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1918

COVER-LAND MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER 1918

Notice to Reader

When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors, destined to proceed overseas.

NO WRAPPING — NO ADDRESS



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

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 T w o 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. Stoyale, Asst. Cashier

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Savings Bank Building

CLOVER LAND

MAGAZINE

The Home Magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

EDITED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE

Vol. VIII No. 4

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR

Lake Ives Ranch to Help Make Clover-Land Famous

DID you ever wander over a vast desert and suddenly come upon an oasis?

Or did you ever ride for miles and miles over the ocean and come quickly upon a beautiful landing spot?

If you have had either of these experiences you will realize the wonder-

ward, suddenly coming from the thickest of the forest upon the shores of Lake Ives.

It was a wonderful sight. I asked Mr. Rowell to stop his car and sat there taking in the beauty of it all.

By LEO C. HARMON

I cannot begin to describe how wonderful it all was to me. There lay this beautiful shimmering lake set in a frame of forests and mountains. Across the lake I could see buildings and farm land. On beyond rose Ives

Mountain standing like a giant guarding it all. I have traveled through beautiful Italy; I have seen the glories of nature in Switzerland, but I say with all truth that Lake Ives presented to me that day the most beautiful picture of nature I have ever had the pleasure of seeing.



Francis R. K. Hewlett and his wife astride two fast ponies brought to Clover-Land from the prairies. Both stick to the western saddles and hats, while Mrs. Hewlett insists that "overalls" are the only thing for women riders. This picture was taken in the front yard of the ranch overlooking Lake Ives. Note the sun dial to the right and the mountain of forests in the distance through which a good road leads to Big Bay, the nearest town and shipping point, eight miles from the ranch.



John M. Longyear, builder of the Lake Ives ranch. Mr. Longyear came to Clover-Land from Lansing in 1873 with \$800, which he borrowed from a friend. He has lived in Clover-Land ever since and has built up an immense fortune. He is a bit older than when he arrived in Clover-Land, but active as ever. Mr. Longyear started the Ives Lake farm in 1895. It was the first home of the famous Embelgaard Holstein-Friesian herd, but marketing conditions for milk and cream made it necessary to build up a new farm near Marquette city.

ment that swept over me upon a recent trip to Lake Ives ranch. I left Marquette last Saturday morning and started northwestward. With Secretary Rowell of the Development Bureau as a pilot, we drove along the paved streets of the city and suddenly swept into a dense forest. For nearly fifty miles we drove beneath mighty hardwood trees, now and then coming to an opening made by mighty Lake Superior or upon a small clearing where some farmer had begun to build up a home. Half way we passed through Birch, now a deserted village but once a busy lumbering center. From Birch to Big Bay, farms were more numerous. The country was beautiful. Crops looked fine and pastures as healthy as could be.

When we reached Big Bay I found a city built on the shores of Lake Independence which is separated from Lake Superior by only a small neck of land. Big Bay is a thriving village in which the Lake Independence Lumber company is the main industry.

We left Big Bay driving in and out through a beautiful forest, the like of which I have never seen. Mighty hardwood trees reached high in the air and the branches stretched out majestically over the highway so that but little sunlight eked its way thru the foliage upon us. Over rivers, down gulleys, up hills, forever twisting from left to right we moved on-



The "Prairie House" moved to Clover-Land. This is a typical sheep herder's home in the West. The herder lives in the wagon and follows his sheep over the great western country. Sometimes sheep roam 300 miles from lambing time to shipping time. This picture was taken at the Lake Ives ranch and shows Mrs. Hewlett at the door of the wagon drying a skillet. The stove is in the front of the wagon and when the cook has her meals ready for the herdsmen she yells "Come and get it." The dog in the wagon is "Sox," an animal that can herd sheep better than a man. The other dogs in the foreground are her children and about to be trained for their life's work. "Sis" and "Billy" are Mrs. Hewlett's sister and brother. The dignified gentleman to the right is Francis Hewlett in working clothes.

Within a few moments after driving along the edge of the lake we came to the ranch and was greeted by the Hewlett's.

Francis R. K. Hewlett was formerly a sheep grazer in Rapid City, S. D. Lack of grazing lands made it necessary for him to seek another clime. He was attracted to Clover-Land by the advertisements of the Development Bureau and after writing Secretary Rowell he and his wife made a trip here last April. The abundance of pasture convinced him of the possibilities of Clover-Land and within one month his farm manager and head herdsman arrived. On July 4 Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett with other members of the family reached the ranch after driving from Rapid City by automobile.

As soon as possible Mr. Hewlett went to Omaha where he bought 500 head of Idaho ewes. He accompanied these to Clover-Land and not a single animal was lost enroute.

These 500 ewes were turned into a pasture of 40 acres and after grazing there for 30 days it was impossible for me to see any decrease in the amount of food. However, I did not see the pasture before the sheep were turned into it but when I put the question to Mr. Hewlett and his head farmer, Mr. Randall, both replied: "As near as I can tell the pasture is bet-

CLOVER LAND

ter today than it was when we started grazing our sheep on it."

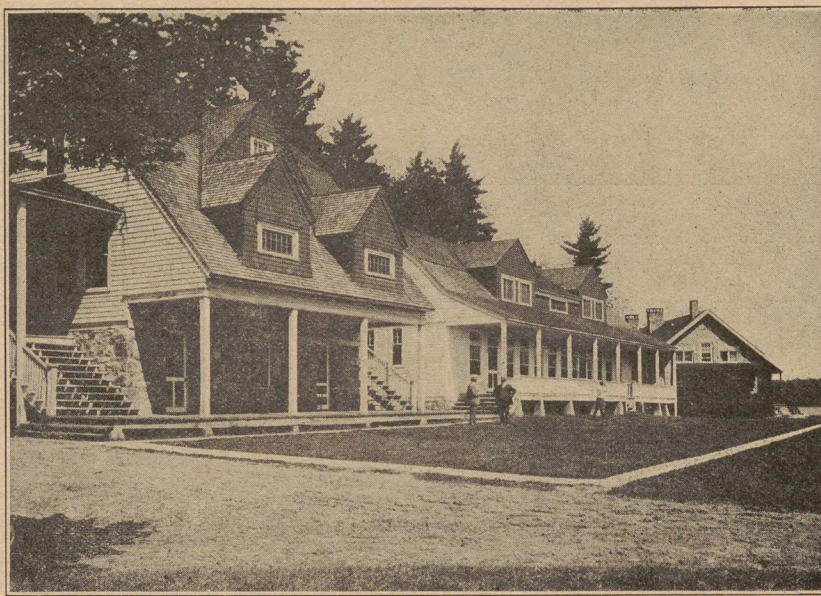
Of course, I do not hold this out as a fair example of Clover-Land's cut-over lands but I do point to it as a possibility of what Clover-Land will do.

Two days after the sheep arrived, in order that they might recover from the trip, Mr. Hewlett weighed one of the ewes. He told me that he grabbed the first sheep that came along and in no way made a selection. When he weighed the animal, it weighed 93 pounds. I happened to be on the farm just 30 days from the date this sheep was weighed. Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Randall went into the corral in the morning after the sheep had been without feed all night and got the same "woolly." They placed it on the scale and it tipped the beam at 105 pounds, thus showing a gain in 30 days of 12 pounds. Mr. Hewlett turned to me in surprise and told me the result. I could not believe him and asked that the sheep be weighed again. However, the scale balanced at 105. Both of us were agreeably surprised and both of us realized that a Western grazer will hardly believe that such a gain could come about through grazing and absolutely no feeding. Yet such is the case.

Mr. Hewlett has a small boy and a sheep dog looking after his ewes. With the lake adjoining the pasture the sheep find plenty of water which, combined with the abundance of food, is giving them mutton at a surprising rate and wool which is clean and thick. Mr. Hewlett insists that his ewes will bring him a wool clip of more than ten pounds per head next spring.

It is Mr. Hewlett's plan to winter 1,000 ewes. He raised enough hay to handle 800 head. In addition to his 1,000 ewes he will have 100 rams and a small herd of cows. These cows will be bred and it is expected that "honey-beef" will be one of the outputs from the ranch.

I might say by way of explanation that the Lake Ives ranch is the original Emblagaard farm. It was started in 1895 by John M. Longyear and in 1908 a pure bred Holstein-Friesian herd was begun on this farm. It was too far from market so Mr. Longyear moved the farm to a place near Marquette. For several years the place at Lake Ives has been operated under different management but when the bureau began the grazing propaganda Mr. Longyear decided that he had an excellent location for a ranch. In order to convince himself of the possibilities in securing Western grazers on Clover-Land's vast cut-over areas, he



The Clover-Land home of the Hewletts. The building at the right has a store in the basement which is operated with the ranch. The rooms upstairs are occupied by the Hewletts in the winter. They have a neat cottage for a summer home. The second building on the first floor is used as a kitchen, dining room and parlor for the men. The second floor is used by them for sleeping. Bath rooms with running water coming from a large spring 80 feet up the mountains furnishes the water. The building farthest to the right is the Stone House, or the official residence of John M. Longyear, built over Lake Ives.



Some of Hewlett's ewes homeward bound. They are returning from the grazing tract to the corral in the rear of the large barn to the left. This barn will be used as a winter shelter for the "woolies." One thousand ewes will be wintered at the Lake Ives ranch. This barn formerly housed the famous Emblagaard herd. The interior will be re-arranged for winter sheep shelter. The building to the right is a creamery.

went to the Livestock convention in Salt Lake last winter. He became very enthusiastic and shortly after spring opened up he had the satisfaction of getting Mr. Hewlett, through the bureau to operate the present Lake Ives ranch.

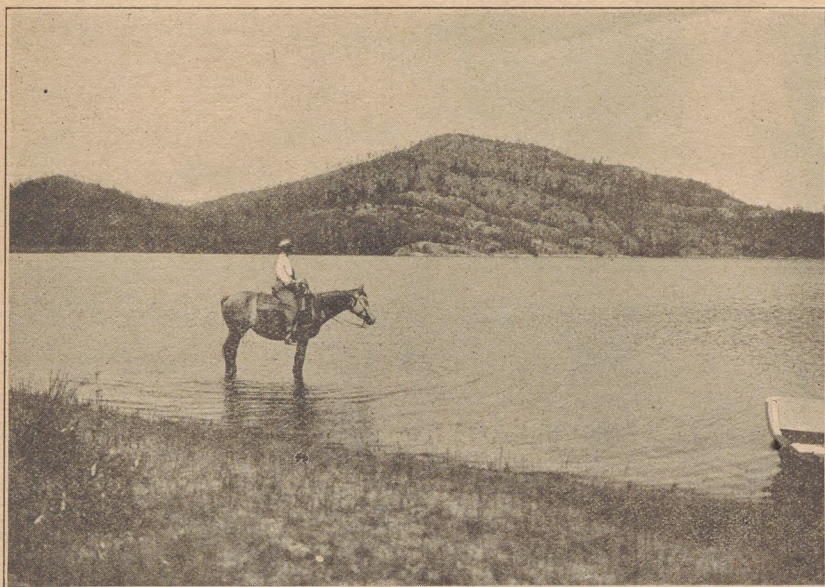
The Longyear-Hewlett combination is an ideal one and I am firmly convinced that it will work out to the mutual satisfaction of both. Mr. Longyear has always been an ardent supporter of the Development Bureau. He is a broad-visioned man and is willing to co-operate on movements which will be of benefit to Clover-Land. Mr. Hewlett is a wide awake individual. In fact I have never seen his equal. If he doesn't make a success of the Lake Ives ranch, nobody will or can.

We spent two days on the ranch eating the meals that can only be served on a place like that, enjoying plunges in the fresh, invigorating water of Lake Ives, breathing deeply of the healthy air about the place and drinking in the wonders which nature has brought to that community.

Among the unusual things which I saw at this ranch, took place just at dusk. The sheep had been taken to the corrals and the sun was sinking low behind the mountain. I had been looking out over the lake for some time and then walked slowly back toward the grazing tract. To my utter amazement I counted twenty-six deer which had come out of the woods and were grazing contentedly on the lands which were occupied by the sheep in the day time. It was a sight that would stir the heart of any hunter. I got within fifty yards of some of the deer but then turned back rather than frighten them. One little fellow has become so tame that it hangs around the ranch continually.

I was surprised during the noonday meal on my first day to see the little fellow jump through the window of the dining room and trot up to Mrs. Hewlett and beg for food. The little spotted animal ate bread like a human being and when it had gotten enough it went to the door and trotted off to the woods. I might add that "Jimmy," as the deer is called, is much more free with the women than he is with men.

I cannot begin to describe the wonderful scenes that I viewed from the ranch. I can only say that I was treated with the utmost hospitality; that I was pleased beyond measure at the grazing and farming results obtained by the Hewlett's and that I am more and more convinced in the possibilities of Clover-Land in every direction.



Resting and drinking in Lake Ives. Mrs. George W. Rowell, Jr., in overalls, has just assisted in driving cattle from one pasture to another. Ives mountain in the distance.



Some of the cattle which Hewlett is also grazing. He will breed these cows in order to increase his herd. They are as slick as silk and gaining in weight.

CLOVER LAND

Menominee High School Boys Helped Beat the Hun With Farm Work

By R. SIDNEY SIMPSON

WHEN the boys who had enlisted in the Boys' Working Reserve in Menominee heard that they were needed in the beet fields in southern Michigan they were not very enthusiastic about going, as it meant a great sacrifice of both time and money. However, twenty-four High school boys, under the leadership of Principal W. C. Giese, responded and were sent to work for the Columbia Sugar Company of Bay City.

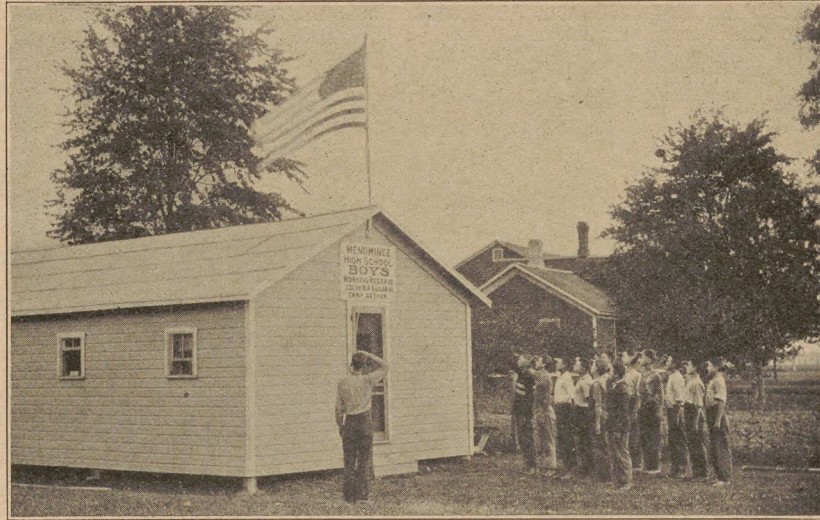
When we arrived at Bay City we were met at the station and taken twenty miles into the country in autos to a place called Arthur, where everything had been made ready for our coming. A fine, substantial bunk house had been built and iron cots with new mattresses, quilts and pillows were set up ready for use.

We had the best cook in Saginaw valley to feed us and never lacked for good wholesome food.

The work in the beet fields was new to all of us, but we soon became used to it and before long really enjoyed it.

The first work in the beets was blocking and thinning. One boy blocked out the beets with a hoe, leaving only one every foot. The thinner followed and took out all the weeds left by the blocker and it was his duty to see that no more than one beet was left in a hill. In this work we were paired off and the pairs worked together all through the season. Seven dollars an acre was paid for twenty-four inch beets (twenty-four between rows) and six for twenty-eight for blocking and thinning.

The next work we did was hoeing. In first hoeing all weeds had to be hoed out and the beets hilled up. This required less time than blocking



Saluting the Stars and Stripes, a daily ceremony

skeptical and thought we would play and tear up the fields, but when we had finished their fields they thought differently.

One farmer said: "When I heard that they were sending boys to work in the sugar beets, I thought somebody was crazy. I thought they would do more harm than good, and that it would take more time to instruct them than it would be worth. And I had visions of those High school fellows coming in and tearing things up. I have twenty acres of beets and a good 'stand' and when I thought of those beets I wished they were beans. But the boys came and they got into the

had an hour off at noon. We had our lunch right at the field. We worked until 6 o'clock, when we again loaded in the autos and were taken to camp for a warm supper. The time after supper we had to ourselves and there was plenty to do with swimming, baseball, football and other games and there were always letters to be written home.

At 9 o'clock all lights were out and we all settled down for a much needed and welcomed rest.

This program was followed every day with the exceptions that we had Saturday afternoon off and no work on Sunday.

On the Fourth of July we marched in the parade at Bay City. We were all dressed in our regular working clothes (khaki pants, blue shirts and straw hats and carried our hoes.) We carried a banner telling who we were and where we were from, and as we marched we gave our school yells and sang our camp songs. It was quite unusual and pleased the Bay City people who cheered us on at every turn.

After the parade we were given a dinner at the Imperial hotel to which we did full justice and which was greatly enjoyed.

We spent the afternoon and evening at Winona Beach, where we made quite a hit. Dressed in our working

clothes, everyone knew us and we heard praise on every side.

Before we left we all got together and gave them some cheers and songs. We attracted quite an audience and they would hardly let us away when we had finished.

After our work at Arthur was finished we were asked to help out with some work at Colling. We agreed to do this and were moved to a camp at Colwood, vacated by some Detroit fellows.

We worked here two weeks and cleaned up sixty neglected acres. We then entrained for Menominee after ten weeks of beet work.

We were glad to get back, but we enjoyed the experience which did us more good than harm, if it did any harm.

We are proud of the fact that we "stuck" and had one lick at the kaiser, and as we were rated the best camp in Michigan for sanitation, spirit and good work, it was not all for nothing.

Edward Hnilicka, son of Joseph Hnilicka, proprietor of the Little River Farm at Wallace, was in the "crow's nest" of the U. S. S. Covington, when it was attacked by a German submarine in European waters. He had a narrow escape.

Wilfred N. St. Peter of Menominee was recently elected to the chair of physics, by the board of regents of the University of Michigan.

All the babies in Houghton, under six years of age, have been registered, weighed and measured by local authorities. Any diseases the youngsters might have were diagnosed by physicians.

Precautionary measures have been taken by Capt. Hall, commanding officer of the detachment of men now training at the Michigan College of Mines, and no women will be permitted to wander or loiter about the grounds in the future.

The James Garage at Iron Mountain was recently damaged by fire to the extent of more than \$1,500.

The convention of the Hibernians, which met at Escanaba on Aug. 6, 7 and 8, was a very successful meeting.

The Goodman Lumber company has sold its sawmill at Little Lake to the Helena Land and Lumber company.



Taking the morning plunge before going to work

and thinning and was not as tedious a job so we liked it better. We were paid only three dollars an acre for this work, but we were able to make fair wages.

In second hoeing, which is the last hand work in beets before harvesting, we had things easy. We had only to hoe out the weeds and, as we had done a fairly good job in first hoeing, we had practically nothing to do but walk up and down the rows inspecting them.

We cared for about 200 acres of beets while at the Arthur camp, although we were only expected to work 150 acres. Mr. Schultz, the field agent for the sugar company, who supervised our work, was pleased to have us there to do the work and was well satisfied with what we did. According to his estimate, we saved over 150 acres of beets which would have been plowed up otherwise had we not come when we did.

The farmers also were glad we came after we had shown them we meant business. At first they were

hearts of the community from the first by the fine appreciation they showed for everything that was done for them; and under the supervision of their High school principal they started to work. They came to my place among the first, and saved my crop! More than that, they did the best job in my beets I have had done in three years."

We were treated well by all with whom we had to deal. The sugar company furnished our transportation to and from work and saw that we had the right sort of food and care.

We had a regular program which we followed every day while at camp. We got up at 5:30, dressed, washed up, and were ready for breakfast which was served at 5:45. Immediately after breakfast we had flag raising. While everyone stood at attention the flag was raised to the top of the pole. The pledge to the flag was then given and "The Star Spangled Banner" sung. The company was then dismissed to be taken to the field in autos.

We started work at 7 o'clock and



The comfortable quarters of the Boys' Reserve

CLOVER LAND

How Western Sheep Are Thriving Today in Clover-Land

Prepared by Charles R. Hutcheson, the Bureau's Extension Specialist, who has located over twenty western grazers on the different Clover-Land tracts and they are all more than satisfied.



In Clover-Land, July 1, 1918. When these sheep were unloaded here on June 25th, the grass was knee high. See how they have cleaned it up. It must have suited them.



Sixty-eight hundred sheep drinking from a Clover-Land spring-creek. Such a stream can be found about every mile, and now and then a beautiful lake, furnishing healthful drinking water for man or beast.

Turning Waste Into Profit

These pictures bring out the fact that Clover-Land will soon be one of the very best sheep raising sections of the U. S. Also, they show that many farmers are not doing their patriotic duty as they are allowing pasturage and feed to go to waste on their farms, where if they had a few sheep this waste could be turned into a profit.

Reports received from every county in Clover-Land are to the effect that farmers who have a few sheep are receiving more real profit from them than from any other department.

Herman Winkle, a Clover-Land farmer, says: "My sheep are the most profitable department on my farm. They eat the grass that otherwise would go to waste, and they destroy the weeds before they go to seed. I winter my sheep on pea straw. They need no grain, and they sleep out of doors most of the winter. I weighed one of my spring lambs when it was just 72 days old, and it weighed 72 pounds, and another that was 120 days old weighed 104 pounds. County Agent Kingsting was here and will verify this statement."

H. W. Reade, of the Whitney Farms, says: "Our sheep make more profit for the money invested, and labor needed to raise them, than any other division on the farms."

C. R. Coffin, who brought sheep here from New Mexico, says: "I didn't think it would be possible for sheep to

gain so rapidly anywhere as mine have done since they arrived in Clover-Land."

Ask any of the several hundred sheep raisers in Clover-Land to tell you of their experience, and you will find that they are turning waste into profit.



Picture taken August 18th. These lambs weighed 80 pounds then. What will they weigh in another 60 days? They are hardening and finishing up as though they were being fed on grain. Even those weaned from their mothers are doing fine.

Proof of "The Clover-Land Pudding"

A glance at these pictures will show you what my sheep have done since they landed in Clover-Land. The two upper pictures were taken shortly after they landed, the one at the bottom about a month later, and the one in the center was taken three weeks ago, and you ought to see them now.

We brought over 15,000 sheep here from Idaho the latter part of June of this year, and they have gained about three-quarters of a pound per head per day since they were off the cars.

Why shouldn't I be happy and boast for this country? It has every advantage that the west has and none of the disadvantages, such as wild animals, poisons, droughts, shortage of range and good drinking water, and long trails to railroads, and long hauls to market.

Since I have been here many Western sheepmen have visited my sheep, among them W. G. Davis, of Idaho; Frank Paxton, Chas. Lundgreen and A. Lundell, of Utah; Don Leathers and Dell Pratt, of Wyoming; E. C. Warren, of Idaho; Mr. Tagg, of Tagg Bros., Omaha, and many others who know the sheep business from the Westerner's standpoint, and they all say that this is as good, if not the best summer range they have ever seen. All you have to do is just take a look at my sheep to be convinced of that.

I find that the climate here is very much like that of the Western states, except that here we have a good rain every week, which keeps the pastures coming back as fast as they are eaten off.

I am better satisfied every day.

J. L. GRAY,
"In Clover-Land to Stay."



A gain of three-quarters of a pound per day is pretty good for lambs that were shipped 1,500 miles in June. Not to be wondered at, though, when you see what they have to feed on. They eat every kind of vegetation that grows on these cut-over lands. No poisonous weeds have been found as yet.



Four thousand sheep in this band and their herder has very little to do. They will feed in this opening of about 160 acres for ten days, when they will move on to the next burnt-over opening. At the end of a month there will be enough grass in this opening for another ten days.

CLOVER LAND

Otsego County, the Heart of Michigan's Hardwood Belt

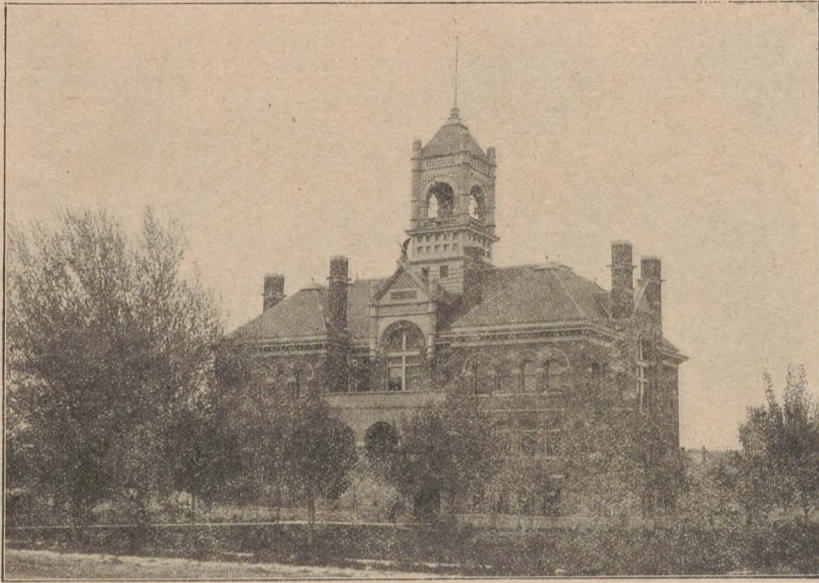
By GLENN RUSSELL MINER of Gaylord

A MOVEMENT which is almost as great in volume at the present time as that which during the last generation has swept many a poor man out of his cottage home and into the chair of the millionaire that great commercial wave which has almost taken the breath of the people of the country—following this closely comes the equally, if not more important, movement of "back to the soil." The working people and even some who have gained a considerable of the world's goods, have not been able to keep pace with the stressful life of the city and have found that the nerve strain has been too severe and has caused them to turn their minds from the "wat's your number" employing establishments where high wages are simply another and a synonymous term for slavery, and to look to the closer relationship with real life which comes from life on the farm, the most independent and self satisfying life that exists even under the freedom of the Stars and Stripes, the flag so emblematic of all true freedom and right living.

A glance at the map of the state will show to even the casual observer that Otsego county is located most advantageously in every respect. But, the thing which the farmer or the man who decides to take his family from the city and locate in the harvest bearing country, wants to know, is the general condition on which would insure his success.

That is an all-important problem. The merchant insures his stock of goods against loss and the householder, the mariner and the manufacturer stabilize themselves by insurance and the wise man carries a policy on his own life as a guarantee for his family's security. Why then should not the man looking for a land home insure his success by the guarantee of proper conditions and surroundings.

Otsego county is located in the heart of the splendid hardwood belt which made Northern Michigan famous in the timber world. As the pine of the Saginaw valley and of the counties to the south of Otsego made those sections known the country over, so has the hardwood belt of Northern Michigan made those sections famous in the hardwood world. Otsego county has produced an abundance of the most magnificent maple and other hardwoods and in Michigan's northern sections it is the hardwood lands in particular where is located the best farming land. These broad stretches of hardwood which covered this whole section of country when the land was first surveyed



Otsego County Court House at Gaylord

by the government have practically all been cut off and there are now comparatively small areas of timber left in Otsego county. The time has come for a rapid increase in the settlement of this section. There are only two or three sections of the county where there is standing timber of any consequence and these areas are rapidly being cut off so that it will be only a twinkling before the timber of Otsego county will have found its way to the market. Every section has its ruthless agent and in this section it has largely been the chemical man who comes after the lumberman and who takes even the match-sticks nowadays. But, while he cuts the small timber closely he leaves the land in such shape that it is much less expensive to clean up for farming purposes and so, perhaps, after all he is not doing as bad as some might think.

This is really a new section of the state. It is only a twinkle back to the time when the railroad was first constructed to Gaylord, the thriving county seat of this county. And it was in 1881 when the work of continuing the construction of the railroad to Mackinaw City was taken up. When the railroad company surveyors laid out a town site at Gaylord they probably thought very little of the prospects which that section offered for growth and for the country settling up in a short space of time. It was from Gaylord that the entire supply of food and hardware and furniture and general supplies for the vast territory to the east was supplied. "Toting" was an ordinary and common occupation and goods, were toted for more than forty miles to the east of here by homesteaders, camp operators and others.

It might be said that the first farms in this section were really the result of the clearings made by the Detroit Iron Furnace Co., which had large kilns just north of Gaylord and the fine hardwood was drawn to these kilns for making into charcoal. Steadily the farmers came in and homesteaded or bought outright and the wisdom of their selection of Otsego county is in evidence everywhere.

Not only is the soil condition throughout this section admirable for carrying on a general line of farming but the altitude and other climatic conditions make it one of the most healthful sections in the whole country. The entire county lies at an

altitude of from about 600 to 1,200 feet above the lakes and the absence of swamps and bad lands is a guarantee of itself of good health to the one who comes to make this a home.

But there is something aside from soil and healthfulness of climate which must be looked to if the farmer or the ranchman is going to succeed in his vocation. That one, and very essential thing, is the water condition. Pure water and plenty of it, is a very important matter. I am pleased to say that I do not believe there is a county in the entire state which has more numerous lakes and rivers than Otsego county. There are scores and scores of lakes in the county, some large, some small, but not clustered in any particular section. They abound everywhere. They are the glory of the people of the county. They range in size from the little pond covering an acre or two to Otsego Lake which is some five miles in length, and averages close to a mile in width, and is fast becoming one of the most popular resort lakes in the state because of its beautiful shore line, its fine bathing spots, its placid waters and its excellent fishing.

Not only is the county well supplied with lakes, but five of the principal trout streams of the state have their headwaters in Otsego county, the AuSable, the Manistee, the Sturgeon, the Pigeon and the Black, and these rivers with their numerous branches reach out to all parts of the county and give practically every section an abundance of water for the stock grower.

The advantages which are afforded because of these magnificent lakes and rivers permeating every section of the county can well be understood by the man familiar with farming and ranching requirements. They add materially to the utility value of the land.

While I have spoken in a general way about farming and ranching I want to refer to the matter in a more definite form. I do not want to leave the impression that the entire county, every foot of it, is well adapted to farming purposes. That is not the case. Some counties in the state have in the past endeavored to saturate the public mind with such tales but they are now reaping the fruits of the whirlwind. I want to say, and this not to throw any bouquets at the real estate dealers of this section, that they have endeavor-

ed to honestly represent conditions to the prospective purchaser or settler. They are both wise and prudent in this respect. There is an abundance of hardwood land in this section which is well adapted to general farming and that can still be had at a moderate price. This land is generally of a sandy clay loam and on it crops grow rapidly and luxuriantly. There is also a large amount of heavy clody land. Then there is another class of land which makes splendid farms, but is a little lighter soil. Then we also have a few tracts of land which are quite light soil, but these latter, for the most part are in well watered sections of the county and in sections well adapted to grazing and ranching. Over these tracts for several years a number of farms have been grazing cattle with good success. Indeed, it is said that a "feeder" will put on more flesh in Otsego county in a given time than in any other part of the state and will far outstrip the feeders on the western lands. The experience of the cattle grazers of this section for several years has been very gratifying. This season several thousand head of "feeders" are being herded in various parts of the county and are doing well.

There are few sections in the country which offer so many advantages for the raising of cattle and sheep and especially for grazing of this class of stock as Otsego county. It has several thousand acres of lands well adapted to these purposes and that can be put to little other profitable use as far as is now known. In a mining country every one thinks he had a valuable deposit under his own holdings but in Otsego county we have no idea of what is underneath and it is the matter of making a success of surface conditions that most concerns us at the present time. We are willing to meet the man from Missouri because we are able to show him the goods and that is what he wants.

Transportation facilities form a big item in the list of inducements which are usually presented. The Michigan Central railroad runs through the center of the county from north to south and the Boyne City Gaylord & Alpena railroad runs through the center east and west and connects Pine Lake, an arm of Lake Michigan with Lake Huron at Alpena. The Grand Rapids & Indiana runs along the west side of the coun-

(Continued on Page 14)



Glenn Russell Miner, Editor Otsego County Herald and Times



Claude E. Shamon, Secretary Otsego County Fair

CLOVER LAND

Loretto Academy, One of Clover-Land's Great Schools

By ROBERT G. MURPHY, JR.

THE new-old city of Sault Ste. Marie with its romantic memories of the daring Brule, the high-souled Marquette, the adventurous Du l'hut and the martyred Jogues; with its thousand Indian tales which fire the youthful imagination, and its fascinating present-day interest supplied by the ceaseless panorama of shipping which passes daily up and down through its world-famous locks a city built on the first spot in Michigan to be touched by European civilization is fittingly the seat of an institution which combines the culture of the past with the active interests of the present. A real Clover-Land school founded in 1896 for the people of Clover-Land, Loretto Academy proudly identifies itself with the Sault and the Upper Peninsula. In the ringing chorus of the Latin song "Gaudeamus Nos Alumnae" the students proclaim their fealty to "this house of Loretto of Sault Ste. Marie," and commemorate its foundation on the spot where Christianity was first introduced into Michigan:

Ecce Surgit Alma Mater
Hoc in Solo litoris,
Primum quo fideli lumen
Luxit in praeteritis.

If the spirit of the devout Marquette, who dedicated the place and river to Sainte Marie du Saut, ever revisits his former haunts, how sweet to him must sound the "Ave Marie Loretto" which steals out over the waters whenever a party of Loretto girls are gathered together:

Beside St. Mary's rushing wave
Dark wooded isle and storied cave
Where silvery foam wafts praise
to thee
And all its old-time memory,
Thy children here with hearts
afame
Sing to thy gracious name
Ave Marie Loretto!

In the early seventeenth century when the intrepid explorers and the no less intrepid missionaries were struggling with all but insurmountable difficulties in this Northland, a noble English woman, Mary Ward, was struggling with difficulties of a different kind but requiring no less courage to found an order to meet the needs of the future. This order, of which Loretto, Sault Ste. Marie, is an off-shoot, has been from the first devoted to the higher education of girls and its schools, still faithful to the original design, are amongst the most celebrated of their kind in the five continents, where the members are variously known as "The English Ladies," "Nuns of the Institute of Mary" and "Ladies of Loretto." It was the power of adapting itself to new conditions and to every country, while clinging tenaciously to its principles, holding it better to draw others up toward ideals which are noble and beautiful than to live down to the level of immediate expediency.

Loretto Academy is now a fine structure of red brick whose turrets, rising high above the surrounding trees, are easily seen from the dock. It commands a good view of the beautiful St. Mary's and the Canadian shore, with the blue line of the Laurentian hills in the distance.

The grounds in front are at present devoted to war economics, and instead of the rose and the peony they now bear the less aesthetic, but more useful potato. These in the

rear are surrounded by the proverbial convent fence but if one possesses the requisite stature and curiosity, one may perhaps be gratified by the sight of happy, active girls engaged in tennis, ball, croquet and other sports, or sedately walking "in

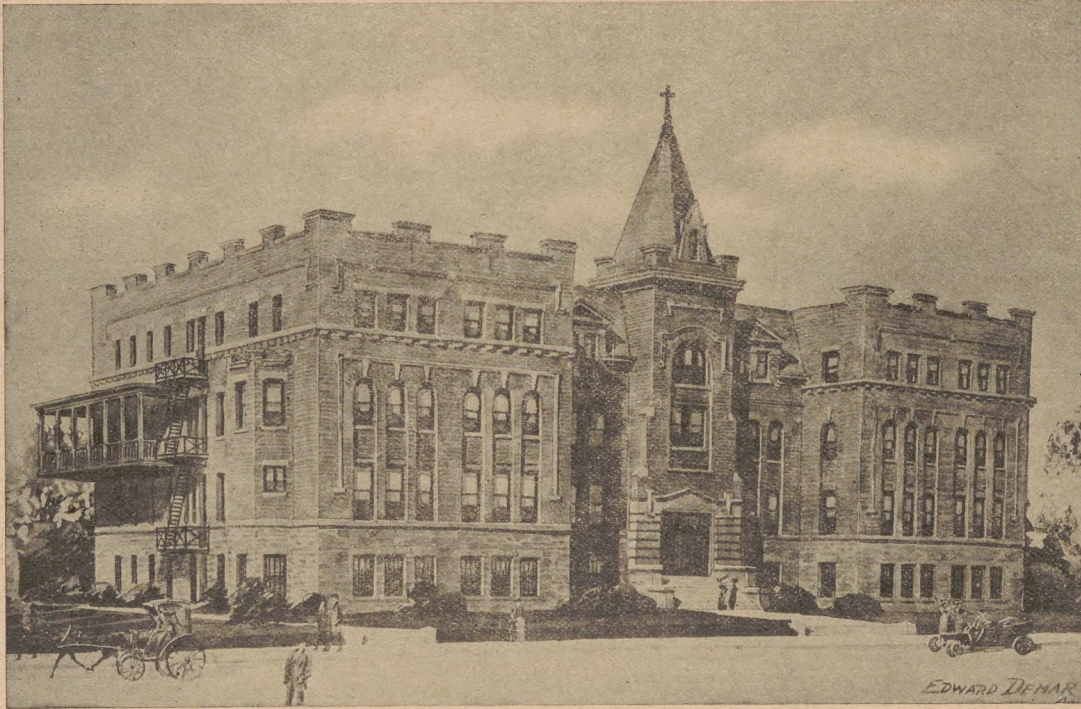
that embracing four years of Latin and English, one or two modern languages, two or three years of history, with at least the minimum two years of mathematics and science. Early rising and fixed hours for duties enable the ambitious student to ac-

gard for costume and historic accuracy, is given every year by the "Sodalitas Latina Sancti Augustini." This year the story of "Andromeda and Perseus" based on Ovid, with lyrics from Catullus sung by a classic chorus, was played with such good effect as to delight even those who could boast of "small Latin and less Greek." It is a local proverb that the Loretto girls could make the unabridged dictionary a dramatic success.

The French classes hold Salons "a la precieuse" with dramatic performances which familiarize them with French life and literary history. The Mediaeval and Modern History Class gives an Italian Renaissance exhibit with a Browning and Chopin programme, and a real live George Vasari to point out and explain in due order the works of the great masters, or it debates on the relative importance of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. However, it is in the department of English, particularly, that the students find play and work one and the same thing: At one time, transformed into the twenty-nine pilgrims to Canterbury, they actually eat an old English dinner of "roast pygge," "chykoun" and "pesoun" with "dowcettes and mede" at the Tabard Inn, after which, in the form of after dinner toasts, all sorts of books are reviewed by the "nyne and twenty," each one discussing the character she represents as it occurs in fiction. Needless to say, the present tenses used are historic. At another they are the knights and ladies of King Arthur's Court, the Princess and the Fair Women in a Tennysonian masquerade in the Land of the Lotus. Again, in powder and patches, they gather at the "Crown and Anchor" with Johnson, Goldsmith, Garrick and Burke.

A special feature of the English Course is the dramatic work in Shakespeare, in which the girls take a keen delight and have achieved a really remarkable degree of success, giving performances which would do credit to the professional stage. An

(Continued on Page 21)



Loretto Academy's Beautiful Home at Sault Ste. Marie

maiden meditation fancy free" under the shade of the maples.

The school curriculum and discipline have more in common with the spirit and ideals of West Point than with those of Rousseau, so popular in the good old ante-bellum days, whereby the child did nothing which did not interest him. The educational system of Rousseau has no doubt been useful to the world in making the stern pedagogues of old more human, but like the philosophy of Epicurus it is subject to misinterpretation and degenerates too often into mere go-as-you-please. Though the courses at Loretto are partly elective, those demanding a fair amount of mental effort are favoured, such as

complete more work without undue strain than under ordinary conditions. However, courses less strenuous and more vocational are provided for those whose aptitudes and circumstances demand them. With the increasing need for women's work in business and in the Civil Service, a commercial course has been added. Students are prepared for American colleges and for the University of Toronto. A post-graduate course of one year is offered, which secures advanced standing.

Entertainments and exhibits during the year are so arranged so as to supplement the work of the various departments and vivify the subject studied. A Latin play, with due re-



Cast of "Twelfth Night," produced by Loretto Academy students on June 20th, 1918

CLOVER LAND

Young Man, Come to Clover-Land and Help Make History

By JOHN I. BELLAIRE of Blaney

WHEN I first came to the Upper Peninsula, a little over twenty-five years ago, very little attention was given farming and the idea of this country as an ideal farming and grazing land had at that time been given no serious consideration.

Farms were few and far between, and it was some years before any substantial farm improvements were undertaken, for the few who had started early were unmindful of being pointed out as "cranks." But many things have taken place since that time.

Through the work of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station at Chatham, the real value of farming land has been established and at the present rate of increase in population the price of lands will be considered cheap at many times the present price within a very few years.

Regularly, the state's reports show that the yield of most crops is highest in the Upper Peninsula.

The undertakings of the early pioneers were at times very hard and almost discouraging.

The present is different.

Railroads have penetrated the forest and converted settlements, that were formerly behind the times, into modern towns. Transportation figures are so reasonable in this day and age that merchandise can be sold as cheaply in this country as in the old settled sections. Consequently the farmer and settler in Clover-Land is in a position today to make more money, and make it easier, than his brother who tills the soil in the southern part of the state.

The settler who comes to Clover-Land today buys good land. The soil is rich and easily subdued; therefore, it is not long before he is raising good crops. If he is short of money, he can always find plenty of work at good wages in the woods in the winter. He has the advantage over his southern brother from the fact that he is never troubled with excessive dry weather.

Even if there is no rain for a few days or weeks, the nightly dews are almost equivalent to a shower, and grasses are green all the summer long.

Any farmer can see at once that this is destined to become a great hay and grazing country.

The Clover-Land farmer can raise in good shape everything but corn, and even this is grown to a limited extent. Everything else does exceedingly well, and the good county road systems make it possible for him to market his crops with ease.

This is no country for a lazy man.

The man who settles in a new and, for the most part, undeveloped region must expect to fight his way against many obstacles that are not met with in older communities. When a man has been used to the benefits derived from life in old settled localities he is liable to be somewhat lonesome when locating on wild lands; but the fact that he can make more money from a given investment in Clover-Land than in the old thickly settled sections is considered compensation for the few things he has to encounter.

"Go west, young man," was the advice of Horace Greely. This historic admonition is still good,—with limitations. The star of empire, after more than a century of western progress, has now halted in its course; indeed, it might be said it has turned back in its flight, for it now hovers over a section of our broad continent that is neither East nor West but is rather both East and West, depending on the point of view. The center of population is now located in Indiana, not many miles east of Chicago.

Directly north of this center is the State of Michigan; and in the Upper Peninsula, not many miles from the center of population, more acres of better land are awaiting the intelligent settler than are to be found elsewhere in all the country, East or West. Paradoxical as this may seem, it is, nevertheless, true.

In the Upper Peninsula the interests of the homeseeker and the farmer have been somewhat obscured by the prominence given to the lumber and mining industries.

These riches of the Upper Peninsula

have hidden the fact that the soil affords a better return for patient labor than can be found anywhere in the broad expanse of the United States. The tide of immigration, encouraged by the government or subsidized by corporations, has, since '49, been flowing west, beyond the Mississippi, northwest and southwest, until today the settler's ideal of "forty acres and a mule" can hardly be realized in all that vast district.

Strangely enough, this tide, flowing so rapidly on its western course, passing south of the Great Lakes, touched with only its smallest rivulets the rich districts of the Upper Peninsula, so that today the settler may turn East, South and West in search of favorable conditions, and search in vain. But let him turn his steps northward from the center of population, and he will find Clover-Land, a country meeting all the requirements of the enterprising pioneer.

I was first awakened to the future possibilities of this country as a farming and grazing land, several years ago, when in the mercantile business in the northern part of Schoolcraft county. A party came to me one spring to borrow money, and tendered me as security four steers, mere frames.

I was doubtful as to the security tendered and drew up an agreement, whereby when I could use the animals as beef I would allow the party the market price at the time of butchering, and that in case I could not realize the amount of the investment the party was to make up to me the difference.

Early in the fall I butchered the then fat beef and was surprised to learn that I had just doubled my money.

No attention had been given the animals; they had simply been allowed to roam on the wild lands at will.

The pastures in Clover-Land are green the whole summer long, and rich, as everyone can testify who has seen the sleek herds of cattle.

The climate, with its low but dry

winter temperature, and its cool summer weather, is, year in and year out, the most favorable to human comfort and health to be found anywhere in the United States.

The conditions favorable to the settler in this country may be briefly stated as follows: Rich soil, a favorable climate, proximity to markets and variety of natural products. My only regret is as I look back over the past, while a resident of this country, is that I did not sooner avail myself of more of the virgin soil when it could have been purchased at so low a price, even compared to the low prices it is offered for at the present. Conditions at present existing in this country are exceptional from every point of view—in soil and climate, in agriculture and mineral products. This last week I was much interested to hear a number of southern sheep and cattle men remark that in all their trip they had not seen such a growth of green grass and such a favorable country for sheep and cattle raising; in fact, they believed this the most favorable part of the United States and they predicted in their opinion when the fact became known the wild lands would soon be all taken up and put to good practical use.

Nature has certainly been prodigal to Clover-Land; hitherto the lumberman and the miner, alone, have gone in to possess the land, but the time is doubtless near at hand when so favorable a spot will attract the permanent settler, and with the advent of the settler, whose work is the basis of all wealth, the true prosperity of Clover-Land will begin.

Ratification of draft treaties between the United States, Great Britain and Canada in London will effect many residents in Delta county as well as former Delta county residents who are now in Canada.

Upper Peninsula councils of the Knights of Columbus will co-operate with the national drive, which will be made to raise \$50,000,000 for war work within the next 12 months.

Capt. Sneydy Ledford of Soo, Mich., was killed in action in France during July.

Menominee Motor Trucks Make Record Trip to the Atlantic Coast

By HENRY A. PERRY

Seven Menominee motor trucks left this afternoon on a 1,200-mile journey to Easton, Maryland, to go all the way on their own power. Three two-ton trucks, on which were loaded three one-ton trucks, and a two and one-half ton truck on which was loaded the bodies of the one-ton trucks, made up the shipment.

P. E. Corkran, sales manager for Maryland, arrived here yesterday with four chauffeurs, who will drive the cars back to Maryland.

Signs on either side of the cars bore the trademark of the Menominee Motor Truck, and "Made in Menominee," which will be heralded along the entire route. It was a splendid sight to see the freshly painted trucks, one following the other, as they rolled through the streets of Menominee and Marinette on the first lap of their long journey to Maryland. The Herald-Leader had pictures of the grand showing of Menominee enterprise made for publication.

The drivers who will take the cars through on their long journey are the Messrs. Blades, Powers, and Stevens, with Sales Manager Corkran driving the pilot car. All are experienced chauffeurs, know the roads, and expect to have no difficulty enroute.

There is no pressing emergency incident to the trip, and the trucks will

jog along at an easy gait of about 100 miles a day.

The reason for sending the trucks overland is because of the freight congestion, and to make better time. Even in normal times the trucks would make the trip quicker overland than by freight, as freight makes only about 100 miles a day, and additional time is added for transfers and delays in yards. The cost of overland trans-

portation also is less than by freight, but the system was not adopted until war made it a necessity.

The caravan of seven motor trucks which left the factory one week ago today, piloted by P. E. Corkran, sales manager for the company for Maryland is now "somewhere" near Pittsburgh, Pa., according to latest advices received by the company. Mr.

Corkran wired that he expected to be in Pittsburgh next Sunday, and as nothing was heard from him today, it is believed his goal will be reached tomorrow.

The trip so far has been without incident except near Milwaukee when a stringer holding one of the one ton trucks broke and let it slide off the two tonner to the ground. This necessitated a delay of more than a day, and then the one tonner was put under its own power and is now bowling along over the highways with the others, making five in the string instead of four.

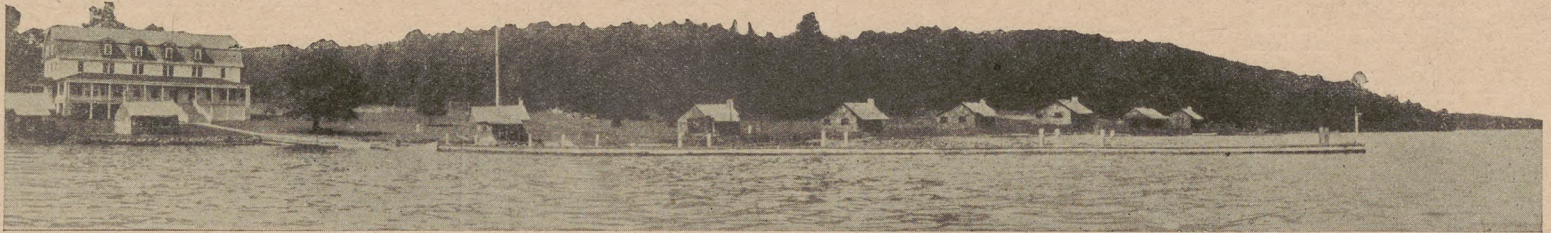
The line was headed by Mr. Corkran with a two and one-half ton truck, carrying all the bodies of the other trucks. The other three trucks are two tonners, and each carried a one ton truck. All the trucks were driven through the business streets of the Twin Cities before they started on their long journey. It was a pretty sight, all the trucks dressed in fresh paint, and each bearing a banner with the legend, "Made in Menominee, Mich.," which will give this enterprising concern and the city splendid advertisement all the way from Menominee to Easton, Md., the destination of the trucks. The distance is more than 1,200 miles, and the time scheduled is much faster than freight delivery.



Menominee trucks leaving factory for trip to Maryland

CLOVER LAND

Munising's Romantic Place in Clover-Land's History



Historic Grand Island, Munising

By THOMAS B. WYMAN

THE liquid names of the cities and towns of the Upper Peninsula are always suggestive of interesting historical data in so much as they bring to mind the sturdy Norseman who, as the original Americans, led a life of continuous peril and adventure.

As we look back through the written pages of history, we read more particularly of those points where brave French explorers settled to deal with the Indians in the one commercial industry known to them—the exchange of furs for the old necessities and the new luxuries of life—or when Jesuit fathers ministered to the wants and needs of a sparse and unappreciative population.

Later we read of the commercial wedges which, driven by relentless desire for personal gain, began to force apart the strands of dormant nature and to take to themselves the minerals, timber and all available riches used, but not exploited, by the quiet races of the woods.

And so it came to pass that the present Munising, beautiful of location as well as euphonious of name, dates her history of continuous and active commercial developments to a scant quarter century while her historic interest begins with the earliest known dates of Upper Peninsula exploration.

The origin of the name "Munising" has been much discussed by authorities and a lack of agreement still exists as to its rightful meaning.

Bulletin 258 of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States," compiled by Mr. Henry Gannett and written in 1905, states that it derives its name from an Indian word meaning "at the little island," of course referring to Grand Island which lies in Munising Bay, directly before the town.

Bulletin 30, part one, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, entitled "Handbook of American Indians," is used by Mr. Robert H. Wright as his reference in stating that: "The word Munising" is the corrupted form of the name of an eastern tribe of Indians who were known as the "Minisink." This tribe inhabited the headwaters of the Delaware river and its members were the leading division of the Munsee Indians with whom they were often confounded. Their principal village was called "Minisink," meaning "at the place where stones are gathered together." About the year 1740 the Munsees, composed principally of their division known as the Minisink, moved west. Some members of the tribe settled at the Soo, others went into Canada and some wandered along the south shore of Lake Superior, a few of them locating on the shores of Munising Bay, the name Munising being a corrupted form of the original Indian word "Minisink." Thus the name Munising is not derived from any physical peculiarity of this locality, but from a band of wandering Indians who were known by that name and who, at one time, lived at a place whose physical characteristics, which the noun implies, gave them that name.

Edward Menominee was the last chief of that band of Indians who made their homes on the shores of this bay. They were about fifty in number. Their village stood where the tannery is now located. With the advance of civilization and under changing conditions they bought a tract of land three miles from Munising and moved there. Since the new village of Munising started the band became scattered many died and there are but few of the Munising Indians left.

Mrs. Ella Cox Whitmore, known to many of you as Mrs. Ed. Cox of Munising, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of the locality, states that Munising is a corruption of the Indian word "Minisink," meaning an island.

Thus it would seem that difficulties lay in the way of a permanent and unchallenged derivation. We find, however, points of agreement which may establish the claims of both in a further reference to the works of Mr. Henry Gannett, who gives the name of a village in Orange county, New York, as Minisink, an Indian name, meaning "at the little island."

This agrees with Mr. Wright's statement since the Delaware river borders Orange county. Having given the name Minisink (at the little island) to this eastern village, it is but natural that, having found a location with similar geographical characteristics during their journey to the west, the same or a similar name should be given the new home.

Again we are told that the Minisink joined the Chippewas and all authori-

Indians should find a place in any historical sketch in which the Chippewas are prominently mentioned and I quote herewith the "Story of the Flood" that the Chippewas tell, as written by Mr. R. H. Wright and printed last year in the Detroit News Tribune:

The folklore of the Chippewa Indians of the Lake Superior country, where Nanabozsho performed many of his wonderful exploits, contains a legend of the deluge wherein is shown the supernatural powers of the Indian demi-god. It runs as follows. Nanabozsho had adopted two wolves as his sons. One winter day they were trailing a deer and had chased the animal to a large lake (no doubt Lake Superior). Nanabozsho knew that this lake was inhabited by devils. His two sons, the wolves, chased the deer upon the ice and they broke through and were devoured by the devils. Nanabozsho was sorely grieved and walked up and down the shore of the lake day and night lamenting the loss of his sons.

Warm weather came, the ice melted and a loon, lighting on the surface of the lake, observed the lamentations of Nanabozsho and asked him what he was crying about. Nanabozsho told the loon what had happened.

The loon then told Nanabozsho that if he would go to a certain place on the shore of the lake he would find the devils when they came out to sun themselves. The loon joined Nanabozsho in his lamentations and his cry may be heard on any of the lakes on a still night, just before a storm, even to this day.

Anxious to avenge himself for the death of his sons, Nanabozsho proceeded to the spot indicated by the loon, and, sure enough, there he found the devils sunning themselves. They appeared in all sorts of hideous shapes and the king devil had two heads. The king devil saw Nanabozsho as soon as Nanabozsho saw them, and she sent a big devil in the shape of a snake after Nanabozsho to destroy him. Nanabozsho saw the snake coming and he at once transformed himself into a dead tree stump. The devil coiled himself around the stump and squeezed so hard that Nanabozsho was almost forced to cry out with pain. The snake tired of his task and went back and reported to the king devil that what he had seen was nothing but a stump.

But the king devil was not satisfied with this report, so he sent another devil in the shape of a huge bear to destroy Nanabozsho. The bear hugged, bit and scratched the stump until Nanabozsho thought he was done for. The bear also tired of the task assigned to him and went back and reported that it was only a stump he had attacked.

Satisfied with this report, the king devil and all the other devils went to sleep. When Nanabozsho was satisfied that they were all sound asleep he took up his bow and arrow and shot the king devil and his mate, but in their death struggle they awakened the other devils who, in terrible anger,

caused the waters of the lake to rise and they pursued Nanabozsho with a great flood. Nanabozsho ran to the highest hill as the water rose about him, then he fled to the highest mountain and then climbed the tallest tree. He invoked the Great Spirit to cause the tree to grow, and the tree grew some and then stopped growing. He prayed again but this time his prayer was not answered.

Gazing about him in despair, he observed a lot of animals swimming about. He called to them, addressing them as his brothers, and told them that unless he obtained some earth to make an island with they would all be drowned. They agreed to do whatever he wanted them to do, so he sent the otter down to get some earth, but he could not reach bottom. The muskrat then dove down after earth, but he arose to the surface and turned over on his back. Then Nanabozsho sent the beaver down and he came up and turned over on his back, but in one of his paws there was a little particle of earth. Nanabozsho took this in his hand, rubbed it and held it exposed to the sun until it was dry. Then he blew upon it with his breath and scattered it around upon the water and it grew into land.

Then Nanabozsho came down from the tree and created a pair of each of the species of animals that had been lost in the flood in order to restore the earth."

The American Fur Trading Company is known to have had a trading post at what is now called Bay Furnace about four miles northwest of the present city, and it was here that the first English settlers, Abraham Williams and family, were quartered, in 1840, while they were building their cabins on Grand Island to which place they had traveled over the troubled waters of Lake Superior in none too substantial craft. The Williams cottages and the cottage of William Lemm, who followed them to the Island in 1845, are still intact and furnish points of great interest to visitors at the Island.

The trading post was destined to be an important link in the history and development of the community for the splendid shipping point and the wealth of hardwood for charcoal, led to the building of an iron furnace and numerous charcoal kilns by the Schoolcraft Iron Co., at the location around which developed a little village of some 300 people, styled Onota. It was here that the first county seat of Schoolcraft county was located.

This company, organized in 1876, purchased some 87 thousand acres from the state of Michigan for about \$.85 per acre. The company was not successful and was sold at sheriff's sale to Peter White of Marquette for \$50,000. The Munising Iron company was then organized to operate the holdings of the original Schoolcraft Iron Co. It was then taken over by Mr. W. L. Wetmore of Marquette, who with his other activities built the first telegraph line from Marquette to the Soo. The course was along the South

(Continued on Page 16)



Thomas B. Wyman of Munising

ties seem to agree that the Chippewa "Mini" means water. Therefore, combinations or corruptions of the two might be easily established.

Descendants of the original Indian immigrants still find residence near Munising at what is known as Indian-town and if we knew the secrets locked in the now nearly forgotten graves on Sand Point, Munising Bay, and in the Indian cemetery back of the point, our nomenclature search would find ready answer.

At least one of the legends of the

CLOVER LAND

We Call It "God's Chosen Garden Spot of Michigan"

By W. A. WHITE of Traverse City

NOW that "Clover-Land" is about to widen its field of operation, we are pleased to welcome this excellent illustrated magazine to "The Grand Traverse Region,—God's chosen garden spot of Michigan."

When recently I was asked to contribute an article for this valuable publication, I hesitated, knowing I would fall far short of doing justice to a subject on which even a novice can find an unlimited field, and an abundance of interesting things to write concerning this section now known from coast to coast by the character of its products, which have found a welcome market in the largest cities of the country. Michigan is an empire in itself, taken from nearly any standpoint you wish and there is no state in the grand old Union that excels Michigan, with its wonderful coast line from Lake Superior's beautiful scenery on down, with mining, manufacturing, grazing, farming, fruit growing, ship building, quarrying and the varied industries dependent thereon, it is a state to be proud to claim as one's birthright. Michigan is composed of the two peninsulas, each as different and distinct in itself as two states. It is a lamentable fact that thousands of citizens of lower Michigan know little or nothing of upper Michigan, and vice versa. "Clover-Land" so thoroughly represents the upper peninsula from every point of view that it is sure to become the instrument through which a thorough



Northern Michigan Potatoes are excelled by none.

coast and inland from 15 to 20 miles that is untouched by frost.

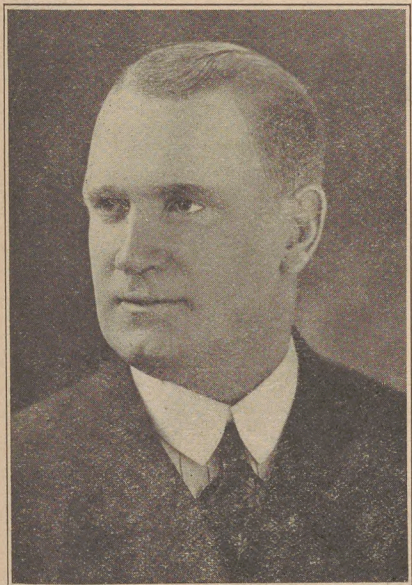
Cherry-Land is not alone famous for its fruit crop, but interspersed for miles are beautiful farms devoted to diversified farming, raising successfully such staple crops as wheat, rye, oats, barley and an abundance of all kinds of vegetables with potatoes as the prime financial crop on such farms for in no part of the world are finer potatoes grown, with such quality and in such an abundant quantity. Traverse City records hundreds of carloads of tubers sent to market annually from this county.

With the state agricultural college furnishing the farmers and horticulturists a wealth of information that is proving of immense value and with the county agricultural agents furnished by the state, to afford the farmers and fruit growers scientific help, the improvement in crops of all kinds has become very noticeable in the past five years. One of the most notable features of the rapid development of this section has been the comprehensive and helpful attitude assumed by the banks of Traverse City. In no other section of the State of Michigan have the banks constituted so great an element of successful development as the Traverse City State bank, the First National bank, and People's Savings bank. The management of these institutions early saw the usefulness of service they could render other than in a cold financial way and they made themselves the clearing house for valuable scientific information for their hundreds of farmer patrons, and on their desks and on their counters are scores of pamphlets and circulars, free for any who may wish to take them, in which will be imparted the latest methods of spraying, pruning, fertilizing, etc., and as the autumn comes with the completed harvests, here will be found on display the choicest products of the region served by these valuable institutions. It has become a common expression among the farmers and fruit growers, when a vexatious question arises regarding some new problem, "I will go to my banker and see what he can tell me about this, or what information he may have on this subject."

Traverse City, the metropolis of this rich section is noted for the beauty of its streets, its modern homes and its thrifty, progressive citizens. With its excellent schools, public libraries and numerous churches, Traverse City located as it is at the head of West Bay and with East Bay and its beautiful shore line and resorts only a half mile from the city limits, makes it one of the most desirable cities for home builders in the state. Three railroads furnish transportation to the various sections of the state and a boat line connection with Chicago. No more ideal location can be found. We are justly proud of the Grand Traverse Region, with our numerous beautiful inland lakes and our clear sparkling trout streams, all well stocked with fish, with every advantage of health, happiness and a competence, we are pleased to welcome the homeseeker to "Cherry-Land." Come with us and make your home where bounteous nature has contributed so much for the welfare of man.

Two Michigan boys, Corp. Oldenburg and Private Guyton, both of Marquette, the first Michigan boys to die on German soil, have received the croix de guerre, according to advices received from the front.

Stanfield Brothers of Stanfield, Ore., plan to take over a great tract of land from the Sagola Lumber company and send 30,000 sheep to this district for grazing.



W. A. White of Traverse City

trees are coming to bear their first crop. Grand Traverse county with its network of good roads makes it possible to handle this enormous crop to the very best advantage. The cherries are clipped and crated by the pickers, placed in the shade or under big stretches of canvass until the cool of evening, and then big motor trucks gather the crates up and whisk them to Traverse City where they are placed in iced cars and sent out to the big markets of the cities, reaching there usually not more than two days from the time they are picked. The great problem has come to be to get the necessary help to harvest this immense annual crop. The entire state is searched for men, women and children to pick cherries. As a rule the earlier varieties coming on about the middle of July and the late varieties finishing up about Aug. 10th, varying with the season, leaves only about four weeks in which this immense crop has to be picked and marketed. The term "cherry picking" is used universally, but cherry clipping would be more correct, as the pickers are

each furnished with a pair of shears and the cherries are all clipped, leaving the stems on except those which are used by the local canning factories and these the workers are allowed to pull off, as they term it. This season there was a considerable loss to the growers owing to the utter impossibility of getting help, despite the fact that the price paid has been double that of previous years. Many large growers take every means possible to induce pickers to come to harvest the crop by providing tents for rest and refreshment, such as ice-cream, cool drinks, etc. To make a trip out through the peninsula in "cherry harvest" reminds one of a vast gala day of picnic parties. Not only does the Grand Traverse Region excel in cherries, but in other fruit as well, such as apples, plums and all varieties of small fruit. Its location along Grand Traverse bay, with the rolling formation of land, affords an air drainage that makes this region practically immune from frost and in late fall when the interior of the state is black, there always remains a belt along the

understanding of the peoples of these two sections becomes mutual as Clover-Land widens its scope and includes amongst its thousands of readers a large clientele amongst the progressive peoples of lower Michigan and particularly of the Grand Traverse Region. While upper Michigan has rightly earned the title "Clover-Land" so the Grand Traverse Region has rightly earned the title of "Cherry-Land." The abundance of this delicious fruit in this section has attracted the attention of thousands of people from other states and the ease with which this crop is grown, and the almost entire freedom of this section from blight, black knot and various other setbacks so familiar to growers in other sections, makes this the most valuable cherry land to be had. From the records obtained three years ago, there were shipped from Traverse City, the metropolis of this fruit belt, 250 carloads of cherries which brought into Grand Traverse county alone over one-half million dollars, and these figures are increasing yearly as the thousands of young



Fishing in Sturgeon River, Baraga County

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The illustrated monthly magazine of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

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of Menominee,
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Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

SEPTEMBER, 1918

Take Me To Clover-Land With You!

(By Rouie Adair Collins)

I love to wander 'mid the flow'rs
In my Clover-Land of dreams,
I think of you—somewhere in France—
And pray to God you'll have a chance.
It's a garden fair—a garden rare,
All filled with dreams sublime.
Oh, soldier boy, my heart's laid bare
In that garden that is mine.

CHORUS:

Take me to Clover-Land with you,
Under the heavens so blue;
There let us dream in the sweet-scented
air

While the birds sing a love-song anew.
There's a partridge of wonderful size,
And a deer you can tell by its eyes.
Oh, let us dream in that wonderland rare;
Take me to Clover-Land with you.

The butterflies and flowers try
To make my heart forget
That you are far across the sea
And facing war-time death.
I love to hear the dear birds sing,
But, oh, my heart is numb
For fear the news to me they'll bring
That you will never come.

The Retreating Frontier

(By Charles E. Chipley)

We welcome the cattlemen coming into the north country, because it will mean the rapid development along economic lines of the finest natural grazing section in America, but tempering that pride in the development of the waste places is a feeling of sadness by those who love the woods, in the loss of the forest with its simple restful pleasures of peaceful and primitive living.

Within a few short years the wild creatures shrinking from constant and continued contact with man and his domestic animals will have passed, not into a further country, there is now no haven beyond, but they will have passed for all time.

The deer will go the way of the antelope and together with them the thousands of forest creatures that today make up the charm of the north woods, one of the strong ties of thousands of men who love the great outdoors will have ceased to bind them to the Upper Peninsula.

Canada will then be the last great northern frontier and, as has come in our time, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, so will the next generation see the wilderness line gradually pushed back from the shore of the Great Lakes toward the frozen wastes of the north. The march of progress means the loss of much that is worth while and the destruction of that which cannot, with man's ingenuity, be ever replaced.

Four-Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook

Lighter Side of the War.

Johnnie Dillon, dean, nestor and sage of the ceramic salesman in the Clover-Land territory, had been visiting Camp Grant, where there are many negro troops. Naturally, Johnnie looked them over for human interest stuff. He never tells stories like Lew Hoffman. His are always experiences.

A couple of colored doughboys were slouching along the road leading to camp when a colored officer approached. The officer was the last word in neatness—uniform pressed, hat at just a faint angle, puttees shining like the top of a baby grand, sharpshooter's medal glistening on a swelling chest. The privates straightened up and saluted as the more exalted member of their race walked past with just a suspicion of a strut and a trifle more than that of "Palmer House" is his feet.

The privates turned and gazed admiringly at their officer as he walked away from them, just as Dillon came along.

"Say, old folks," said one to the other, "don't he throw a mean Douglass."

Dillon knew one of the surgeons and dropped in on him as he was examining a new draft of colored boys. One ebony giant seemed to think that all he had to do was show himself to get by but the doctor made him strip and go through the entire routine. After it was all over he said, "Dress up now boy, you'll pass alright."

"Pass!" exclaimed the recruit with every evidence of disgust. "Doc, you knew A'd pass when Ah come in heah."

A tall saddle-colored boy and a short black one approached the supply sergeant who was issuing shoes.

"Size?" snapped the sergeant.

"Sevum," said the short one; "lev-um," said the tall one.

"Two naturals," said the sergeant as he passed out the Munsons.

"At sah'nt sho' know his business," remarked the tall one with an ivory grin, as they turned away.

The training detachment at the College of Mines has produced a few stories also:

Dr. Schaeffer, the dentist of the detachment, was slammed into the service from civil life and had no military experience at all when he reached Houghton. Seeking to obtain some he went out for a few marches with the detachment. Marching through the village the dentist noticed a recently acquired girl acquaintance on the sidewalk and he saluted her with elaborate grace.

Capt. Fisher, the C. O., corrected the doctor later, told him he must not recognize acquaintances when marching at attention.

The doctor was chagrined but explained "I don't know, captain; I'm only a common dent."

"That's all right," said Cap. Fisher, "but I'm here to teach you, 'I'm the commandant-dant."

One of the soldiers had produced a particularly fine drill in the blacksmith shop, a part of the course, and Prof. Houle was complimenting him on it.

"That's an excellent piece of forging," was the prof's comment.

"I suppose that guy'll be lookin' for a job in a bank after the war," remarked an envious comrade at a distant anvil.

In Memoriam.

We want to add another to the list of horrors of war. The government has robbed the newspapermen of part of his stock in trade, the old reliable exchanges. Editors hereafter must write their own stuff and reporters on a dull day cannot grab the old scissors and slash out a chunk of reprint with a slightly "local" angle.

Besides, the order takes us out of touch with certain phases of life in Clover-Land. How are we to know

what Chatelle and Hecox think of each other without getting the St. Ignace exchanges. We will now know whether Tom Conlin of Crystal Falls and Pat O'Brien of Iron River have buried the war axe or are beginning to advance on a new front.

We cannot afford to buy the Lion Ore in order to see what new hydra-headed monster has reared itself as a target for the merciless shafts of George Newett's wit and we will no longer be able to study the finer points of running the nation under Frank Russell of the Mining Journal.

It will only be by letters from home that we can keep in touch with the annual new charter or form of government or municipal reform in the dear old Soo. We probably will be totally in ignorance of the latest town that Bob Wright has selected to start a newspaper in.

We are going to petition the boss to open a new department in this magazine to keep in touch with little matters like those throughout Clover-Land.

How about it, boss?

Reading Old Magazines.

Our public library does not keep pace without literary appetite and as a result we have been hard put for something to read. We glanced through a bound volume of McClure's magazine of 20 years ago and right there found a bountiful source of the most interesting kind of reading. The interest centers in the dense ignorance of the world at large, a score of years ago, that is, in the light of present knowledge.

We are interested for example, in checking up opinions on Germany in those days. Germany was a wonderful country 20 years ago. There seems to have been hardly an issue of a magazine that did not contain something about Germany, her art, science, music, industry, government.

The German army and the German military system were simply perfect, would be invincible. We know better now.

It also is interesting to go back 20 years and learn how little the world knew about automobiles and aeroplanes. Prof. Simon Newcomb, probably the greatest American scientist of his day, wrote an article in which he proved absolutely that a heavier-than-air machine was an impossibility, contrary to all the laws of science. Prince Henry, German naval authority and brother of the kaiser, came over and among other things he asserted solemnly that the submarine never would be of practical value in war. It will be remembered that the word "camouflage" was not in use then but Prince Henry seemed to know something about the art.

Anyone who is wearied of present day fiction should dig back through the magazine articles of 20 years ago if he would find some really interesting literature.

Unusual Championships.

We have been in the habit of claiming for the last 20 years that we were the champion buck and wing dancer of the volunteer army in the Spanish war. Our contention has never been disputed.

Charlie Berglund of Houghton heard us make the claim once and suggested a symposium of unusual championships. He holds one. It is about as unique, or sui generis or what you will, as any we can think of. Charles claims to be the champion fish egg picker of the United States. And this required explanation, something we are qualified to give.

In a fish hatchery the eggs are kept in shallow pans of running water, all that is required to assist nature in taking its course. All of the eggs do not survive and the hatcheries have boys whose job it is to go over these trays every day and pick out the dead eggs. They use a little pair of tweez-

ers, which have a feather for a handle. The feather is used to brush the masses of eggs lightly apart till the dead eggs are disclosed. They are then picked out with the tweezers, Charlie has a medal for picking 159 dead eggs a minute at the Bayfield, Wis., hatchery in 1896. He says that as far as he knows it is the world's record. We are open to contradiction.

The only other unusual championship we have in stock right now is one held by Dr. Stephen P. Tracy, formerly of the Soo. He was the champion seed potato cutter of the state of Michigan some 30 years ago. He had a medal from the D. M. Ferry Seed company to prove it.

It may be that Corbin Douglass of Houghton is the champion pall bearer of the world or that Rev. T. R. Easterday of the Soo has married more people than any man on earth (Brigham Young barred) and there may be other instances. We are "curious to know."

Looking Backward.

From official sources comes the advice that the American soldier need not grind his coffee in the trenches. This robs war of one-half its horror and shows how far advanced the United States is in the business of making war.

Let him who will rant against coffee but there is nothing like it to the wet and tired soldier. In another day the business of making coffee was the soldier's hardest job. The coffee was issued in pound paper sacks and the corporal of the squad had to apportion it to the men of his squad. It came in the form of the whole bean and had to be mashed up in the tin cup with the handle of the bayonet, a very primitive form of grinding. The result was that the soldier made one set of grounds do for several meals, it was too much work to grind a new batch every time he wanted refreshment. He simply put some water on the old grounds and let the fire do its worst.

Now the government has encountered a genius who grinds the coffee to exceeding fineness and thereafter makes actual liquid coffee out of it. This coffee is then boiled down to a powder, which is packed in hermetically sealed tins. It is a perfectly soluble powder. The soldier only has to open the can, dump in a little powder, add the water, boil over a fire and drink the result.

The man who does this is a member of the Cook family. His name is Baker. We hereby vote him the medal of honor for saving the morale of the army.

Contempt of Court.

Heretofore the standard "contempt of court" stories numbered two. This is the older:

"I'll fine you for contempt of court," said the justice on the street.

"You can't do it; court is not in session," said the offender.

"This court is always in session," retorted the justice, "and therefore is always an object of contempt."

And here is the other:

"Are you trying to show your contempt for this court?" thundered an irascible judge.

"No, I am trying to conceal it," snapped back the lawyer.

Let us contribute a new one to the symposium.

John J. Eichkern formerly was a justice in Hancock. One of his oldest friends was W. A. Burrirt, since deceased, who was a lawyer of the old school. The two fell out once upon a time and Justice Eichkern threatened to send Burrirt to jail for contempt of court:

Eichkern was new at the justice business then and Burrirt taunted him with: "John, if you know how to go about it to send me to jail for contempt, I'll go cheerfully."

He didn't go.

A Real Clover-Land.

We always were rather lukewarm toward this Clover-Land business.

We thought it was a misnomer. Honestly we did.

We had never seen much clover

(Continued on Page 21)

CLOVER LAND

Husky Soldier-Miners at the Michigan College of Mines



Another contingent of draft men arrived at the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton on Aug. 15th. The call, which summoned 206 men from the state, was opened to voluntary enlistment, both of 1917 and 1918 registrants.

In the last contingent to Houghton, Menominee county sent 10 men. These men are still there and are reported to be rapidly advancing in their work.

They will be kept at Houghton for some time, it is believed, and then assigned to a unit going overseas for immediate service in their particular line of work.

The Menominee men now at Houghton are: Frank Taylor, Raymond Carney, Arthur Taylor, Charles Lemke, Hector Boivin, Fred Lieberr, Phil Wolfe, Archie Steiner, Harry Shatusky and Henry Kramer.

Clover-Land Girls Working at the Nation's Capital

PROBABLY no one community in the United States is keyed up to a higher tension, or has a keener visualization of the present world's war than the city of Washington, D. C.

A person who visited Washington prior to the entrance of the United States in the war, and who by chance had an opportunity to visit the national capital within the last few months, will observe that a vast difference has taken place, and it is today clothed in the garb of activity and the highest tension.

In the midst of the buzz of excitement, eight young women of Menominee are engaged, giving all of their intellectual and educational abilities, doing their "bit" and more, to aid the government in bringing about an early and successful conclusion of this great war.

Though they are not in the front trenches, or engaged with the heavy artillery, in the nation's first line of

offense, their duties are, relatively, just as important, and they are taking the places of men who are now on the battlefield, fighting the Hun with all their might and main.

The young women are filling clerical positions in the war department. Nearly all of them are graduates of the Menominee High school, having completed commercial courses at that school. Their knowledge of stenography and typewriting, obtained at the high school, enabled them to successfully pass the examination for government appointments at Washington.

In the daily routine of the war department, thousands of items must be carried out to the minutest detail. As a result it was necessary to greatly enlarge the help in the department at the outbreak of war. Added to this shortage were the hundreds of enlistments in various branches of service by men employed in the department, and the country's desire to in-

crease its man-power in France to the largest number, forced the war department to call upon young women to fill the vacancies. Though they may be filling a man's job, the work of the young women is just as efficient, and in justice to them, they are entitled to every bit of praise the people of America can give.

The picture of the Menominee girls at Washington was taken in front of one of the big federal buildings. That the young women are perfectly satisfied with their new duties is evidenced in the cheerful smile on each one's face.

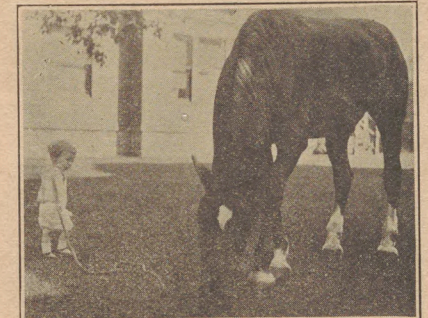
In the picture the young women are: (From left to right)—The Misses, Gretchen Moreau, Emily Brabentz, Ethel Carr, Edna Misslitz, Florence Hesse, Martha Baur, Anna Nicholson and Nadia Leason.

Chip of the Old Block

Everybody in Clover-Land knows and loves "Sandy" Oliver, of Escanaba, one of the youngest old men in the United States, who has been "about forty" for such a long time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

For twenty years Sandy drove the fastest horse in Delta county. He says so himself, and many who thought to the contrary have admitted it at the cashier's window.

Comes now Sandy's grandson, For-



est Adair Donald, with the same love of a good horse. The little fellow, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Forest V. Donald, of Burlington, Iowa (his mother was Miss Oliver), has been spending the summer at the Oliver home in Escanaba, and is shown in the picture leading about one of grandpa's "fast" ones.



Takes Her Brother's Place on the Farm

Miss Anna Srnka, a 20 year old Menominee county girl, is really taking the place of her brother who is fighting for the right in far away France.

The family lives two and a half miles from Spalding, in Menominee county, and when the son, Elmer, was called to the colors Emil Srnka, his father, was at a loss to know how to go forward with his farm plans for the summer of 1918. Miss Anna volunteered to take Elmer's place, and she has made a record for usefulness this summer of which she may well be proud.



This Enjoyment Has Been Denied Our Boys by Order of Postmaster General

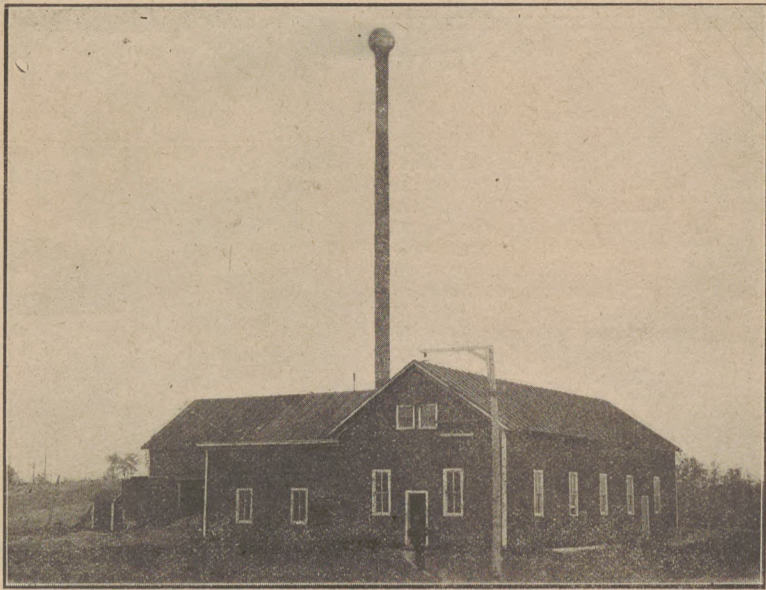
Until forbidden to do so by the new postoffice regulations, the Menominee Herald-Leader regularly sent the home paper to all soldiers and sailors from Menominee and Marinette free of charge. The above picture illustrates how much the news from home was enjoyed. On the grounds that paper should be con-

served the postoffice department ruled that no more free copies could be sent to soldiers and sailors unless they had previously been actual employees of the newspaper.

Left to right are, Walter Longlais, William Seaman, Charles Beyers, Michael J. Telot and Dan Potter, Jr.

The camp is located near Jacksonville, Fla.





Electric Light and Power Plant at Gaylord

Otsego County, the Heart of Michigan's Hardwood Belt

(Continued from Page 7)

ty so that rather unusual advantages are afforded in the matter of good transportation facilities. Not only is the farmer able to get his products to market but the rancher can get his stock in to the grazing lands with the least amount of trouble and when the time comes for shipping this stock to market he is within easy access of a loading station, which is extremely important for being compelled to drive stock considerable distances for loading purposes is well known to have a tendency to reduce weight, which means a reduction of dollars to the man who has this stock to sell.

When, at the beginning of this article, I spoke of the tendency to get back to the land I had in mind a number of large deals which have been taking place in this section during the last few months. In one of these deals some six or seven thousand acres was disposed of to Chicago parties who have been improving the ranch this season by the construction of large buildings for housing cattle and sheep and large accommodations for the men and for equipment. They expect to winter as a starter from 150 to 200 head of cattle and another season expect to be in the game in earnest. This ranch is located in the southern part of the county and the men who are in it have a hearty belief in the fullest success of the venture.

Another deal or rather deals, which I have in mind is that of the sale of some 23,000 acres of land to a Duluth syndicate. This syndicate is said to be negotiating for another large tract of land at the present time to add to this holding.

It is understood that the purpose of this company is to enter into a colonization business for a large part of this land. The sections of their purchases which are not well adapted to general farming and that after their general survey will not apparently prove up for the fullest success along this line are to be bunched into ranch lands and disposed of in that way. This proposition is one of the largest in the northern part of the state and while no great things may come from it during the war it is reasonable to suppose that it will not be long before it will bring forth excellent results.

An indication of the quality of the regard which farm lands are held here is shown that a few days ago a business man here purchased a 500 acre farm near Johannesburg in the eastern section of the county and has moved to that farm and will operate it not only for general farming but also as a nucleus of a considerable cattle business. Another man of this

village a few months ago purchased several hundred acres to the west of here and had his family removed there and is making the soil break open with crops which would astonish any skeptic. When the question is asked by the outsider regarding the land conditions the very best evidence to offer is that the men at home who have the money to buy with are not afraid to put their money into the land and have no fear of the results.

In the early '70's the village of Otsego Lake, almost at the extreme southern end of the county, was not only the county seat but it was also about all there was of anything in the way of a town, but as the railroad gradually was extended northward it reached what is now Gaylord and here the surveyors laid out a town site. A store man came in and then gradually a few other settlers saw the possibilities for business and for farming and in 1865 came the big county seat fight which resulted in the removal of the court house to Gaylord, and making this place the county seat and really resulting in the more rapid strides forward which have been made by the county since then. From a little hamlet with typical north wood conditions Gaylord has steadily grown until it is now a place that crowds the two thousand mark and is looked upon as the most substantial town between Bay City and Cheboygan, having a rich, fertile farming country to support it, and stabilize it. It has successfully passed through the transformation process which must follow every town when the timber interests depart and it has not only stood the trials but it has grown more sturdy. Gaylord never was known as an industrial center, but it has the plant of the Dayton Last Block works, manufacturers of shoe lasts in the rough, and of the Saginaw Wood Products Co., makers of wood novelties. It also has some smaller industries that have always done well. Gaylord is a well built town, which is saying a good deal for many northern Michigan towns still show the lack of confidence in the community which was possessed by the lumbermen and the people who came with the lumbermen. They usually built for the time being and seemed to expect to move on. Here is found a town of fine homes, substantial business buildings and the air of permanence.

There might be called to the attention of the visitor here the splendid court house which stands in the heart of the village, and the municipal auditorium, erected by the village at a cost of over \$15,000 a few

years ago. Until recently Gaylord had the largest school building in the state outside the large cities.

One thing omitted would leave this story very incomplete. We could not forget the potato. The potato of Otsego county is found on the bill of fare of the big eastern hotel as a real delicacy. It is the real potato, white, mealy, solid, with a real flavor which makes one like to eat potatoes. The Otsego county potato is known everywhere. It for years has been the real industry of the county. An average year sees from four to five hundred cars shipped out of this county and these cars loaded with the finest potatoes in the country, find their way into the choicest markets not only for the table but for selected seed purposes.

Dairying, however, has been steadily increasing here for several years and this as the direct results of a local creamery which since its establishment has been the means of more than doubling the stock holdings in the county.

There is much that might be said and that most any county or section could say nowadays that there are good schools, churches and trading and social conditions which add to the satisfaction of the farmer nowadays, and who has his mail brought to his door and who is connected instantly with his local merchant by telephone. But I have not endeavored to draw a picture which would be simply alluring. The real facts are most pleasing because they are the ones which produce the most lasting results. It has been found by experience that the man who comes to a locality and brings along his family, finds that section to his liking and is successful, finding conditions as they were represented to him, is the one who attracts his neighbor to come and settle by his side and to leave the old home section. I can call to mind numerous instances of that kind in Otsego county. They are the sturdy, the progressive settlers and the ones whose fences are always kept in repair and whose barn doors are not swinging on one hinge.

I can assure you that when you come to Otsego county for business or pleasure or as a prospector you'll find a welcome.

It is worthy of comment in referring to the confidence which the home people have in the permanence and future of the county to note that at the last election the people of the county voted by an overwhelming majority to raise a sufficient sum by issuing bonds to build permanent good roads north and south and east and west across the county, thereby bringing all sections more closely together and insuring the more rapid growth of all sections of the county.

Vanderbilt Steadily Thrives

Teamwork counts in the prosperity of a village or community even as it does in the national game or the accomplishment of a purpose. Van-

derbilt is situated in the center of a rich agricultural district in Otsego county, Michigan, 128 miles north of Bay City, and 50 miles south of Mackinaw. While the name itself implies prosperity the village has derived none of its wellbeing or existence from having an illustrious name. As nearly all of the villages and cities of northern Michigan, Vanderbilt originally was built from the support it received from the lumber industry which flourished in and about this section for many years. Unlike the fate of many other saw-mill communities, however, this village was due to a greater and more permanent prosperity than it had ever derived from the lumbering interests, having survived the period of depression caused by the passing of the lumber industry several years ago, attention was directed to agriculture and many splendid farms now netting their owners a nice profit each season are the result. This has also been one of the pioneer fruit growing localities and several large apple orchards are near the village, one containing close to 1,000 trees, others containing 100 to 400 trees, and numerous orchards of smaller dimensions.

Confidence in the future of the community is shown on every side, in the construction of good roads, the erection of good farm buildings, and the steadily reaching out for more extensive farming interests. The large warehouses, large storage houses for potatoes, the erection of modern silos on the farms and other work which has been steadily increasing of late are proof that fullest confidence prevails among the residents of the village and farming community.

The merchants of Vanderbilt pull together, and, what are commonly referred to in these times as a bunch of live wires, making the village not only a good market but an exceptionally good trading point. The large volume of business in the stores here is evidence that the people of the surrounding districts fully appreciate the value of a good market as well as a good place to trade.

Among the residents of the village are several large holders of land who are vitally interested in the successful future of Vanderbilt. Yuill Bros., the lumbermen, have operated in this section for a generation. Their operations have been very extensive during this period and they have not only carried on extensive operations in the timber belts, but have cut several millions of timber each year at their mill, two miles south of the village. The firm, several years ago engaged in the cattle business on a large scale and now pasture several hundred head of stock on each of their several ranches near town. They have found this to be a profitable business and are developing several thousand acres of their cut-over lands in Otsego county for ranch purposes and contemplate engaging in cattle

(Continued on Page 18)



Buck and Stephens Potato Warehouse at Gaylord

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

WE are doing our best to aid the United States Government solve the food problem. Every acre of sugar beets raised and every pound of Sugar manufactured will help to win the war.

Use sugar—and all foodstuffs— sparingly and carefully

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

CLOVER-LAND ADVERTISERS ARE RELIABLE

Chas. M. Schwartz,
President

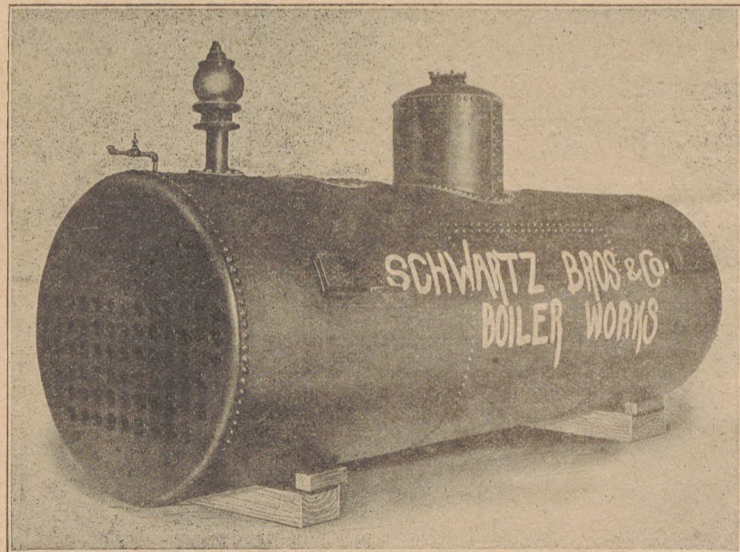
John H. Schwartz,
Vice-President

D. A. Hastings,
Secy. and Treas.

SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO. BOILER WORKS CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN

Office and Plant Corner First and Huron Streets.

Bell 'Phone No. 40



Manufacturers of

Corrugated Culverts Fire Escapes and Highway Bridges
Architectural Steel and Iron Work for Jails and Prisons

Repair Work Promptly
Atended to Day
or Night

New Boilers for Land and Marine Use
Second-Hand Boilers Bought and Sold
Sheet Iron Tanks of Any Description
Spark Arresters and Flue Welding
Second-Hand Saw Mill Machinery

"John Paul Jones, II"

Because of similarity to the great naval hero, and evidencing all the elements that go to make up a duplicate of the terror of the deep of more than a century ago, has lead newspapers and fellow jackies to term the Menominee lad "John Paul Jones II."



Probably no young man who enlisted in any branch of military service drew more attention and press comment than John Paul Jones, son of Justice and Mrs. John E. Jones of Menominee, when he signed up for service in the navy—the nation's "first line of defense"—on Feb 14, 1918, his eighteenth birthday.

Taking the tip from "Luke McLuke's column, that "Names Is Names," the press of Milwaukee, Chicago, and other important cities of the Great Lakes hailed his arrival at the training station as the "long lost brother."

The original John Paul Jones (1747-1792), a Scotchman by birth, was an American naval officer during the Independence war of 1776, and distinguished himself on several occasions in conflicts with the British.

He was a seaman of great bravery and technical ability. The charges by the English that he was a pirate were particularly galling to him. Although of unprepossessing appear-

ance, five feet and seven inches in height and slightly round-shouldered, he was noted for his pleasant manners and was welcomed into the most brilliant courts of Europe.

All these things about the naval officer were refreshed in the memory of the American public with the enlistment of the local young man, and many papers prophesied a career for the young man, which would make him a "John Paul Jones II."

Munising's Romantic Place in Clover-Land's History

(Continued from Page 10)

Shore of Lake Superior and a few of the original poles and insulators are still extant.

The company meanwhile had erected another furnace on the east shore of Munising Bay and a small town was growing up here, also. The fire of May 31st, 1877, wrecked Mr. Wetmore financially, and entirely destroyed the little village of Onota. Today one may see the cellars of numerous small houses, indicative of activities of times unknown to those of this generation.

After the fire the plant at East Munising was taken over by James and Harry Pickands who used up what coal was in stock, and later by D. H. Rankin who coaled the balance of the wood cut for the two plants and made a successful run.

The population of Munising was then about 350.

Mr. W. A. Cox was the first post-master and served off and on for 20 years. Mr. Cox did not always agree with departmental procedure so he would resign only to be forced again into governmental service by popular demand.

This completes in a purely superficial manner, the history of the original Munising is it was known to the world at that time, but I must not take up the features of the present modern little Munising until I have shown you a plat of Munising, the Dream City, conceived and projected at a time when such a scheme seemed preposterous. Evidence of its actuality exists only on paper but these evidences are conclusive.

The map is shown herewith as evidence.

The deeds to lots actually sold have been recorded and titles are all abstracted subject to the plat of the city.

As we study the mighty scheme which included the building of an immense sea wall, the laying out of boulevards, parks and features of a modern metropolis, we have here only to glance at the insert plat upon which the railroad facilities of the state are noted to grasp the vision of the backers of the project. The creation of such a city even at this time would be a strenuous task but once completed, ideal.

I have been told that this plat was made in 1858, but although prevailing evidences would indicate the year as being about that period, I am not prepared to give this date with authority.

The present city of Munising is lo-

cated at the head of the bay, rather than on the easterly shore and was first projected in 1895, after the original town had lapsed into practical oblivion as a place of industry. The Munising railroad was completed from Munising to Little Lake Oct. 29, 1897, and connection with the South Shore was made the previous year.

That an awakening must come was a foregone conclusion for riches are always seized and the visible timber values were very enticing.

Individuals, groups of men and corporations have played important roles in the development of the present city, with its thriving industries and mounting commercial enterprises.

To dwell upon these features would extend this paper to a point not warranted by the title selected, and I therefore hasten to a close, since modern business has usurped the stage once occupied by romance and lore.

I have purposely refrained from dwelling upon the wonderfully interesting history of Grand Island for it is my keen desire that the Michigan Historical Society in conjunction with the County Historical bodies of the Upper Peninsula may at some early date meet at the Island as a body, at which time the beautiful Indian romance, mythology and history of the place would be most appealing.

In conclusion let me say that Munising is honored by the courtesy of your officers and she hopes to be able to return your handclasp.

William C. Hirn, engineer of the state board of health, is touring Clover-Land investigating the population of streams and insanitary conditions in general.

Copper and iron country autoists are eagerly awaiting the completion of the Baraga county highway, the connecting link between Marquette and Houghton.

Dr. Preston Bradley of Chicago has been booked to speak at the fall institute of the Upper Peninsula Teachers' Educational Association at Marquette.

John Manning of Marquette has been proffered the appointment of employment-examiner for the district comprising Marquette, Houghton, Keweenaw, Baraga, Ontonagon and Alger counties.

In the registration of babies under the age of six years in Calumet, that county "went over the top" in the physical condition of the babies.

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General
Agricultural Purposes

For Sale

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

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

For Information Write

Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America
Marquette, Michigan

Clover-Land Lands

J. M. Longyear Agency

MARQUETTE, *Established 1878* MICHIGAN.

Over Half a Million Acres

**Stump and Brush
Lands
and Timbered Lands**

Ten distinct ownerships. All titles complete
and taxes paid to date.

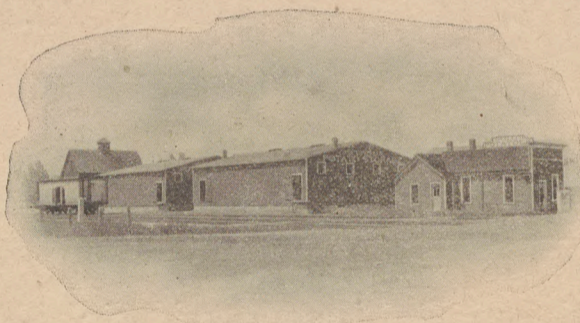
**For Sale in Tracts to Suit
Purchaser's Selection**

Member U. P. Development Bureau

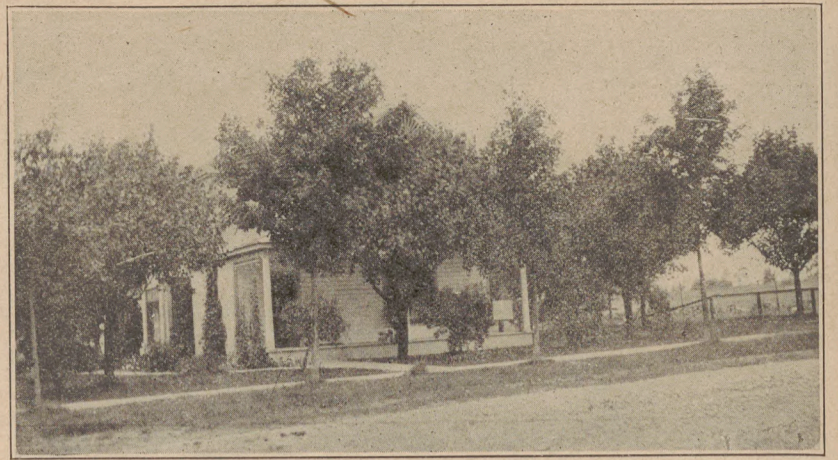
A detachment of the Michigan State constabulary recently raided a dance hall at Presque Isle, near Marquette, and weeded out men wanted by the United States government, alleged to be slackers.

News has been received from Denver, Colo., of the death of Adolph Laube, former resident of Lake Linden. Mr. Laube founded the Torch Lake Times in 1883.

Completion of the link of highway between Marquette and Houghton counties, via Baraga, by the middle of next season is predicted by G. C. Killman, district engineer for the state highway commission.



Costello & Co.'s Potato Warehouse at Gaylord



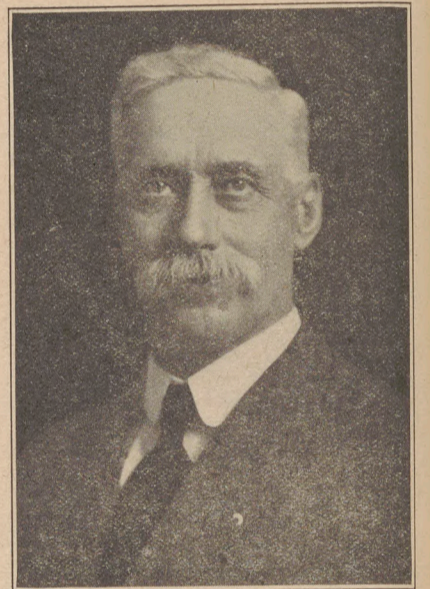
Typical Residence at Vanderbilt, Otsego County

Otsego County, the Heart of Michigan's Hardwood Belt

(Continued from Page 14)

raising and sheep raising on an even larger basis.

There are few districts throughout the country which are better adapted to sheep-raising than the cut-over hardwood lands in this vicinity. Grass grows in abundance on these lands and the lands are transversed by splendid clear water streams. A great many of the difficulties and ailments encountered in many sheep-raising districts of the country are not to be found here. Some considerable effort has already been put forward in the matter of placing the sheep industry on a permanent footing. About two years ago a firm of eastern capitalists secured a tract of some 5,000 acres northeast of this village, fenced it in, and have successfully handled more than 10,000 sheep per year since making their purchase. Another body of southern and western men have recently purchased upwards of 6,000 acres east of here and expect to stock with sheep and cattle in the near future.



Hon. John Yuill, Vanderbilt, Mich.

Within the past month Michigan capitalists have purchased a tract of about 12,000 acres west of the village for similar purposes. Thus it will be seen that the stockmen already have begun to recognize the exceptional advantages offered in this locality.

The 337th U. S. Infantry, composed largely of Upper Peninsula men, will be known as the "Timber Wolves" of the 85th Division of Camp Custer. This title for the regiment has been approved by Col. Allen, the commanding officer.

Houghton county has more than 3,000 men in the various branches of army and navy military service, all aiding the Allies in downing the Huns.



We have a number of fine tracts of cut-over lands still remaining. Our free lease plan will appeal to every sheep man who means business. We invite correspondence and a personal visit of inspection.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Here Is the Chance
For a Live Wire Sheep or Cattle Man

520 Acres

of Michigan's richest soil—all in one piece, and cleared with the exception of about fifteen or twenty acres of hardwood timber.

LITTLE RIVER a beautiful little stream with width ranging from 15 to 30 feet, runs through the farm from north to south. It contains a good volume of water all the year.

THE SOIL throughout the entire farm is of the very best, the land being well drained so as to make no WASTE. The land is well fenced into convenient sized lots and fields.

A Clover-Land Farm that will pay for itself in a short time

Location

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., which have a combined population of 35,000 people. A good macadam road leads from these cities to the farm. The cities form a ready market for produce and everything grown on the farm. Dairies make daily trips into the country for their produce, while a farmers' market in each city makes your selling problem an easy one.



520 ACRES — THE PLEASANT VALLEY FARM — 520 ACRES

MENOMINEE COUNTY'S BEST EQUIPPED FARM

The buildings include one two-story frame dwelling with stone and cement basement, having accommodations for twelve or fourteen men, besides the farmer's wife and family. Joining on to the house at the rear is a large woodshed, with an attached icehouse and refrigerator room in the basement; this has a sufficient storage of ice to last through the summer. The house is situated on an elevation, giving a most excellent view of the entire farm. It is surrounded by a good lawn, fruit and shade trees.

South of the house are modern, extensive Poultry Houses, with runways suitable for the care of three or four hundred chickens.

Across the road, west of the house at the south, is a large modern barn, the first story built of stone, with air spaces. This barn was constructed at a cost of \$8,000, and during the last year, the interior was rebuilt and new up-to-date equipment installed for cattle.

Overhead there is storage room for one hundred and fifty tons of hay. Just outside the barn is a large silo and new milk house—the new improvements in the last year costing over \$4,000.

North of the cow barn is a similar barn, containing stalls for horses with room on the second floor for one hundred and fifty tons of hay, or grain. Underneath is a well constructed root cellar. North of the horse barn is a ventilated grain barn, which will hold about one hundred and fifty tons of hay or grain. This building is built with threshing floor in center.

There is also a large tool and store shed with a machinery shed on each side and a large closed machinery shed in the rear, where there is plenty room for all the machinery used on the farm and also automobile storage.

At the rear of this with drainage to the creek, is a large hog house with room for two hundred hogs, containing a room for slaughtering with a hot water heater.

There is a windmill and tank in the cow barn and a windmill and tank in the vegetable garden north of the house.

A large orchard of about three hundred trees, with a few cherry and plum trees.

In addition to this there are about two acres set out to grapes, raspberries and currants, all good varieties and doing remarkably well.

This farm can be operated with a tractor engine.

The land is practically free of stone.



Holstein Cattle That Go With the Farm

WE WILL INCLUDE AT THE SALE PRICE THE FOLLOWING:

All the agricultural implements in use on the farm, including twine binder, two mowing machines, manure spreader, hay rakes, disc harrows, straight tooth and spring tooth drags, seeders, plows and all necessary smaller machinery and farm tool, including the feed cutter and elevator for filling the silo.

Thirty to thirty-five head of fine HOLSTEIN cattle; also young stock, between two hundred and three hundred chickens, all pigs on farm, and some turkeys, guinea fowl and ducks.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO. or MENOMINEE ABSTRACT & LAND CO.
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

This splendid farm was used for years by the commissary department of the Sawyer Goodman Lumber Company, during the height of its lumber operations.



5000 MILES

THE MIGHTY AMAZON

Special Sale of Tire Mileage

Buy your tire mileage at the lowest market price, by using Amazon Supertires!

The combination of reinforced carcass strength and a long-wearing tread of a fine grained, velvety texture is absolute assurance of mileage far in excess of the guarantee of 5000 miles!

A satisfied customer is always a permanent one, and we pride ourselves on the fact that very, very few tire users ever change from Amazon.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY ONE?

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

J. M. Longyear Welcomes Visitors to Clover-Land

THE following address of welcome to the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society was made by the president of the Marquette Historical Association, the Hon. John M. Longyear, at the meeting at Marquette, Michigan, August 21, 22 and 23, 1918.

It is with great pleasure, on behalf of the Historical Association of Marquette, to welcome the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society to this historic spot. It is easy to believe that the first white men who came here; those intrepid, enterprising French Jesuit priests who were the pioneers, landed and walked upon the sandy shores of our Iron Bay. This city and county bear the name of the earliest of these, Marquette. The highest hill to the south of the city bears the name of another, Mesnard. Here was inaugurated the now mighty traffic in Lake Superior iron ore. The first discovery of Lake Superior iron ore was made in this county and the first ore removed from the vast deposits of the region was carried over

market. In forty-five years trade has grown more than 66,900,000 tons in a year and no man can tell what tonnages will be produced in future years.

Since 1873 I have seen the development of five other great iron ore districts, or ranges, as they are usually called, in the three states bordering on Lake Superior and important industrial history has been made on all of them.

In the year 1873 the schooner "Pelican" carried from a Marquette dock a "record" load of iron ore of 1,250 tons and many predicted financial disaster for such reckless increase in size of lake vessels. Now, there are many steamers on Lake Superior which carry loads of 10,000 to 15,000 tons.

Beginning at Marquette, the first railroad in the Lake Superior region was built to the iron mines. It was about sixteen miles in length and would today be an insignificant enterprise, but, in 1855-6 it was a tremendous undertaking, demanding great courage and faith from the builders. In 1873 this road had been abandoned for a more modern railway and equipment. Part of this railway is now occupied by a county highway over which I hope you may ride during your visit.

In this strenuous and distressful time, when the eyes of all mankind are turned toward the sights and scenes of the bloody, savage, noble, self-sacrificing, inspiring, depressing, history making, daily, on another continent, it is a relief, occasionally, to turn to other scenes and to contemplate history of a quieter time, the harsher notes of which have been softened by time. Say, such as we offer here.

Indian legends have their sites near us and history encircles us here and to these historic and legendary spots, in behalf of the Marquette Historical Association, I bid you welcome.



Hon. John M. Longyear

the site of this city of Marquette.

In the late "Forties" a small schooner, then probably the largest craft on Lake Superior, cast anchor in Iron Bay and from it landed a crew of men who began what is now the City of Marquette. It was first called "Worcester," but subsequently renamed and called Marquette.

In the first boat load was a boy who lived to become Marquette's foremost and most widely known citizen; the man who founded the library now housed in this building and whose name it bears—the Honorable Peter White.

Recent years have made history rapidly in this region. My own acquaintance with it began in 1873. Then the Lake Superior Iron Ore District was Marquette county. Except for the product of two small mines over the line in Baraga county all the Lake Superior iron ore known to commerce came from this county. 1873 was the greatest year of production up to that time. A little over 1,250,000 tons were produced and there were those who depreciated such swamping of the



40-pound Muskellunge caught by Wm. Massey in Brevoort Lake, Mackinac County, Clover-Land.

"CARRY ON"

Do Not Slow Up on Your Advertising Now

USE Motion Pictures

The Paramount Medium of the Advertising World



Clover-Land's Own Motion Picture Company will show you the way to maximum results.

CHIPPEWA FILM CO.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Kenneth R. Eddy
Manager

No order is too small to receive our consideration, none too large for our facilities.

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.

Loretto Academy, One of Clover-Land's Great Schools

(Continued from Page 8)

excellent presentation of "Twelfth Night" was the principal attraction of Commencement Week this year while the Shakespeare Tercentenary two years ago was celebrated with the performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It" and a Shakespearian pageant and festival. The fifteenth century morality play, "Everyman" was given before a large audience last year in the approved Ben Greet style.

The department of music is affiliated with Toronto University and leads up to the Licentiate degree, but those who pursue music merely as an accomplishment are exempted from examination.

A year's residence is prescribed for all graduates of Loretto and though this necessarily limits their number, the advantages of residence are so obvious that no exception has ever been made.

The Loretto Alumni organized in 1908 is one of the three associations in the state belonging to the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae which counts among its members the most important colleges and academies of the United States and Canada.

The graduates of Loretto, Sault Ste. Marie though widely scattered throughout Michigan and elsewhere, always make a special effort to attend the Alumnae reunion held every year at Commencement, glad to shake of the responsibilities of life for a taste of the freedom of their under-graduate days. Those who are forced to be absent in body may be relied to be loyally present in spirit. This does "Sainte Marie du Sault" respond even now to her Children's prayer for a meeting beyond the Great Divide:

"Oh, Mother, dear, where'er we roam
Call all Loretto's Children home."

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 12)

hereabout and we had covered considerable of the peninsula.

Then we met J. D. Tracy; agronomist, a veteran of the civil war who covers the United States for the department of agriculture reporting on clover and other forage crops.

The old gentleman came within our professional ken and we asked him if the upper peninsula of Michigan really is entitled to call itself "Clover-Land."

"You bet your boots it is," responded the official clover hound of Uncle Sam. "There never was a better clover country on the continent."

We had hoped to get an authority on the subject some day and we did.

Theodore Quinby's poetic instinct struck the bullseye when he decided on the name that is now worn with pride by the State of Superior.

Hereafter we can write Clover-Land without stuttering.

It always came kind o' hard before.

Another One Moves Up.

The Copper Country and Clover-Land have lost another good newspaper man. Colen W. Hungerford has quit the Calumet department of the Houghton Mining Gazette to go with the Associated Press at Detroit.

"Hunk" is the champion long distance language speller of the peninsula, the Ty Cobb of the trade. He can stretch a single line item into a column home run with remarkable ease. We all expect to see him a great war correspondent once the A. P. gets fully acquainted with him.

"Hunk" got his start at the Soo, like one or two other talented members of the profession.



Be a Wool and Mutton Producer

I have several thousand young breeding ewes that I will be unable to winter myself, so I am in a position to offer Clover-Land farmers some of the best breeding stock to get them started in the sheep business.

Get Good Ewes

These sheep are of the best Idaho breeds. They are here so that you can come and see them and know what you are getting. They are acclimated, and have proven beyond a doubt that they will do well in Clover-Land.

I can supply you with any number of the best breeding ewes, and tell you how to succeed in the sheep business.

Prices will range from \$12 to \$20 per head.

Write me at once, telling me how many you will want and when you can come to see them. Breeding sheep will be higher this fall. Make your arrangements as soon as possible.

J. L. GREY

ESCANABA

General Delivery,

MICHIGAN



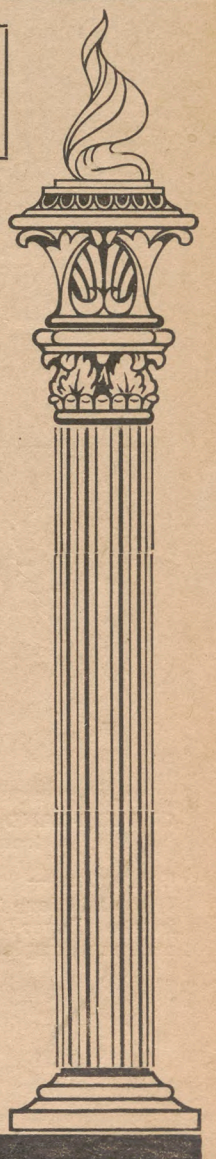
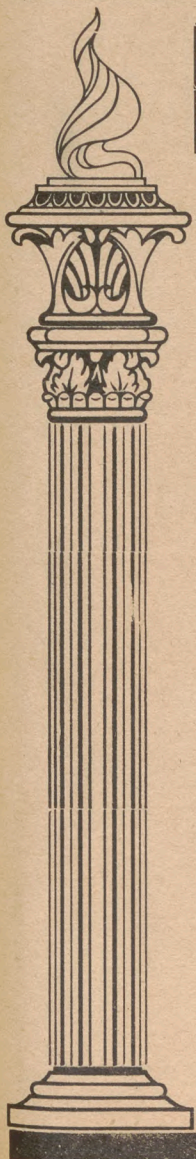
This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Clover-Land.

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.



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

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

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY
of Sault Ste. Marie

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.

- "Fedora"—We always thought this meant a hat.
- "The Ghost of the Rancho"—The mortgage.
- "All Man"—Bobby gets his first long pants.
- "Coals of Fire"—See Fuel Administrator.
- "Shifting Sands"—German morale.
- "Out of the Night"—Member those tipsy quartettes?
- "Hands Up"—Modern salutation, commonly used by grocers.
- "A Soldier's Oath"—Damn the Kaiser.
- "The Dream Lady"—It's a pipe.

The New York Evening Sun has become much wrought up over the ruling that baseball is a "non-essential" employment, while the motion picture stars are allowed to continue their work uninterrupted. Well, there are several very good reasons, for Secretary Baker's assumption that motion pictures should continue to entertain, amuse, and instruct. There are, roughly speaking, five thousand men working for organized baseball, while more than two hundred thousand find employment in the "movies." Thousands attend baseball games daily, while millions see motion pictures in the same length of time. Thousands of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps have been sold directly through the use of the screen. The most valuable form of amusement today among our soldiers and sailors, wherever they may be, is motion pictures. The most potent form of propaganda employed by our government is the motion picture, not only here but abroad as well. It is quite probable that Secretary Baker had these things in mind when he made the ruling which the Evening Sun characterizes as "a blunder and an injustice."

In spite of adverse comment by a local newspaper the pictures of the War Conference were largely attended in the Soo during the one day run at the Temple theatre. That the pictures were enjoyed is substantiated in the many requests received for a return date.

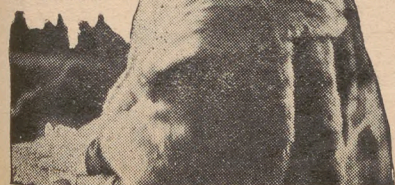
An actor of the shadow stage was presented with a Ford car, by a friend entering the service. In running down hill one day, the actor was arrested for speeding. To the judge's laconic, "\$10," the actor generously replied, "Take the car."

A wit's definition of motion pictures—"perpetual motion." If we didn't know where this came from, we'd believe it to be "copped" from Pat Cook's "Four Leaf Clovers."

JANE VANCE

in
A
Daughter
of
Uncle Sam

GENERAL
FILM
COMPANY



NAT C. GOODWIN ~ Star of the 6 Reel ~
Broadway Universal Feature "BUSINESS IS BUSINESS"

Clover-Land Magazine is wondering which movie star most appeals to the theatre patrons of the Upper Peninsula, so with this issue we start a contest to determine just who is King and Queen of the Films, as judged by Clover-Land standards. All readers of the page are requested and urged to fill out the blank at the bottom of this page, and send it in to the movie editor, whose address is given above. If you care to write a brief letter, stating why you believe your choice should be acknowledged King or Queen of the Films, it will be very much appreciated, and the best letters will be given prominence on this page. Remember to write as briefly as you can and tell us whether you want your name used, or just the initials. Sit down right now and get in your verdict. Thanks.

Clover-Land Magazine's King and Queen of the Films Contest.

My favorite male star.....

My favorite female star.....

My name

St. and No.

City

Clover-Land, Mich.

The more important activities of the American Red Cross in this country and "over there" will be filmed and exhibited widely for the benefit of the millions of people who have contributed so generously to its support, and who are naturally interested in seeing to what use their money is being put. Cameramen of recognized standing will be assigned to various territory throughout the U. S., and will be asked to make motion pictures of Red Cross events in their territory. The Chippewa Film company of the Soo will cover events in the Upper Peninsula, as directed from the New York office of the American Red Cross.

Roland Totheroh, cameraman for Charlie Chaplin, was formerly a cartoonist on a San Francisco newspaper. In 1910 he took a position in the studio of the Essanay company, making movies featuring "Broncho Billy" Anderson. In 1915 he "joined out" with Chaplin where he has remained since.

see a motion picture advertising bureau created in the Upper Peninsula to work in conjunction with the Development Bureau so as to insure the maximum amount of publicity for Clover-Land.

The Chippewa Film company has prepared a plan in detail for the use of Red Cross chapters desiring to raise funds. This Soo concern has had considerable success in staging photoplays in which amateur actors are used, and they utilize this experience in arranging screen productions, staged for the benefit of the Red Cross, or other patriotic purposes. The local photoplay idea has proven a money-maker, having a much wider appeal than the usual stage entertainment. The advertisement of this Clover-Land film concern appears on another page of this magazine. Officials of patriotic organizations would do well to get in touch with this "live-wire" concern.

Bobby Vernon of the Christie Films is looking into the matter of life insurance policies and such things, preparatory to his picture, "There She Goes," an aeroplane serial which Director Christie says will not have a fake aeroplane scene. The thrills will all be real. Since Bobby heard of the stunts expected of him, his color has not been very good, and his co-star, Dorothy Dane, has offered him the use of her rouge jar.

Elinor Field, dainty little star of the Mutual-Strand comedies, is very patriotic and has gathered many shekels for various war purposes. Early one morning, while Elinor slumbered peacefully, the milk-man, picking up the bottles at the back door, rattled the coins therein. "Some more pennies for the Belgian babies, please," called out Elinor in her very best oratorical voice.

Sergeant S. R. White of the Marine Corps in Washington, D. C., is the author of a Christie comedy, "Are Second Marriages Happy?" It is evident that U. S. Marines can do other things equally as well as they are cleaning up the Huns.

THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

MENOMINEE, :--: MICHIGAN

owns the cut-over lands of a large lumber company operating in various parts of Clover-Land. Inquiries cordially invited.



THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

Spies Building Menominee, Mich.

Bucks Ramboulet and Shropshire

(REGISTERED or GRADES)

"I am in Clover-Land to stay. My sheep are improving daily and I predict that this will become a great grazing region. I will gladly assist Clover-Land farmers to learn the grazing art. Come and see me."

Ewes Choice lot of 1,000 breeding Ewes. They are Good Idaho Shropshires.

First Class Stock. Good Prices and Terms.

FRANCIS R. K. HEWLETT,
Lake Ives Ranch, Big Bay, Michigan.

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

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.

St. Joseph's Hospital's New School for Nurses in Menominee

IT is with pride that Menominee received the announcement that St. Joseph's hospital will establish a training school for nurses, a school where young women may obtain a thorough course of competent instruction in a vocation that measures up in importance with the practice of medicine itself.

This war has brought all the essential things in life into prominence, and relegated the less essential things in life to the rear. The war has elevated the professional nurse into the lofty position in which she belongs, it has crowned the professional nurse with the glory justly due her, it has brought out the serious need for professional nursing during the war and after the war. Physicians know that nurses are invaluable in all serious cases—they diagnose, prescribe medicine and treatment, do the surgery work, and then the responsibility of fanning the faint spark of life back until the mind and body are able to perform their normal functions is left to the nurse. In the field dressing stations and in the great base hospitals far to the rear of the armies, it is the ever watchful, attentive nurse that guards the wounded, takes motherly care of the sick and helpless, and with good cheer and scientific ministering, brings them back to good health.

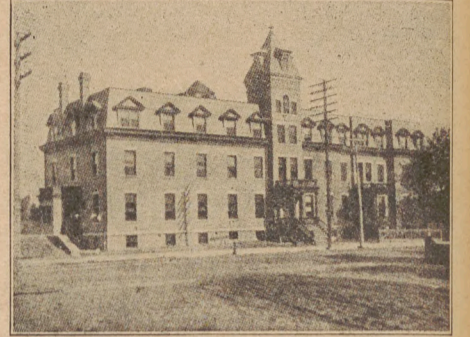
Never in the history of the world was there such a general need for nurses. The United States alone is calling for at least 25,000 nurses for service in France alone. The professional nurses throughout the nation have risen as a great army to respond to the call and still the quota has not been filled. It is doubtful if it can be filled within this year and every one of the 25,000 nurses is needed now. And every one of these nurses will be needed "over there" for many years after the war to aid in the vast reconstruction of the European nations that have been made desolate through the war. Many nurses have been killed and wounded, others will die like soldiers, while still others will vanish in martyrdom through disease and illness incident to over-taxed nerves and body. Their ranks will be depleted even as the ranks of the army, and the ranks must be kept recruited up to a full complement for efficiency just as the ranks of the army. So this call for 25,000 nurses does not end it; we must send more and more until peace is restored, and even then America will be asked for more nurses.

In the meantime, what of America? There is only one answer. We must develop more nurses. There must be replacement of those who have gone and are going overseas. It is vital to the welfare of our armies abroad, of our armies training in the great cantonments for duty abroad, of the civil population and our nation in general.

It is indeed gratifying in this hour of need, in this time of distress, in this great emergency, that the Sisters of St. Joseph's hospital have risen to the occasion and volunteered to establish a training school for nurses. In doing so they have shouldered a tremendous responsibility, financially and physically. This community owes a deep debt of gratitude to them, a debt that must be paid in hearty co-operation, good will and hard cash. They should not be permitted to bear the burden alone. The training school is a beneficence to this community at this time and it will be a heritage to our children and our children's children, so it is our duty as a community to aid and sustain these self-sacrificing women who have given up everything in life to perform deeds of mercy, in their noble undertaking. They give their talents and energy—their very lives—for charity. How much then ought we give of our material blessings to enable them to continue their life gift for charity? As a community, renowned for its liberality in all things for the good of mankind,

heralded throughout the nation for its devoted patriotism, we should meet the initiative taken by the Sisters of St. Joseph's hospital for a training school for nurses with a bountiful liberality that will break all precedent, and not permit them to shoulder the great financial responsibility in addition to performing the extended hospital work this training school will entail.

The Sisters have volunteered to



St. Joseph's Hospital, Menominee

build and conduct the school. Young women will be given a training equal to any that might be obtained in the largest hospitals in the cities, and even better, because each student will have the advantage of more individual attention than is received in the larger hospitals. A full three years' course in training will be given, and when it is finished at St. Joseph's school it is safe to say that the young women receiving diplomas will be recognized anywhere, as efficient, competent, professional nurses.

The issue of the school will be graduating classes of young women proficient in the science of nursing, equipped with an education that immediately demands the highest compensation paid women in any vocation. This education will cost them nothing but their own efforts and they are launched into positions paying higher salaries than graduates of the leading universities would dream of asking, and many never obtain. So the value of this school to the young women who enter it and complete the course can not be estimated.

But beyond these personal achievements that will be placed within reach of the ambitious young woman, is the far more important benefit of the school to this community and to all humanity. It will help in the replacement of the nurses who have so nobly responded to the call for help on the torn battlefields of Europe, and it is an honor to Menominee to possess this grand institution that is doing so much and giving unstintingly of its resources in untiring energy, devotion and money for the greatest of all virtues—charity. The Sisters have done, are doing, and will do their part, and more than their share for humanity. Now it is the duty of this community to do its part.

While unloading pulp in the beater-room of the Kimberly-Clark mill a pile of pulp, estimated to weigh over two tons, fell upon Will Tyson of Niagara, completely burying him. He was dug out by fellow employes and will recover from injuries sustained.

The 70 Norway pigeons liberated at Menominee and 10 at Milwaukee recently came safely home, despite the rain and bad flying weather.

At the annual meeting of the Suomi Synod, held at Newcastle, Pa., Dr. L. K. Nikander of Hancock was re-elected president of the Synod.

More than 12,000 sheep from Idaho have arrived in Clover-Land for grazing in Dickinson and Marquette counties.

The state constabulary is making a name for itself in guarding the state line against "bootleggers."

Clover-Land's Ranking Officer in the United States Army

(Editor's Note: There are two majors in the army from Clover-Land: Major A. E. Petermann, on duty at Lansing, and Major W. S. Carpenter of the line.)

William Carpenter, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carpenter of Menominee, has been promoted to the rank of a major in the new national army, and assigned to duty at Camp Meade, Md.

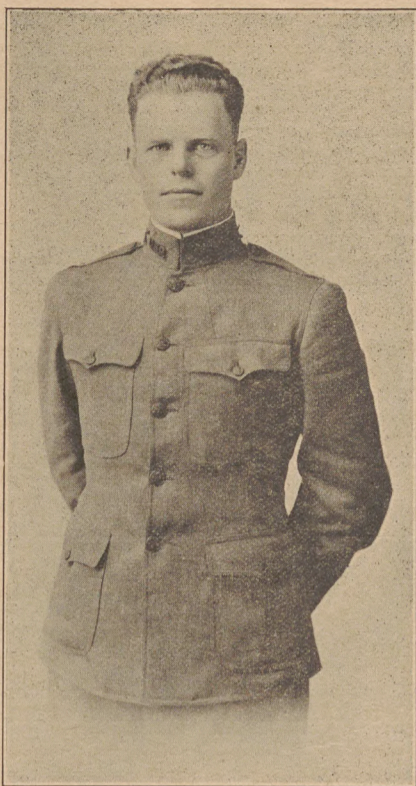
Major Carpenter, a graduate of Yale and Wisconsin universities, was one of the seven men from Menominee to be accepted at the first officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. His previous military experience was a great asset to him, and after three months' training was commissioned a captain in the artillery.

After a brief leave, which he spent in Menominee, Capt. Carpenter reported for duty at Camp Custer, and helped Generals Parker and Kennedy make real soldiers out of the "rookies" in the 85th division before going overseas.

Before the 85th division left Camp Custer Captain Carpenter was transferred to Camp Meade, Md., where he is now located.

In July the commanding officer at Camp Meade recommended that Capt. Carpenter be promoted to the rank of major, and the war department confirmed the recommendation the latter part of the month.

Major Carpenter is now the only Menominee man in the world's war with the rank of major.



Major W. S. Carpenter, U. S. A.

The MetroNite Industry

OF the many industries of Clover-Land, the MetroNite quarry, located in the Town of Felch, is fast becoming recognized as an important factor in the industrial affairs of Dickinson County.

The existence of MetroNite (a white rock with a blue tinge, composed of calcium carbonate, calcium silicate and magnesium) was discovered there many years ago and in the early '80's preliminary work was begun by the late A. J. Foster of Foster City to ascertain the quantity and quality, with a view of mining it for commercial purposes, as an inexhaustible quantity was found to exist.

Accordingly, Mr. Foster erected the necessary buildings and installed machinery and in due time active mining was begun and continued for some time, when it was learned that the machinery then in use was such as could not be used to advantage, owing to the fact that the quality of the rock was so hard that it necessitated a large amount of labor and expense to bring it to a finished product.

It was then abandoned by Mr. Foster, whose death followed shortly after. The property remained idle until the year of 1915, when it was taken over by the Messrs Copps, Rohn and Johnson of Milwaukee, who erected new buildings and installed modern machinery and it is today an industry which promises to develop into a valuable and substantial business enterprise.

Several carloads of the rock are mined each week, shipped to Milwaukee and other points, where it is manufactured into different commodities, including face powder and paint and many other things too numerous to mention. The rock is put through a process by which it is reduced to an exceedingly fine powder, in fact, so fine as to cause it to float in the air like dust.

The method employed in obtaining the rock is by drilling to a certain depth with a power drill of great capacity and when a sufficient depth is reached a large amount of dynamite is placed in the hole—sometimes as much as 1,200 pounds. This is ignited by means of an electrical contrivance and the explosion causes the rock to become broken. Sometimes one blast will loosen enough rock to enable the

workmen to bring it to the surface for several months.

The company has for some time contemplated erecting a boarding house and several dwellings, but owing to the shortage of labor their plans have been delayed and it is expected that at some future date an interesting community will be established there.

The quarry is under the efficient management of Joseph Gingras of Marquette and is now in operation. It is reached by a branch of the Felch Mountain division of the Chicago & North Western railway running east of Spruce, and visitors are always accorded courteous treatment when visiting this interesting place.

Dr. W. S. Picotte, of Ishpeming, has made application to the surgeon-general of the United States army for a commission in the medical corps.

Capt. Frank Platto, formerly of Ishpeming is now in Globe, Ariz., where he is looking after mining interests.

The Girl Scouts of Ishpeming enjoyed a very successful outing on Lake Michigamme.

The Misses Gertrude Sherman and Mabel Brown of Marquette have been accepted for Y. M. C. A. canteen work, and will leave soon for Chicago to train for their duties.

Sunday, Oct. 13, will be a big day for the Knights of Columbus of Marquette county. A class of 85 members will be initiated into the order on that day.

Anthony and Frank Snider, brothers of John P. Snider of Marquette, have been killed in action in France.

The new shops and round-house of the L. S. & I. and the M. M. & S. E. at the Presque Isle docks will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 15.

Lieut. Thure E. Winoft of Marquette was accidentally killed at Stroudsburg, Penn., in an automobile collision on Aug. 25.

Alfred Teichler, former Menominee High school football star, and conceded to be one of the greatest half-backs in Clover-Land, was recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry, at Camp Lee, Va.

Did You Know That
Over 90%

of the Conservatories and Educational institutions using
Player-Pianos in their music courses have chosen

The Pianola
PLAYER PIANO

—just one of the many features that so clearly and strikingly
point to the unrivalled supremacy of the instruments of this most celebrated line!

THE SUPERIORITY in musical results and dependability that made the "Pianola" practically the unanimous choice of musical critics likewise insures you enjoyment and satisfaction in its ownership such as no other player affords.

Steinway, Stroud, Wheelock, Steck, Weber — are the ONLY "Pianola" Player-Pianos. Grand and Upright models. Private demonstration, any time.

If not convenient to come in, phone us for any information desired

Grinnell Bros
Exclusive Michigan Representatives

Soo Store 405 Ashmun St.	Hancock Store 311 Quincy St.
------------------------------------	--

Nearly \$300 was realized in Newberry recently for a fund for helpless children.

More than \$300 was raised in the Loyalty Picnic conducted by the Finnish societies of Negaunee recently.

A large black bear was shot and killed in the vicinity of Lake Sally recently.

A handsome American flag was recently raised with appropriate ceremonies at the Republic M. E. church.

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.

Uncle Sam's Junior Food Army

By R. N. KEBLER of Marquette

WITH the mobilization of our national army came a corresponding need for a food army. The boys and girls of the nation are always wide awake on issues of this kind and rallied at once to the call of the Junior Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

This was not the first call, however, as this department had organized boys' and girls' clubs over the state long before war was declared upon Germany. This organization had perfected a small food army in the Upper Peninsula in the form of gardening clubs at Houghton, Escanaba, Manistique, Negaunee and Marquette. No army is complete without trained leadership and this was given by five garden supervisors, who had received their training in garden warfare at the Michigan Agricultural College.

These men had charge of about one thousand children, whose reports showed a production of \$10,000 worth of vegetable products at an expense of \$1,500 to the organizations co-operating in this experiment. It would be safe to say that one-half of the children involved furnished a good share of the vegetables for the family table. It is very evident that this gardening work is emphasizing Mr. Hoover's principle of feed yourself and can the surplus, as many of the children had a few cans of vegetables at their fall exhibits, which were held at the county fairs.

This venture proved so successful in the state that the U. S. Department of Agriculture decided to use part of the emergency food appropriation to put this movement to the limit. The prime object, of course, being food production, with thrift and education as closely co-ordinating factors.

This effort on the part of the Department of Agriculture has made it possible to put twenty garden supervisors in the Upper Peninsula this

year in charge of thirty-five cities, which resulted in an enrollment of over 6,000 boys and girls in gardening and canning work. This does not include the 1,500 children in potato, sheep, calf, poultry and belgian hare clubs.

It is very evident that the boys and girls of the Upper Peninsula are behind the Sammies at the front and surely occupy the rear line trenches along with the farmer in producing food for the home. Many of the boys and girls have taken the slogan of the Boy Scouts, viz.: "Every boy feed a soldier." Some of the children have named their garden after some friend or relative that has joined the army, and you can wager that these children will not allow the Kaisers (weeds) and Huns (bugs) to destroy their crop.

If we will stop to figure this year's work with last, and there appears to be no reason why this year's work should not excel last year in all respects, we can plainly see what an immense amount of food these children will produce. It should be borne in mind that the canned vegetables from the gardens are figured in with this amount.

The factor of community leadership plays a big part in this scheme of organization, and the part played by woman's clubs and public-spirited people in aiding the garden supervisor in the detailed work of visiting, scoring gardens, reporting insect troubles, etc., is no small factor in making this work a success.

This undertaking established the value of thrift in the minds of the children, for almost without exception the gardeners and potato club members invested their gainings in War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds, calves, pigs or sheep.

The following activities have been, or will be, carried out with the children this summer and will serve as a suggestion relative to the educa-

tional, social and recreational advantage of the child, especially during the months when school is not in session and lack of directed activity plays a factor in the child's life. The first three steps necessary in starting children in this work are the planning of the garden, study of garden seed, and soils and fertilizers. In many instances their work was carried on as nature study in the school.

The next step was the planting of the garden. The garden supervisor took the children out to the gardens in small groups and showed them how to plant the vegetables as outlined on the garden plans made at school. The cultivation and thinning was done in the same manner.

During the month of July, Miss Jessie DeBoth, emergency assistant club leader for girls, taught the girls of the garden clubs how to can the excess in their gardens by the Cold Pack method of canning. She was assisted by the home demonstration agent in charge of the city involved.

In conclusion, the children were taught how to harvest, store, and also

how to exhibit their vegetables at the county fair. The fair exhibit, together with the story and report of the work, will be the final ending of all garden instruction.

The report involves an account of the cost, value and profit as kept by the child on his garden during the summer. This, together with the story on "How I Grew My Garden," will in most instances be taken into the school correlated with the child's regular arithmetic, language, grammar, spelling and nature study, as the case may be. This gives the child a view of actual life as portrayed in the field conditions, and its relation to school work.

Many teachers have said that the child who gardens is at least one month ahead of the other children when they enter school in the fall. The foundation for this argument is based upon the fact that the child whose play and work are directed during the vacation months keeps his mind active with constructive thinking, while the undirected child's mind becomes dull and unresponsive.

Be a producer.

From a Clover-Land Boy Who Is Fighting the Hun

Raymond F. Bigger, of Menominee, has received an interesting letter from his brother, Arthur Bigger, with the bombing and gas section of Headquarters company of the 125th Infantry, of which Company L of Menominee is a unit.

Arthur Bigger was in one of the early draft calls and shortly after arriving at Camp Custer was transferred to the 125th then stationed at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex., upon his request to be sent with the Menominee company to France.

He did not succeed in getting placed with Company L, but was attached to the bombing and gas section of Headquarters company. However, he occasionally meets some of the "home boys" as indicated in his letter, which follows:

Hdqrs. Co., 125th Inf. A. E. F.
June 30, 1918.

Dear Brother and Family:

Some time since I heard from you last and no doubt you think you have waited long to hear from me.

Have just returned from a 17-day stay in the trenches, where we have been making gas proof dugouts and gas proof doors for dugouts and a few other odd jobs.

The fourth day out we were in a heavy barrage lasting one hour and 20 minutes, and one week later we were bombarded with gas, but there were only a few fellows gassed and those not bad.

Last night there was a heavy artillery working and a company or two went over the top. Big guns have been booming all day and perhaps there will be some sort of barrage from our side again tonight.

Airplanes are numerous and so often we see airplane fights or a bombardment on planes by aircraft guns.

Visited Co. L Boys.

Hope you are making good and getting along fine in the old home. How does everything look there and how is the town?

Saw the Company L boys yesterday and visited with them and talked with them nearly all afternoon. They all seem as full of fun and the dickens as ever.

Having fine weather the last three or four days with just a nice breeze blowing to help dry the clothes the boys are washing.

We expect to celebrate July 4 over here. Just what kind of celebration we will have I can't imagine, but hope it will be a good one.

No doubt you have heard about Engineer Harold Hass being killed in action over here and also that Fred Carlander has joined the coast artillery. Did you know Fitzhenry of Chicago, a member of the Washington coast



Arthur Bigger, U. S. N.

guard? He was wounded but not seriously.

Saw Home Papers.

From the way papers read this war ought to end about Jan. 1, 1919. I hope it does so we can journey back to the U. S. again, as I have no special liking for this game of slinging shrapnel and gas whatever.

Saw a few Menominee papers and in one it gave the account of the birth of the twins and their names and their uncle in France. Got the paper from Felix Trudell, also of Menominee, and it seemed good to hear of things back home.

Our band men have composed several new pieces, good ones, too, and I hope to see the day when we can be marching back to the tune of some of them.

The name of one piece is "American Soldat, Finis Cognac"; another "The Hundred and Twenty-fifth," and the other two or three I don't remember, but they are full of pep and ginger.

Heard From Norman O'Connor.

Heard from Norman O'Connor some time ago and answered his letter. He was in Co. B, 116th Field Sig. Battalion.

Feeling well excepting a cold in the head and a touch of trench itch, but expected to be O. K. in a couple of days.

That is all the news for this time, so must close, wishing you all the success and good health, with love of home and kin. I am your brother,

ARTHUR W. BIGGER.

P. S. Write soon. I like letters, too. Don't wait until our reunion.

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.

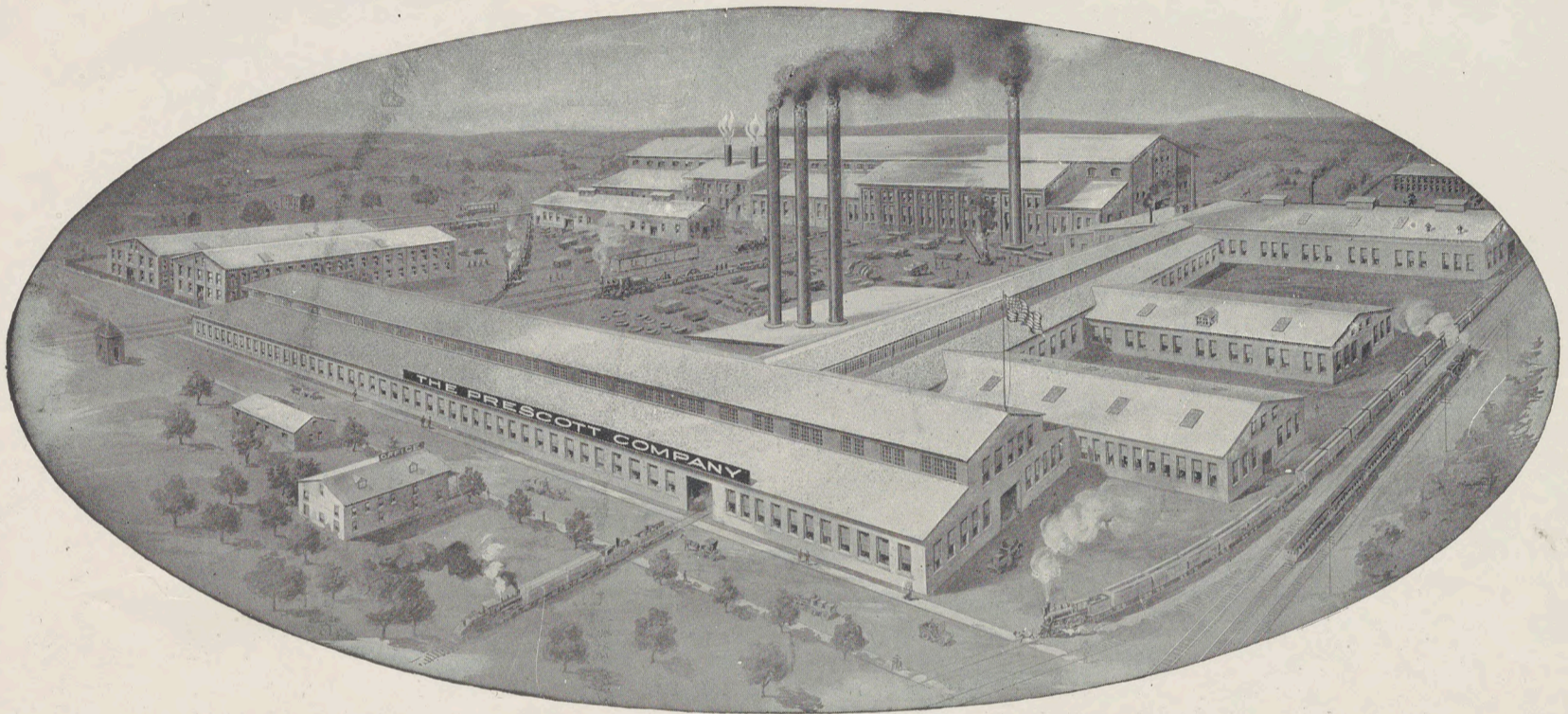
SHEEP raisers are invited to make use of the facilities which this old and reliable financial institution offers in banking service. We have numerous patrons residing at a distance and on this account we are familiar with the needs of out-of-town customers. Your patronage is solicited and correspondence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

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Designated Depository of the United States

Capital and Surplus \$250,000

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

An Open Letter to Western Grazers

Marinette, Wis., Sept. 1st, 1918

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 awaiting the pleasure of personally greeting you, we are,

Very cordially yours,

Lauerman Brothers Company,