Democracy" he depicts the life of Lincoln from early childhood to his tragic death. He bore a striking resemblance to the great Civil War president and has made a life study of Lincoln mannerisms.

The hunting story of Eddie Lyons reminds us that the Soo should soon become the mecca of all big game hunters. When the soldier boys can shoot a bear at the locks, miles from the nearest woods, and deer and moose are reported calmly browsing in city yards, why should Teddy go to Africa for shooting?

Be on the lookout for Universal's new play, "The Yellow Dog." It's going to make it mighty uncomfortable for the doubting Thomases and the pacifists when this picture strikes town. It's not for hyphenated American consumption, but the dyed-in-the-wool American will applaud its every sentiment.

Rita Jolivet, who will appear as a Fourth of July attraction in "Lest We Forget" at the Dreamland theater in the Soo, is one of the most active war workers among the female picture stars. She recently donned short skirts and rubber boots while canvassing the rain-soaked coal mines of Pennsylvania in the interests of the Liberty Bond drive. We know of some others who have gone "in soak" for Liberty Bonds.

Anna Held, famous actress, lies on her death-bed, the victim of a peculiar and incurable disease, bravely facing her fate. Representatives of the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation with thoughtful kindness and sympathy arranged to screen the film drama, "Joan of Plattsburg," in which Mabel Normand is starred upon a miniature screen in the bed-room of the patient sufferer. With the aid of a portable projector the picture was run off and as the first line of the "Marseillaise,"—"Allons, enfants de la patrie"—flashed on the tiny screen an involuntary cry escaped the lips of brave Anna Held. "It is for France," she murmured.

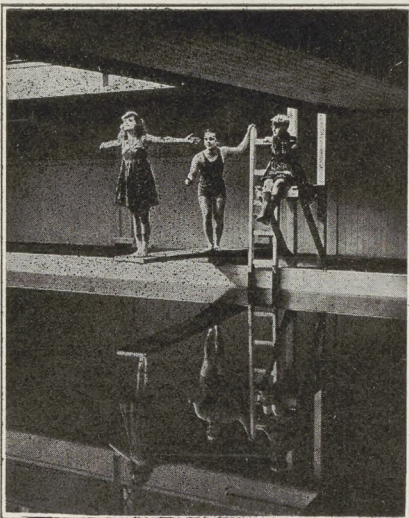
An elderly lady, while watching Hawaiian travel pictures, became much interested in watching the white-hot lava seething and spurting in the volcanic crater of Mount Kilauea. "There," she remarked to a friend, "is exactly the place I'd love to see somebody drop the Kaiser." (We say so, too).

Overheard at the movies:  
"Isn't he just too cute?"  
"Well, they've got a nerve—charging a quarter for this."  
"Aw, he never jumped off dere a'tall. It's just another of dem fakes."  
"Oh, certainly not, no trouble at all." (Aside): "It's funny they have to crowd in here when there's so many empty seats all over the house."

In the Clover-Land Screen Magazine many young soldiers, members of the state troops, will make their screen debut. It is to be hoped that the young ladies can be dissuaded from making a grand rush screenwards. Bless their hearts, they sure look natural.

Can you imagine a little midget like Viola Dana, who weighs but 90 pounds, arrayed in a dress suit made to fit a man weighing over 200? This scene furnishes one of many laughs in her new picture, "Opportunity."

Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Tish" stories are to appear on the stage before being used as screen material. If these stories provide as good screen plays as her "Bab" stories they should prove a hit in motion pictures. "Bab's Burglar," for instance, makes one of the nicest little screen comedies which we have witnessed to date, in which Marguerite Clark makes the most of her opportunities for providing laughs in her usual charming way.



Dainty Eleanor Field about to make a dive into the Santa Monica, Cal., plunge



Billy Mason in a hurry-up preparation for a Christie Comedy stunt



# RAISE YOUR OWN WOOL!

## and Help Keep the Boys in the Trenches Warm

You use 8 pounds of wool a year, you eat 75 pounds of meat a year. Each sheep produces 8 pounds of wool per year. Lambs unmarketed average about 75 pounds. Therefore, it takes one sheep to furnish the wool to clothe you and one lamb to provide the meat to help feed you.

The United States now has only one sheep to every three people. Clover-Land is far below this average. Due to the vicious Kincaid homestead law, the western grazing lands have been cut down, so that fewer sheep are being raised there every year.

Something must be done to increase the supply of wool. The government is very anxious to have undeveloped grazing sections converted into sheep ranches.

It is an economic crime for Clover-Land with several million acres of cutover timber lands suitable for sheep, and with climatic and other conditions most favorable for sheep raising to demand wool from an already short national supply.

With its splendid pastures, Clover-Land should raise much more than its quota of wool.

The western ranch men are ready to bring their flocks to Clover-Land if Clover-Land is ready to furnish the land and the capital for carrying on the business.

## To Prove Sheep Raising Successful in Clover-Land

The Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Company is being organized with \$260,000 capital, and will place 5,000 bred sheep on 10,000 acres of land in Clover-Land. This is to be a demonstration ranch for the purpose of proving to the western sheep men and to capital throughout the country that sheep can be raised profitably here, and also to prepare for agriculture great tracts of cutover lands. The sheep are great land clearers and after they have run on land for a few years that land is ready for the plow.

The ranch of the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Company will be managed by a very successful western sheep man, Mr. H. C. Abbot, vice president of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association. The organizers of the company and the men who will be the directors are all prominent business men in Clover-Land, among them being G. W. Earle, Hermansville; E. F. Brown, Andrew Bjorkman, M. F. Fox, R. S. Powell, A. E. Brauns, W. G. Monroe, F. C. Cole, G. M. Garvey, Iron Mountain; Max Sells, Peter McGovern, E. A. Thieman, Florence, Wisconsin; Charles E. Lawrence, Finlay A. Morrison, Iron River.

Enough stock has already been subscribed by these men and others and by some of the big sheep men of the west to pay for the land and sheep. About \$65,000 is being offered to the public for the purpose of securing funds for the building of buildings, fences and for working capital.

## Prove Your Faith in Clover-Land

It behooves every believer in Clover-Land to invest in as much of this stock as possible to help this movement which means so much to Clover-Land, so much to our Nation, so much to you. By purchasing this stock you can prove your faith in Clover-Land, you can show the government that you are ready to raise your own wool instead of taking wool needed for the army, you can have a very profitable investment and you will be doing your bit in the carrying out of the greatest plan for development ever attempted in Clover-Land.

CLOVER-LAND SHEEP AND WOOL CO.,  
Iron Mountain, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

I believe in Clover-Land. I am thinking of investing in the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Company. Please mail me complete information.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

**Clover-Land Sheep and Wool Co.,**  
Iron Mountain, 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.

## Dealers, Consumers and Wholesalers

Prepare NOW for Your Winter Hay Trade

Can ship on demand 10,000 Tons A No.1 quality. Warehouse capacity 50 carloads. Member National Hay Association.

WRITE OR WIRE

R. J. FORGRAVE, Rudyard, Mich.

## One Thousand Cattle Arrive

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 5.—One thousand head of cattle—the largest shipment ever made to the cutover lands of the Middle West—reached Ralph last night and today are grazing on the grass and clover of Cloverland, as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is known.

W. B. MacBeath of Tucson, Ariz., is the owner of the cattle. Six weeks ago he shipped 650 head here. Since that time some of his cattle have gained as much as 400 pounds while the average gain has been 250 pounds.

"My cattle arrived in Cloverland looking as though they had never had a square meal," said Mr. MacBeath. "Today when I came here with my second shipment of 27 carload the increase in weight of the first ones was almost impossible to believe. I am now grazing 1,650 cattle in Cloverland and will continue to increase the herd. I am here to stay for I believe I have found the greatest grazing spot in the world."

The grazing movement toward Cloverland is the result of a movement started by The Upper Peninsula Development bureau. Vast acreages of cutover lands lying idle with immense amounts of food while western grazers were crying for feed, brought about the movement. It has the approval of the government and today a Federal sheep expert is assisting the work in Cloverland.

There have been 17 grazers located in Cloverland. Most of them are sheep men. The first shipment of sheep from the west arrived last week when J. L. Grey brought in 12,000 "woolies." He will bring 7,000 more in another week.

Four thousand sheep will arrive Friday for C. R. Coffin of Hope, N. M. Other western grazers will ship later in the month. It is expected that there will be 35,000 sheep brought into Cloverland this summer and at least 5,000 cattle. Grazing tracts are

going fast and in a short time the Development bureau will be compelled to discourage more grazers coming in this year owing to a shortage of available lands.

"We are facing the most unexpected thing," said George W. Rowell, Jr., secretary-manager of the bureau. "We never looked for a shortage of lands and yet that is just what we now fear. We will have to get the state to burn over large areas in order to supply the needs and desires of the Westerners. We have thousands of acres of land which will be fit for grazing if it is burned over. The campaign has been the greatest thing I have ever participated in. I think we are beginning a new grazing empire here in Cloverland and believe that we are doing a patriotic work by increasing the food supply."

The recent frost which hit the Middle West did some damage in Cloverland but nothing in proportion to that in Lower Michigan, Indiana and other cities. This is due to the lightness of the frost and the fact that the crops are not as full grown as in other places.

### TO AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN.

Fling abroad the Old Flag on the winds of the air,

Let it float o'er the land of the free,  
And lift up your hands, ye freemen and swear

That thus it shall ever be.

That Flag has enfolded the Nation's dead,

It has floated in battle's flame,  
It has wakened the foeman's fear and dread,

It has never been lowered in shame.

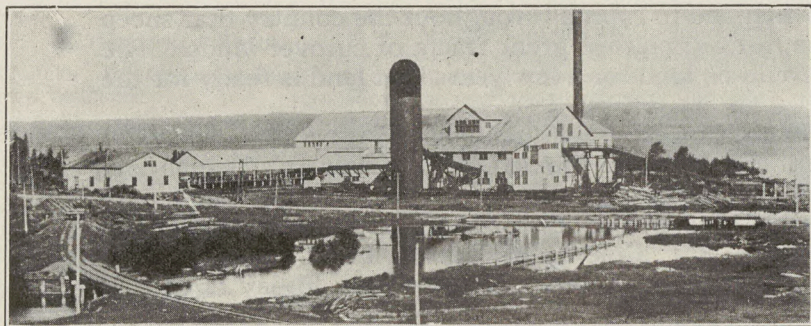
And now it is waving in foreign lands,  
In battle against the "Hun,"

And being upheld by American hands,  
It will float 'till the contest is won.

And won it must be for the cause of right,

And our cause is right and true,  
And won it will be by America's might,  
For the "Old Flag" is leading you.

—J. F. L., Menominee.



Located in the center of one of the greatest tracts of timber in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

This locality offers an excellent opportunity for the establishment of

A Chemical Plant      A Paper Mill  
A Box Factory

and other industries using Lumber or Forest Products

Write Us for Full Information

STEARNS & CULVER LUMBER CO.  
L'ANSE, MICHIGAN



# An Open Letter to Western Grazers

---

To Our Prospective New Comers:

You will find a cordial welcome, if you decide to locate in Clover-Land, the favored and rich undeveloped empire of northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

As a leading wholesale and retail business concern in this section we extend to you our greetings, with the hope that, if you come to live among us, we may be neighbors in fact as well as name.

We began business here nearly thirty years ago in a very small way, as possibly you started in your successful work. Confident of the rich future of this part of the country, and believing in its great wealth of resource, we put all our eggs in one basket, and today that basket contains a great mercantile business, covering all of northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

We have followed the lines which characterize you men and women of the west, to-wit: seeking to make a friend of every customer, and trying to do unto others in business matters as we would be done by. It has worked well, and we are more proud of our friendships with our customers, and their confidence in our concern than we are over any other feature of our success.

This letter is merely a word of invitation and welcome, and an offer to be of any possible service we can to you.

This great store, and its wholesale and jobbing branches, are at your service, and we can deliver anything to you as cheaply as you can buy it anywhere. Experience shows that it does not pay to move household goods a long distance. And with our service and our prices it is not necessary.

Inviting you to write us for information, or on any other matter in which we can make our welcome to you practical, and waiting the pleasure of personally greeting you, we are,

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) Lauerman Brothers Company,



### Asks for Service in France

Continued from Page 14

The recent war department ruling which does not permit regular army recruiters an opportunity to accept registered men, regardless of whether they are needed with the current quotas, has seriously affected volunteer enlistments in the regular army all through the country, as they are now only permitted to accept men from the ages 18 to 21 and 31 to 40, yet, despite this fact, Corp. Sliger has maintained a good average in Escanaba.

During the month of June he succeeded in rounding up 60 applicants, who were accepted for service.

His request for foreign duty, is receiving consideration on the part of the war department officials, and it is expected that he will soon be ordered for active duty in France.

"If I can only get over in time for the big offensive by the Allies, I will be satisfied," said Corp. Sliger. He carries the warrant for marksmanship.

### Picturesque Baraga and Its Future Possibilities

Continued from Page 17

lain, is here in unlimited quantity, and prospects of a factory for the manufacture of that valuable and useful commodity locating here may some day be realized.

Work on the new trunk line road between here and the Copper Country is under way and the men employed thereon are for the present living here. This, together with the influx of men who have recently come here to work in the big mill since its resumed operation, gives Baraga a lively appearance.

Our hotels are crowded to their capacity, and new-comers are experiencing considerable difficulty in finding houses. This dilemma will, however, soon be overcome by the erection of several new houses now under contemplation.

The Bank of H. R. Gladden, taken over by its present proprietor in February, 1915, has grown and prospered under his management until it has

come to be recognized as one of the soundest financial institutions in this section. Mr. Gladden is a conservative, hard-headed business man, an able financier, and his ability is reflected in the conduct of the bank.

The Baraga Lumber company's saw mill, operated here under the management of L. G. Hillyer, is and always has been Baraga's most reliable industry. Beginning in early spring, this mill keeps continually humming day and night, till late in the fall. A large crew of men is then sent into the woods to get out the supply of logs for the following summer. Thus this mill keeps a goodly number of men constantly employed. The mill is well equipped and prepared for all emergencies, hence its wheels rarely cease turning during the lumber-cutting season. It is an old established institution, and because of its capable management, has always prospered.

### U. S. A. Message Should Be Read Aloud in Homes

Continued from Page 9

the very conception of a state, plead its irresponsibility.

"Now according to all teachers of American democracy, the above principles may not be asserted of a state regarding itself as supreme power. With such a state goes the crude conception embodied in the old absolutist maxim: 'The prince is above the law,' which unfortunately has outlived the system of which it formed a part.

"If in fact the prince is exempt from obedience to the law, then the state has no place in the sphere of jurisprudence it is merely a force among other forces of its kind. If it is the stronger, it may overwhelm and destroy without scruple, everything that opposes it. If it is the weaker it must submit to the iron law of conquest, and surrender to its physical superior.

#### Arbitrary Commandments.

"Sovereign power is indeed essential to the very existence of the state; but it is not an unlimited sovereignty capable of issuing purely arbitrary commandments. To be a science jurisprudence must maintain that even the state cannot be permitted to be unjust or to impose unjust commandments. It must stand for that which is defensible in the realm of thought and must be consistent with clear principles of justice. The law in this sense cannot issue from mere arbitrary will, no matter whose will it is. If it is to be considered as an expression of will at all, it must be a determination of will emanating from reason; for reason is to will what the united evidence of our senses is to our personal sensations and emotions, the objective standard by which error is to be corrected and the truth determined.

"Reason teaches us that the individual is by nature a personal and social being. He has been created for an end which excels every other end since it is identical with God himself. Now civil society or the state is not a superior being, some transcendental divinity having an end of its own. It is constituted by the personal members who united to form it but yet it is not exclusively the product of their individual wills. Its foundation is in nature and it partakes of the objective reality of nature for in the first place the rights and duties which it implies find in their last analysis their support and their supreme sanctions in the moral law.

#### Foundation of Society.

"We come then to the logical conclusions that the natural foundation of society presupposes another more august than nature for the exigencies of nature necessarily disclose the designs of the author of nature who is God. The state because demanded by nature, organized by man, willed by God, is at one and the same time an institution natural, human and divine.

"From the above it is clear that reason does not deal with the unlimited and the absolute in the affairs of government, hence its province is to define limits to set bounds, and to establish relations which are just. Not in the nature of the prince therefore is there any right of absolute or unlimited command, for absolutism is essentially unreasonable. It is an usurpation of authority and can be sustained only by force. Absolute sovereignty in the words of Hill, no matter by whom it is claimed, is a myth. But is the will of the people the ultimate source of authority, the true fountain source of law?

"It is so often asserted that the doctrine which declares law to be merely the expression of the will of the people is a doctrine of the American Revolution, and therefore necessarily forms a part of the American conception of the state. This is a great error. The American Revolution, I quote from Hill again, on its negative side was a revolt against absolutism

**5000 MILES**

**THE MIGHTY AMAZON**

*Announcement*

*We have secured the agency for Amazon Supertires, the tire that has met with unprecedented favor throughout the entire country.*

*It is the tire that is "doing things" Outwearing all others, and averaging the highest uninterrupted mileage of any tire on the market!*

*Amazon's remarkable tread of live, velvety, virile rubber runs from four to five thousand miles without showing appreciable signs of wear.*

*Amazon's re-inforced carcass protects against expensive blowouts with the resultant tube destruction.*

*And Amazon's Aristocratic appearance—a jet-black body with a circling snow-white stripe, adds class and character to any car.*

*Come in and get acquainted with "Amazon, the Supertire"*

Clover-Land Distributors: NORTHERN HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan.  
Clover-Land dealers! Write us for agency proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires



in every form; and on its positive side it was a defense of the inalienable rights of man. It was an appeal to general principles and as much opposed to the arbitrary will of a parliamentary body, as to the arbitrary will of a royal person.

"The French Revolution put the sovereignty of the people in the place of the sovereignty of the king, and it did nothing else. It declared the reprehensible doctrine of the omnipotence of the people in place of the omnipotence of the king, and the result was bloodshed, confusion and anarchy.

Declaration of Fathers.

"But what now is the American conception of the state? Listen to the Declaration of the Fathers:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they were endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"What is the significance of this? It signifies that in the United States, conception of inalienable rights lies back of our whole system of legislation; it signifies that there is no power recognized under our government that can legislate by degree; it signifies that there are natural rights inherent in the individual, which all law makers must respect. It signifies that whatever may be true in other countries, this much is certain, that there is one country in the world where the individual possesses guarantees which no power, not even that of popular majorities at home, nor the unlimited German power abroad can take away; and this is not a theory or an inference, IT IS THE LAW.

Authority From Principles.

"It is evident then that the state equally with the individual must derive its authority from principles which can justify their existence before the bar of reason.

"Are there any principles so clear, so self-evident and so imperative in their nature that men may justly observe them? Can men agree upon any such principles?"

"To these two questions we say once more, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are the answers. They are the answers of American democracy to the world. To safeguard these imperishable principles, our armies, millions strong, at home and abroad, are lined up in battle array; our navy dauntless and unafraid is policing the seas; our manhood and womanhood with grim determination, resolved to sacrifice the last drop of blood, is organized as no nation in the history of the world has ever been organized; our treasures are offered without stint or measure, because we are resolved to save liberty or perish valiant and true from off the face of the earth.

Our Cause Is Just.

"Oh, but our cause is just, therefore we may not perish! To God, the author of liberty, we turn. Save us, O Lord, hear our prayer, and let our cry come unto Thee.

My Country, 'tis of thee I sing, Long may this land be bright with Freedom's holy light, Protect us by thy might, Great God Our King."

(Authorities consulted: Mary Antin's "They Who Knock at Our Gates"; "Philosophy of the State," also "War Pastorals," by Cardinal Mercier; "Americanism" and "The People's Government," by David Jayne Hill; the Catholic Encyclopedia on "Authority"; Hegel's "Philosophy of Right," translated by Dyde; "Kultur Doctrine," by Archer; "German Methods," by Hon. Brand Whitlock, late American ambassador at the Belgian court.)

First Dixie Highway Tour to the Soo

Continued from Page 10

for a large evening, and the town of Pickford, about half way between St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie, will provide a farmers' luncheon.

Sault Ste. Marie's plans comprise something doing every minute while the tourists are in the city. The Civic and Commercial Association, together with the Chippewa County Automobile Club, will informally welcome the party at the Country Club with a dinner on the evening of their arrival. On Friday plans have been made which will give a choice of a trip down the beautiful St. Mary's River by launch as far as Garden River, or a short automobile drive to Crystal Falls from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

At noon a buffet luncheon will be given by the business men of the town at Le Saut de Sainte Marie Club, which will be followed by a band concert, and in the evening the Elks will entertain at dinner and with a final program.

This tour means much to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, as these cars will practically be the pathfinders for the thousands which will follow their wheel tracks from the south and the middle west to the Northern resorts of Clover-Land.

By officially designating Sault Ste. Marie as the northern terminus of the Dixie Highway the directors of this great North and South National road have opened up to the people from the southern part of the country one of the most beautiful and picturesque summer resort regions of the United States. It is the intention of the committees for the entertainment of the Michigan Association of the Dixie Highway tour to entertain the visitors in such a hospitable manner that the praises of the North country will travel far and wide.

Consolidated Lumber Co.

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

Owner of

160,000 Acres

Desirable Farm, Sheep and Dairy Lands, located in Schoolcraft County, Clover-Land

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

CLARENCE L. AYRES, President

December 31st, 1917

ASSETS

Table listing assets: First Mortgage Securities, Premium Loans, Policy Loans, Real Estate, Cash in Banks, Interest due, Net amount of deferred and uncollected premiums, Collateral Loan, U. S. Government Bonds, Agent's Balances, Furniture and Fixtures, Non admitted assets.

Net admitted assets \$1,477,567.44

LIABILITIES

Table listing liabilities: Reserve (Michigan Standard) including disability reserve, Less re-insurance reserve, Deferred annuities not yet due, Death Claims unpaid, Premiums paid in advance, Reserve for unpaid Agency expenses, Reserve for re-insurance premiums, Other special reserves set aside, All other Liabilities, Capital Stock, Net surplus.

\$1,477,567.44

High Class Salesman Desired. Address: F. D. Davis, Agency Manager, Escanaba, Mich



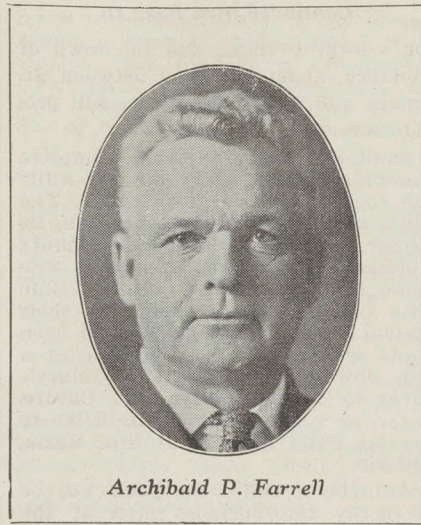
# A Dickinson County Pioneer

BY CHARLES B. WHEELER

AMONG the pioneers of Breen township, in picturesque Dickinson county, who are closely identified with its development is Archibald P. Farrel. Mr. Farrel was born at Campbellton, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and in the year of 1882 came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Oconto, Wisconsin. He was married to Miss

Lottie Bagley of Oconto Falls, Wisconsin. Their union was blessed with four children, all of whom are living

City in the year of 1884 and later moved to Hardwood, where he has since resided. At the early age of twenty years he held the position of camp foreman for the A. M. Harmon Lumber Company of Foster City, which has since been succeeded by the Morgan Lumber & Cedar Company. He served in that capacity with much credit to himself and his employers. He later was promoted to the position of woods superintendent, which position he held four years and then resigned and engaged in lumbering and farming, and is at present engaged in that business. He and his wife are devout Catholics. In politics Mr. Farrel is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in township and county affairs, and has served as supervisor from Breen township four terms.



Archibald P. Farrel

Through his own efforts he has attained a place of prominence and influence in industrial and agricultural affairs of his county, and is today one of our leading men of affairs and a business man of marked ability. His careful methods and genial personality have won for him the esteem of a large circle of friends.

except his eldest daughter, Ruth, who died January 10, 1913.

His two youngest children are at home and Charles, the oldest, is an officer in the United States army, having enlisted immediately after war was declared. Mr. Farrel came to Foster

Lake Linden's Fourth of July celebration was given impetus in the dedication of the community's service flag.



## Do you want to put your business

# "Over the Top"?

Then advertise the modern way—the progressive way—the compelling way—by using motion pictures.

You can expand your business no matter what line you may be in, by MOVIE-ADS.

Write, right now,  
We'll show you how!

## Chippewa Film Co.

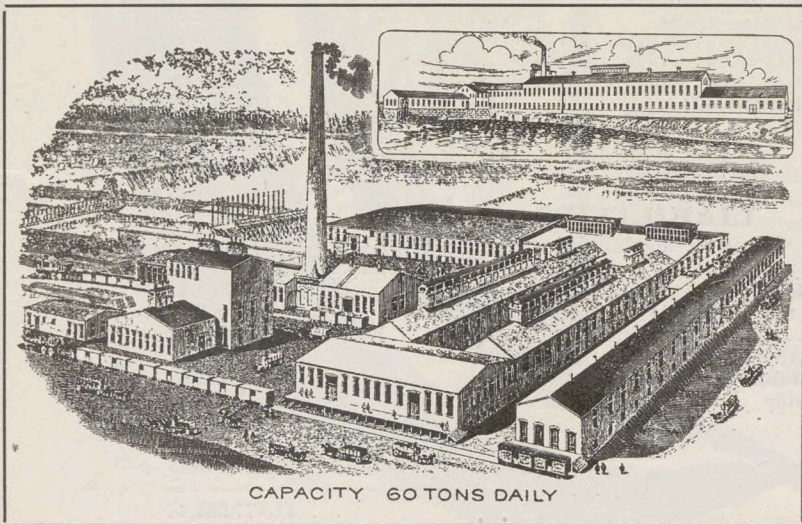
*Clover-Land's Own Motion Picture Mfg. Company*

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.



# MENOMINEE & MARINETTE PAPER COMPANY

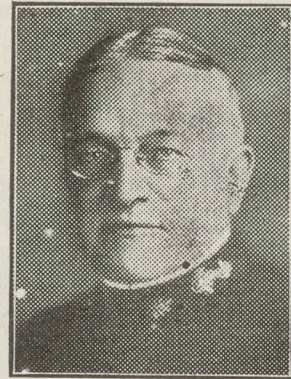
*Manufacturers of Fiber and Manila Papers*



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, Asst'. Secy.-Treas.

## Newberry and Preparedness



Truman H. Newberry is no new convert to Preparedness. He has preached it for twenty years,—he has practised what he preached.

He stood for preparedness away back in 1896, when he helped organize the Michigan Naval Brigade.

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt he urged preparedness. Speaking in New Orleans in 1907, he said:

"You can put it in the biggest type you have that we must have a bigger navy, and I hope such enlargement will come soon. It is for you people here to use your influence for more appropriations for the building of battle-ships and cruisers. There is no doubt that we shall need them and the sooner they are built the better."

While Secretary of the Navy, Newberry contended for a Merchant Marine as a preparedness measure.

"A large number of merchant vessels will be required in the event of a serious war," he pleaded.

He not only talked preparedness, but he prepared.

He put the Navy on a sure foundation. On our entry into the war it was the one branch of our national defense which was prepared.

He backs up his belief in preparedness by being in the service himself. His sons are in the service. His whole family is serving.

Newberry and Preparedness mean the same thing.

Truman H. Newberry is prepared to give Michigan and the nation wonderfully able service in the United States Senate.

# NEWBERRY

for

## United States Senator

*Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee*  
A. A. Templeton, General Chairman  
Paul H. King, Executive Chairman







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.

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

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.

**There's a Big Saving**

—as well as the certainty of surpassing musical quality in the purchase of a

**Grinnell Bros.**

**Own Make Pianos**

—for it is built in our own factories, and you buy from us, the manufacturers, direct, at FACTORY-TO-YOU-PRICE. And, ours, too, is the economy of large production, for we've three plants—with all that this means in quantity purchases of materials and in quantity output.

*It's greatly to your interest, as you will find, to learn of the price, the musical superiority and other advantages that have made this the favorite Piano of Michigan.*

Private demonstration any time. Catalog illustrating and describing the various styles, mailed on request.



—Also Steinway and Other Famous Pianos

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ESCANABA  
703 Ludington St.

HANCOCK  
311 Quincy St.

SAULT STE. MARIE  
405 Ashmun St.

**Using Tractors on the Modern Roycroft Farm**

THE rapidly increasing shortage and high cost of both man and team labor the last few years has made it imperative to use a tractor on Roycroft Farm.

When the time came to purchase a tractor the first question that had to be threshed out to the satisfaction of Mr. Prickett was "How much of the work on Roycroft Farm can a tractor do in less time and at a lower cost than can be done with teams?"

that should be given much consideration. A Fordson machine seemed to best answer the conditions on Roycroft Farm and was purchased and later equipped with a headlight for night work when necessity requires. When hitched to two 14" bottom plows the Fordson has plowed an acre an hour on Roycroft Farm and when hitched to an 8/16 double tandem disc it easily discs three acres or more an hour.



A FORDSON TRACTOR WITH TWO 14" BOTTOM CASE PLOWS, PLOWING AN ACRE AN HOUR ON ROYCROFT FARM, SIDNAW, MICH.

An estimate was made of the tractor hours for each class of farm work such as plowing, discing, harrowing, cultivating, haying, threshing, silo filling and hauling manure. The estimate was based on an average day's work for a 10/20 machine, and showed about twelve hundred tractor hours annually. While a tractor capable of pulling three or four plows could do the plowing in less time and at a lower cost than a tractor with a 2-bottom plow rating, the

Of the 700 acres that has been set aside for Roycroft Farm, about 400 acres is cleared, of which 100 acres is devoted to buildings, yards and pasture. Of the remaining 300 acres, 115 acres was put into clover and alfalfa this spring and 35 acres was put into winter wheat in the fall of 1917, leaving 150 acres that was put into spring wheat, oats, barley, and peas this spring. Forty acres of the 150 was plowed in the fall of 1917, leaving 115 acres to be plowed and



DISCING THREE ACRES AN HOUR WITH A FORDSON TRACTOR AND AN 8-16 J. I. CASE TANDEM DISC ON ROYCROFT FARM, SIDNAW, MICH.

fact that there is only 20% of the annual tractor hours used in plowing, made it plain that a tractor that would best take care of the work that comprised the other 80% would be more desirable.

This survey of the annual tractor hours also indicated that a tractor that was equipped to run on high speed for hauling empty hay wagons to the fields and empty manure spreaders from the fields was one

fitted this spring. The work of plowing the 115 acres, discing and seeding the entire 150 acres, was all done in two weeks with the Fordson tractor and two teams—the teams doing the seeding and rolling.

Perhaps it is not out of place to say that only pedigreed grains are now grown on Roycroft Farm and they are to be sold for seed purposes under the brand of "Roycroft Northern Grown."

**Burning of German Books Used in Menominee Schools**

(Continued from Page 12)

in our country for our good. Zimmermann's statement to Ambassador Gerard:

"The United States did not dare to do anything to Germany because they had 500,000 German reservists who will rise in arms against your government, if your government should dare take any action against Germany."

"Gerard's reply:  
"We have 501,000 lamp posts in America and that is where the

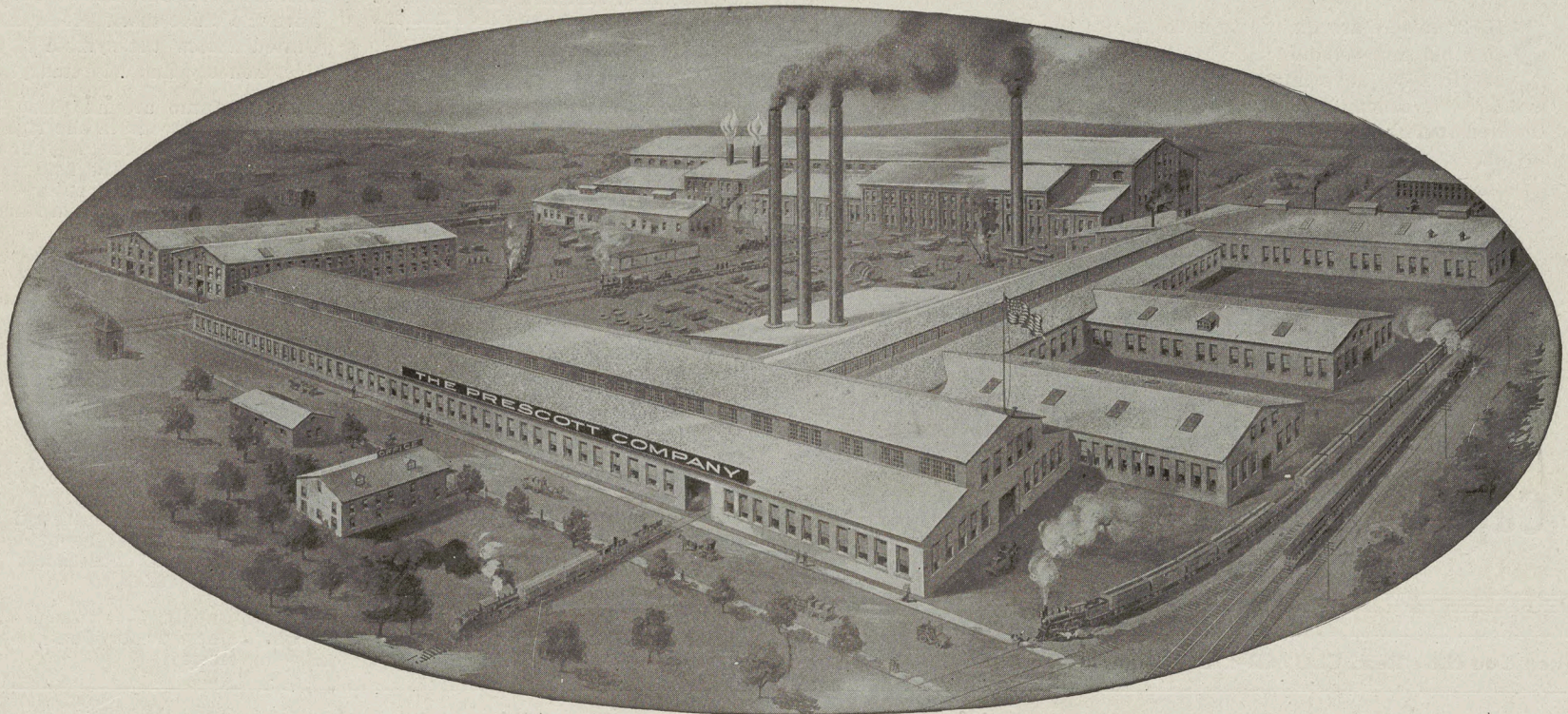
German reservists would find themselves if they tried any uprising."

"We have allowed our schools and institutions of learning to become saturated with German kultur by teaching German and employing German agents as professors, our industrial activities have German agents attempting to poison the loyalty of shop organizations engaged in essential war work, but, thank Almighty God,

(Continued on Page 34)



# WE ARE ON THE JOB



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

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

## The Prescott Company

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



# CLOVER-LAND AND SHEEP

THE officers of the First National Bank of Marquette believe in Cloverland. They believe that sheep can be raised in Northern Michigan to the mutual advantage of the sheepmen and the business interests in general.

SHEEP raisers are invited to make use of the facilities which this old and reliable financial institution offers in banking service. We have numerous patrons residing at a distance and on this account we are familiar with the needs of out-of-town customers. Your patronage is solicited and correspondence invited.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Designated Depository of the United States

**Capital and Surplus \$250,000**

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

## Burning of German Books Used in Menominee Schools

(Continued from Page 32)

today the American people have unmasked German kultur and delivered it into the hands of the devil for the archives of hell.

"No parents in Menominee want their children to speak in the language of the commander of the U-boat that sunk the Lusitania, the general who gave orders to fire on Red Cross hospitals, the language that commanded the destruction of the university at Lourain and the cathedral at Rheims, that ordered the deportation of Belgian workmen, that enslaved the women of France and Belgium, that sabered innocent children, murdered Christian people worshipping on Good Friday in a church in Paris, the language that has visited distress, suffering, sorrow, affliction and death to millions of homes in the allied nations of the world.

### Aroused Hatred.

"In short, this language has succeeded in arousing a hate which will not die with the present generation; they have made war more relentless and peace more hard to attain; they have closed themselves for many years to countries which, when peace should have come, might have been willing to renew neighborly relations with them, and they have dishonored themselves in the sight of history.

"We now recognize the full gravity of the situation of which we had heretofore never suspected, and we will take such steps as may be necessary to prevent its recurrence. One may without ceasing to be a free leader require that obstacles of an economic kind shall be erected against the crafty and treacherous inroads of German competition, and with that in mind we should commence immediately to boycott German goods. Let us then as true citizens of the Land of the Free, take this pledge; anyone who does not care to, better give the American standing next to him plenty of territory.

### The Boycott Pledge.

"Now raise your right hand and take this pledge with me:

"I promise upon my honor as an American patriot devoted to my country and its destinies, never to buy, sell, receive, accept or possess anything of whatsoever kind or nature of German manufacture, and I promise to do all I can to pledge my fellow citizen in the creed of 'No German Trade.'

"These promises are made to insure the freedom of the America's shores against the pollution of German commercialism and to have the trade mark 'Made in the United States' the symbol of justice, honesty and supremacy.

"As the flame around these books leaps to the heavens in the righteousness of our cause, renew your allegiance to the land of the free and the home of the brave, and resolve never to weaken till we have 'finished the work we are in.'

"No one ever hated war and all its ruthless cruelty more bitterly than Lincoln, but Lincoln was compelled, as we have been, to take up arms for freedom, and when after three years of desperate fighting, victory seemed at last in sight, he would not then consent to purchase peace by any compromise with slavery.

"'We accepted this war,' he said, 'we did not begin it, we accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end, and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished.'

"Let us apply the conclusions of Lincoln in the war for democracy and unite for victory."

*This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Clover-Land.*

# We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,  
Gogebic Counties, Clover-Land.

**J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY**  
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*



THE PETER W. HILL  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
MARQUETTE MICHIGAN

# Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General  
Agricultural Purposes

## For Sale

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

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

For Information Write

Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America  
Marquette, Michigan



# Clover-Land

CONSISTS OF

## *The Fifteen Counties of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

The Clover-Land Development Bureau of Michigan has its general offices at Marquette, Clover-Land, Michigan. All questions will be promptly answered.

Representative business men from every county make up the Bureau.

It is not a corporation.

It sells not, nor does it buy.

It simply carries on a general educational and development campaign with regard to matters pertaining to Clover-Land.

The Bureau will assist, without charge, in putting inquirers in touch with the right class of people. It has to do *only* with reputable folk here and seeks to inter-

est just that sort from outside of Clover-Land.

The Bureau's financial aid comes from the fifteen counties. All of its money is spent in general educational and development work. It makes *no profit* of any financial nature. Everything it does is for the good of Clover-Land.

If any reader cares to know anything more about Clover-Land and especially in regard to grazing, farming, dairying, touring, resorting, fishing or hunting, he can get an honest opinion by addressing

The Clover-Land Development Bureau  
of Michigan

MARQUETTE

MICHIGAN