

CLOVER-LAND
MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 1918

THE PETER WHITE
PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MARQUETTE, MICH.

Lake Ives Ranch
Marquette County,
Clover-Land

THE PETER WHITE
PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MARQUETTE, MICH.

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 Two Million Dollars of Resources. Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, President, Edward S. Bice, Vice President, Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Menominee, Menominee, Michigan. "The Bank of The People". Invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

First National Bank of St. Ignace, St. Ignace, Michigan. The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County. Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention. Officers: O. W. Johnson, President, E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice President and Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALGER COUNTY, MUNISING MICH. William G. Mather, President, G. Sherman Collins, Vice President and Cashier, John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Marquette National Bank, Marquette, Michigan. Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00, United States Depository. We invite correspondence. Officers: J. M. Longyear, President; D. W. Powell, Vice President; F. H. Begole, Vice President; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Assistant Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Assistant Cashier. Directors: John M. Longyear, J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Fred H. Begole, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Brownson, Frank J. Jennison.

Houghton National Bank, Houghton, Michigan. United States Depository. Capital - - - - \$200,000, Surplus - - - - \$200,000, Undivided Earnings \$250,000. Officers: J. H. Rice, President, W. D. Calverley, Vice President, A. N. Baudin, Vice President, C. H. Frimodig, Cashier, R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier, Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier, F. C. Stoyale, Asst. Cashier.

The Marquette County Savings Bank, Savings Bank Building. Illustration of a large multi-story building.

CLOVER LAND

MAGAZINE

FOUNDED BY ROGER M. ANREWS OF MENOMINEE

Vol. IX No. 1

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR

Chatham Experiment Farm Doing Remarkable Work for Clover-Land



By GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR.

The Boss of the Farm Believes in Signs

Burton W. Housholder, superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, is a believer in signs. This is proven by the fact that in every prominent place throughout the 760-acre farm over which he has charge there appears the following fourteen rules printed on a large cardboard under the caption of:

- "FOURTEEN DEMANDMENTS OF BUSINESS"**
1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end.
 2. "Watch your work, not the clock." Being interested in your work will make a long day short. "A short day's work makes my face long."
 3. Give me more than I expect and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase the profits.
 4. "Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it."
 5. Mind your own business and in time you will have a business of your own.
 6. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employe who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.
 7. It is none of my business what you do at night. But, if dissipation affects what you do the

next day and you do half as much as you should do, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

8. Don't kick if I kick. If you are worth while correcting, you're worth keeping.

9. Don't imagine you own a rig because you have had the privilege of using it. Some time you might lose both the privilege and the rig.

10. "Don't tell me what I like to hear but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity but one for the state."

11. Laggards know that their records are being continuously checked up and that a poor showing month after month will lead to but one result. If you beat the state, you beat yourself.

12. Keep the whole institution filled with happy, enthusiastic, loyal workers who feel that they are sure of a fair and square deal and that their advancement depends wholly upon their ability and determination to earn it.

13. Loyalty, honesty, and ability are the qualities looked for in selecting and promoting a man.

14. The man who never does more than he gets paid for will never be paid for more than he does.

BURTON W. HOUSHOLDER,
Superintendent,
Upper Peninsula Experimental
Station.

BURTON W. HOUSHOLDER, superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Farm at Chatham, is a live wire. The farm under his control is an existing testimonial as to the crops which Clover-Land can produce. Anyone doubting those two statements need but jump into his car and motor over a fine system of highways to the location of this institution.

It was on Tuesday, August 27, that I visited Mr. Housholder's farm. I could see from the moment I entered the gateway and drove along a green but close-cut lawn and saw the well kept house that "the man behind" was a systematic and orderly sort of a fellow. It is always thus. The front yard almost invariably depicts or forecasts the sort of a farmer who lives on the place. Since there was no one to greet me in the front part of the premises, I walked to the barn, where I found Mr. Housholder and his crew busy threshing. Instead of jumping down from his work to greet me, Mr. Housholder continued cutting the ropes and shoving barley into the machine. He scarcely turned his head when he yelled: "If you wait until I get this load threshed, I will be with you."

I stepped to one side of the threshing machine and with pleasure watched a golden stream of barley flow continuously into bushel baskets which a young man placed beneath the spout after emptying the loaded ones into a bin.

"Practically 50 bushel per acre or 419 bushel on 8½ acres is our yield this year," said Mr. Housholder. "Our actual threshing results amounted to 49.3 bushel but if we figured what was left on the field, the result would run 10 bushel per acre more. We left about 10 bushel per acre because the grain was lying almost flat on the ground and would be difficult to harvest. Another reason was because we will turn our sheep into the field and the grain will make an excellent feed for them."

He then informed me that the most successful barley for Clover-Land in his estimation was Ordorbrucker. He had tested a large number of varieties. At the end of three years, he was firmly convinced that Ordorbrucker would yield the most grain and best straw of any. It is important to notice that the first year the yield was

twenty bushels, the second year thirty bushels and the third year fifty bushels per acre. This vast increase, Mr. Housholder asserts, is due to the fact that while his soil was in better shape from the standpoint of cultivation and fertilization yet the development of this grain through three successive years had produced a seed which was now acclimated and, hence, the best for Clover-Land.

Mr. Housholder has found the same thing true in oats. Here again he has tested a large number of varieties, but has decided that the Worthy is the best brand for Clover-Land. The first year he got twenty-five bushels to the acre, the second forty-seven bushels and this year he predicts at least sixty-two bushels per acre.

He has also found that Montana Marquis wheat is the best adapted to Clover-Land conditions. Three years ago his yield was twenty-five bushels to the acre, this year he sees forty to the acre.

A visit to the Chatham Farm would be of tremendous importance to any farmer and an eye-opener to any person in Clover-Land. It would also have tremendous weight in proving to any person doubting Clover-Land's ability as a farming, dairying or grazing region.

The State Experiment Farm has 750 acres in it, of which 150 acres are under cultivation and 300 are under the process of clearing. A large portion of the cleared land is given over to merchantable crops, but by far the larger portion is used in producing grains which can be sold for seed and root crops for the same purpose. In order to make the most of the Experiment Station and in order to give Clover-Land's farmers the benefit of its scientific results, a seed house is to be opened this winter on the farm under the direction of Mr. Housholder. The building is held back owing to a shortage of labor, but Mr. Housholder will have it ready in time and will be in a position to display various kinds of seed and to furnish them to Clover-Land farmers.

Despite the fact that Mr. Housholder has proven in his own mind that certain kinds of barley, wheat, etc., are the proper breeds to raise in Clover-Land, yet this year he is setting out fifty-nine varieties of barley, oats, wheat and peas. These test beds are arranged side by side on land which



Oats and peas yielding 10.28 tons of silage per acre. This crop furnishes an excellent succulent feed and withstands frost. This silage takes the place of corn, which does not as a rule mature in this country.

CLOVER LAND

receives no more cultivation and fertilization than average farm land. The beds are approximately three yards wide and sixty yards long. In front of each bed is a post on which necessary data regarding the plant is printed. One can travel past these beds and with little actual knowledge of farming can gain through careful scrutiny much information as to what sort of grain would be best adapted to Clover-Land conditions.

After viewing the seed test beds, Mr. Housholder showed me about his farm. In one place he had fourteen acres of oats and peas, the latter growing to the amazing height of more than six feet. This crop, Mr. Housholder told me, would be cut within a few days when the peas were just beginning to form and the oats were just beginning to turn brown. The entire mass would be run through a feed cutter into a cement silo and fed to cows and sheep during the winter. The superintendent is firm in the conviction that silage is the best and cheapest winter food for dairy cattle and an excellent "side-dish" for sheep. For several years he has been testing silage against roots and is in a position to judge which is the better. The roots, he said, were rutabagas, sugar beets, mangles and giant field beets.

One of the amazing sights on the farm is a field of clover sown in the orchard. Despite the fact that a crop of three tons per acre was taken beneath the trees of this apple orchard yet there is a second crop so well in hand that Mr. Housholder expects another cutting of one ton per acre.

Another evidence of Clover-Land's ability to grow clover is a field from which barley has been cut showing a stand of clover for next year which is bound to be an immense crop. Mr. Housholder put it this way: "Every seed grew and from every seed many other plants seem to have sprung up." It is a shame to see this growth of clover go to waste this fall, but since Mr. Housholder's sheep have so much pasture left, such must be the case.

Potatoes of all sorts decorate the farm. While going through the different fields Mr. Housholder frequently spotted tubers that were diseased and impressed me with his immediate ability to name the disease and a cure for it. He said that some of his potatoes would yield 400 bushels to the acre, and in order to convince me of his statement, he took up a hill in which there were twenty-three potatoes of all sizes and sixteen large enough to be of merchantable value.

The root crops in general looked very healthy. Last year he harvested 19.46 tons per acre on five acres of rutabagas. The beets, mangles and other roots were large and had a deep green color, indicating a vigorous and healthy growth.

There are thirty-two pure-bred Holstein cows on the farm, a master herdsman is in charge and scientific data is kept on every cow. The milk and cream are shipped mostly to Marquette. The stable is spotlessly clean and a most impressive sight to any person. A spring feeds the stable with cool, fresh water. Emblagaard Colantha Ladoga is the full bred sire which for three years has a thirty-pound breeding record.

Hogs and chickens are also raised on the farm and tested out in every possible way. Mr. Housholder says that thus far hogs, alone, have failed to show a financial gain. This has been my contention in all of my work with the Development Bureau. While conditions will alter cases and while a few hogs can be raised on every farm with financial success yet I do not believe that Clover-Land, through its inability as a general rule to produce ear corn, can be called a "hog country."

One of the most impressive sights on the entire farm, and especially at



Part of An 11-Acre Field of Barley. Produces 50 Bushels to the Acre.

this time when we are hearing so much of sheep, is to view 607 woolies grazing on 140 acres of land. The pasture on this land is just as good as it was when the sheep began grazing there. From every appearance the pasture could handle at least two or three more sheep per acre and still leave plenty of feed behind should there be a dry spell.

These 607 sheep, of which a picture appears with this article, were turned on this pasture in April. The

er to count his sheep and find that all of them were present.

It might be interesting to know that Mr. Housholder has a living lamb record of July 1 of 116.3 per cent. He lambed during the latter part of April and the first part of May. Some of his lambs today weigh more than seventy pounds and he predicts that he will ship his lambs to market this fall weighing from eighty to one hundred pounds as has been the case in the past two years. One prize Hamp-



Part of the 607 sheep grazing on 140 acres of cutover lands. Note the thick growth of grass which could handle from two to three more sheep per acre easily.

land is fenced and there is plenty of running water on it. No person gives his attention to the flock except an occasional investigation on the part of Mr. Housholder. Incidentally, his investigation doesn't amount to much, for when he walked out into the pasture he stood up on a stump and yelled "wahoo" several times. The sheep began blatting and running toward him. Within a few moments the woolies were gathered about him and it was not difficult for Mr. Houshold-

shire ram lamb born in April today weighs 140 pounds.

Three weeks before lambing Mr. Housholder fed his ewes one-fourth of a pound of whole oats, barley and bran. During the winter he fed three pounds of clover hay per day.

"I am firmly convinced that Clover-Land is a great dairying and grazing section. I have proven to myself that such is the case and anyone doubting my words can visit the Experiment Station of which I have charge and



Part of the pure bred Holstein herd used to convince the world that Clover-Land is the best dairying section in the United States.

look over my records. Exact account is being kept of everything so that no one need fear of getting anything but the truth," said Mr. Housholder. "I am firmly convinced that the sheep men of the West will find Clover-Land just what they are looking for and will be amazed with the result they obtain here."

It must be said in the way of explanation that the lands on which Mr. Housholder is grazing his sheep are not typical grazing lands being offered to Westerners. These lands which now handle four sheep to the acre but which could handle seven have been brushed and in part seeded so that the grass and clover thereon is not the same as is found on just plain cutover lands.

Six years ago, W. F. Raven, the late husbandry expert for the Michigan Agricultural College in Clover-Land, burned over a part of this tract of land. He immediately scattered ten pounds of seed per acre, at a cost of \$1.89, without working the seed in at all. The seed was made up in the following ratio: Two pounds alfalfa, two pounds alsike, two pounds June clover, two pounds mammoth, and four pounds of timothy. In burning over the land, Mr. Raven destroyed the brush and much of the dead material which usually is prevalent on cutover lands. The fire proved a good thing for the soil and the very next spring the seed which he had scattered took root and produced an excellent pasture. Since that time the average number of sheep per acre grazing on this land has been six.

As time went by and there came a need for more cleared land, it was decided to clear away the stumps which still stood on some of this good pasture land. A five-acre tract was set aside for experiment purposes. This tract was not selected. It was noticed that as the sheep grazed year after year the stumps rotted very quickly and the underbrush failed to grow up. The figures given by Mr. Housholder on his scientific clearing are very interesting and give a clean-cut idea as to what it costs to clear cutover lands for farming in Clover-Land. Here is his data:

Dynamite—124 lbs. at 18.75....	\$28.75
Fuse—365 at \$.708	2.58
Caps—253 at \$1.458	3.69
Man—110.5 hours at \$.25.....	27.62
Team—33 hours at \$.25.....	8.25

Total cost\$65.99

This will show an average cost per acre for clearing land of \$13.08. Mr. Housholder, in order to complete his data, had the land plowed at a cost of \$6 per acre, thus showing that his land was cleared and plowed for \$19.08 per acre. In addition to this, it must be remembered that these five acres of land pastured from twenty to thirty sheep each year for a period of five years, thus giving food to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty sheep.

"I am firmly convinced that grazing sheep on cutover lands will double the value of that land within a short time," said Mr. Housholder. "I have experimented and know whereof I speak. The sheep will clear away brush and a new growth with surprising speed. They will eat grass for a while and then begin on the brush just like man eats bread and then changes to potatoes or meat. Their constant nibbling about the stumps brings on a premature rot which makes it much easier to remove them. In addition to that, the sheep are constantly fertilizing the soil. These facts are beyond dispute and my fields at Chatham stand ready for inspection at any time."

A bit of explanation should be given regarding the work of the crew in

(Continued on Page 24)

CLOVER LAND

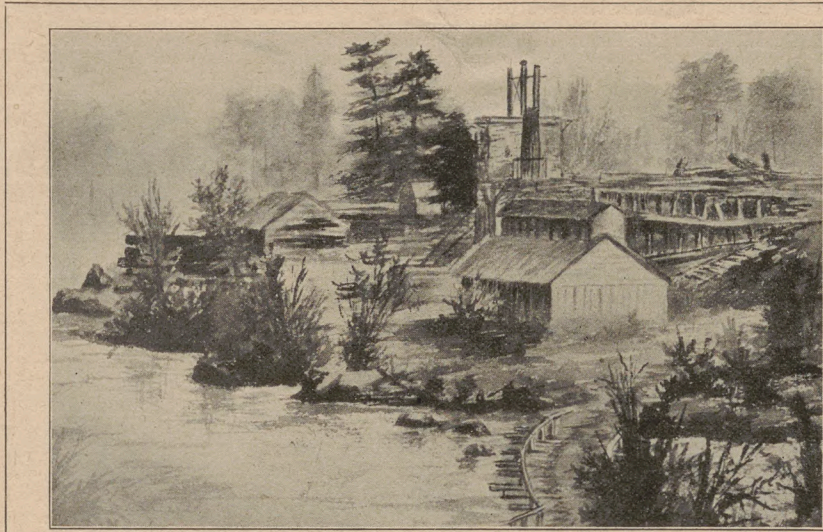
The Story of the Discovery of Iron Ore in Clover-Land

By JAMES E. JOPLING of Marquette

[Illustrations for story used through courtesy of Lake Superior Mining Institute and Ishpeming Iron Ore.]

At the request of the committee of the Michigan Historical Society, the following has been prepared to relate the discovery of iron ore in the Upper Peninsula and to show what the development of the mines has meant for Marquette county. It is now over 70 years since iron ore was found here in sufficient quantity to warrant the mining of it. To realize the conditions under which the discovery was made, it is necessary to consider the activities, not only of the territory of Michigan but those of the lake district in general. During the first part of the 19th century there had been rapid settlement of what are now the states bordering the great lakes and cities had begun to spring up. The demand for iron used for industrial purposes was being felt and as yet no ore had been found in districts first settled. Since 1667 the shores of Lake Superior had been known to contain copper and other minerals and it was in this direction that explorers turned their search.

The territory of Michigan as long ago as 1830 had secured Dr. Douglas Houghton, who had graduated from the Van Rensselaer school at Troy, as lecturer on chemistry and geology, and the next year he began his examination of the Lake Superior region. When Michigan became a state in 1837 he was appointed its first geologist and his name will be remembered always in connection with the discovery of the copper mines. In 1840 he undertook the survey for the United States government of the lands in the Upper Peninsula in order to divide them for settlement. He appointed as his deputy surveyor Mr. William A. Burt, who made the important invention of the solar compass, which has proved its value in land surveys where local magnetism of the rock prevent the correct running of lines by the ordinary compass. On the 19th of September, 1844, this survey party reached the district of the mines at Negaunee and it included Mr. Ives, compassman, and as barometer man, Jacob Houghton, a brother of Dr. Houghton. While running the township line near what is now the Jackson mine they noted the remarkable variations of the needle. The survey was stopped long enough for the men to collect a number of samples of ore. No commercial advantage was taken of this information, although it is likely that the matter became of general knowledge, especially among the Indians who were



[From drawing in charcoal by Mrs. Pullman, wife of one of the employes]

Collinsville Furnace, near Marquette, about 1860. This is the site of the present Marquette city lighting plant

employed as packers to supply the camp with provisions.

Next year, 1845, Mr. Philo M. Everett of Jackson, set out for Lake Superior with a party of men organized to explore and make locations for minerals. After coasting as far as Copper Harbor, he returned with the Indian Chief, Marji Gesick, who guided the party to what is now the Jackson mine, and the men of the party who made the actual discovery were S. T. Carr and F. S. Rockwell, according to a letter written by Mr. Everett. The Indian Chief, Marji Gesick, has been given the credit for the discovery and in recent years a tablet to this effect was imbedded in a monument erected near the spot by Mr. William G. Mather, president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company. The tablet reads as follows:

"This monument was erected by the Jackson Iron company in October, 1904, to mark the first discovery of iron ore in the Lake Superior region. The exact spot is 300' northeasterly from this monument to an iron post. The ore was found under the roots of a fallen pine tree, in June 1845,

by Marji Gesick, a Chief of the Chippewa tribe of Indians. The land was secured by a mining permit and the property subsequently developed by the Jackson Mining company, organized July 23, 1845."

Before Mr. Everett left Jackson, the Articles of Association of the Jackson Iron company had been signed "for the purpose of exploring the mineral region of Lake Superior." The next year, after securing the land from the government, the location was explored and in the year following, the construction of a Catalan forge was begun on Carp river about three miles east of the discovery along the road to the lake. The first iron made on Lake Superior was produced on February 10, 1848, by Ariel N. Barney. In 1850, Mr. Everett moved to Marquette and members of his family are still living here.

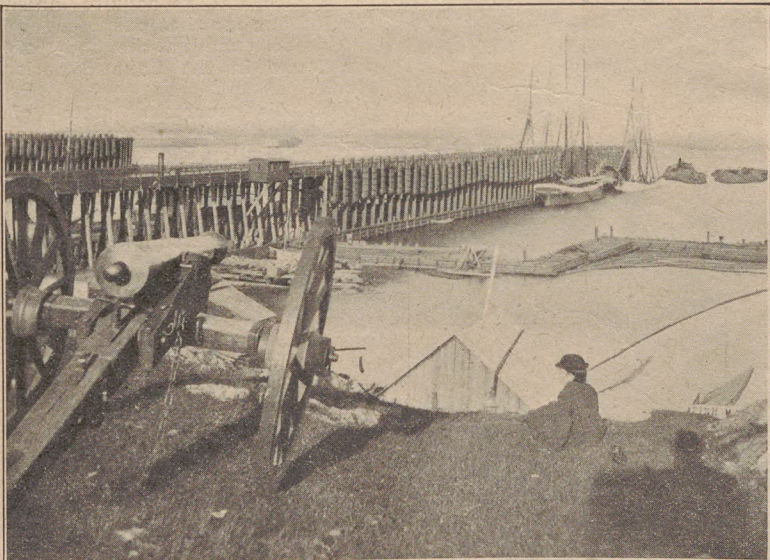
Previous to the coming of the Jackson Iron company, there had been no white settlers in Marquette county. To reach the mines small boats had landed a short distance south of what is now Marquette at the mouth of the Carp river, which gave its name

to the new settlement. The natural harbor here soon became the objective point for boats and in the summer of 1848 a company was formed by men from Worcester, Mass., to develop mines and manufacture iron on the shore of the lake. In this party were Mr. A. R. Harlow and Mr. R. J. Graveraet. At first they called the town Worcester, but later the name was changed to Marquette in honor of the well known Jesuit Priest who in the 17th century had come as missionary to this region and had left valuable records of his travels in the lake district in the relations written for the order to which he belonged. Mr. Peter White, who gave the library building to the city, came to Marquette in company with Mr. Graveraet on May 17, 1849. At this time "there was no dock at Marquette, no canal at Sault Ste. Marie, scarcely a road in the country, no shops for repairs, no skilled labor but what was, together with all the supplies, imported 'from below' and no regular communications. During the summer of 1849 only three sailing vessels and five propellers arrived at Marquette."

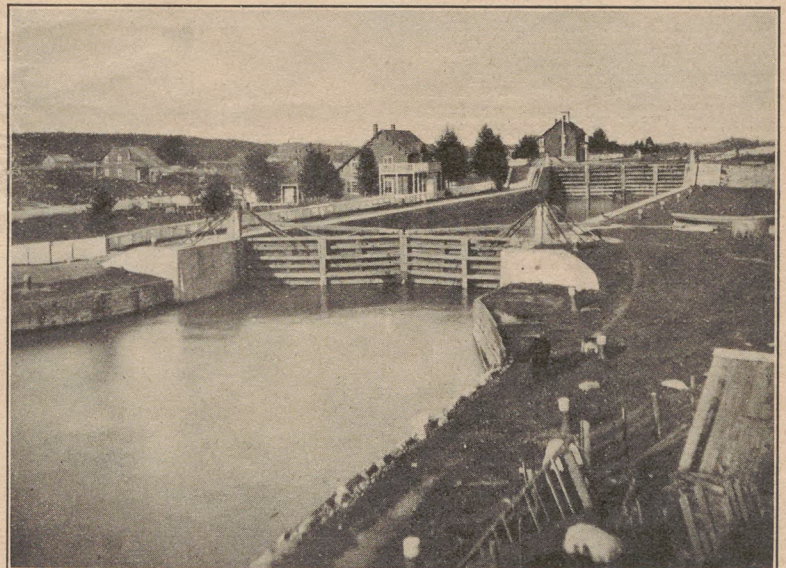
In 1850 the Cleveland Iron Mining company was formed. The incorporators were John Outwaite, Morgan L. Hewitt, S. Chamberlain, Samuel L. Mather, Isaac L. Hewitt, Henry F. Brayton and E. M. Clark. Mr. Mather was the father of Mr. Wm. G. Mather, president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, which was incorporated May 18th, 1891, and was the consolidation of the Cleveland Iron Mining company with the Iron Cliffs company. Since that time it has acquired a number of properties, such as the Jackson, Negaunee and Republic mines and had discovered or developed a number of others. The land of the Cleveland company lay to the west of the Jackson where the city of Ishpeming now is and again to the west was the land taken by the Lake Superior Iron company, which was formed in 1853. These and several other mining companies formed about the same time did not attempt the manufacture of iron, but after a few trial ship loads which had to be transported past the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, waited for the opening of the canal and locks.

The first ore was hauled to Marquette in wagons and later in cars along what was known as the plank road. In 1857 the Iron Mountain railroad was completed from Marquette to the mines. This was known

(Continued on Page 13)



Cleveland Ore Dock at Marquette in 1873



First Lock at Sault Ste. Marie. Started in 1853. Completed in 1855.

CLOVER LAND

When the Stars and Stripes First Came to Clover-Land

A History Written by the REV. CHARLES J. JOHNSON

THE coming of the Stars and Stripes to the Ojibway country will forever be memorable in the history of the territory that has since become the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. When viewed in the light of the beneficent consequences that have attended the advent of our starry banner in the Lake Superior region, as compared with the hunter-state of civilization that prevailed under French and English Monarchs, it unquestionably becomes the most important event in the upper country. It most certainly marks the beginning of a new and marvelous era of progress and prosperity.

With the raising of the French standard at the Sault De Ste. Marie in the year of 1672, this upper country bade farewell to the purely poetic or Indian period of history and a period of re-adjustment followed. Henceforth the original owners of the land were declared to be "Vassals of His Majesty, the King of France, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs or pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms." When, therefore, the upper country became officially a part of New France the purely poetic history began to recede, and the more prosaic fur-trading era entered.

With the issuance of the Royal proclamation of the King of Great Britain in the year of 1763, this country received its first political charter, if a proclamation may be so designated. In it the first inhabitants are addressed as "loving subjects" but respecting the settlement of this country by the whites, however, the "Most Christian King" would urge and implore his most "loving subjects" to settle far from these regions. Indeed, they were expressly forbidden to settle this country; for it was to be "hunting grounds" for the Indians, and trading posts for a very few of His Majesty's privileged subjects, and all of which was declared to be according to "Our Royal Will and Pleasure."

Gets a New Existence.

With the coming of the Stars and Stripes to the Ojibway country in the year 1820, the Upper Peninsula emerged into an entirely new existence. Hitherto it had experienced the sway of two forms of government; the one, an unlimited monarchy, the French—the rule of a single individual according to his own will; the other, the English—the rule of a single individual as fixed by law. It was now to experience the operation of another form of government, that of our American democracy. Henceforth, the inhabitants were to be governed no longer by Royal decrees and proclamations, but by two great American political charters; the one—the Immortal Ordinance of the Great Northwest, and the other—the Constitution of the United States of America. No longer were the dwellers of the future Clover-Land to be addressed as "Vassals" or "Subjects" as previously had been the custom by the French and English monarchs, but having reached their political majority, they were henceforth to be known as citizens, as American citizens.

It would seem as if the God of Nations had become weary of the inglorious sway of the French and English monarchs in the Upper Peninsula, and, looking to future welfare of this upper country, turned to a "Government of the people, and by the people and for the people," bade it to go in and possess the land and to bring forth fruit meat for an American democracy. In obedience to this divine injunction, His Majesty, the American citizen, set about his God-given task in such a spirit and in such a manner, that, within the life of a single generation, he accomplished more in

[Editor's Note:—The coming of the Stars and Stripes to the Ojibway country and the benefits that have accrued therefrom are told in a most instructive and pleasing manner in an historical review written by the Rev. Charles J. Johnson, of Marquette. The review is the only thing of its kind known to exist and will give to all people a wonderful idea of what the American Flag had meant to Clover-Land up to 1842 when mining and lumbering were first begun on a large scale. The Rev. Mr. Johnson has made a careful and scholarly research of this subject and presents it through the Clover-Land Magazine for the benefit of all people and especially for posterity. His work has been a big one, and will go down into history as a masterpiece of earnest endeavor, for educational work. This historical review will appear in three chapters, the first being given in this number.]

the building of a modern commonwealth than had the French and the English monarchs in a period covering more than a century.

Development Is Slow.

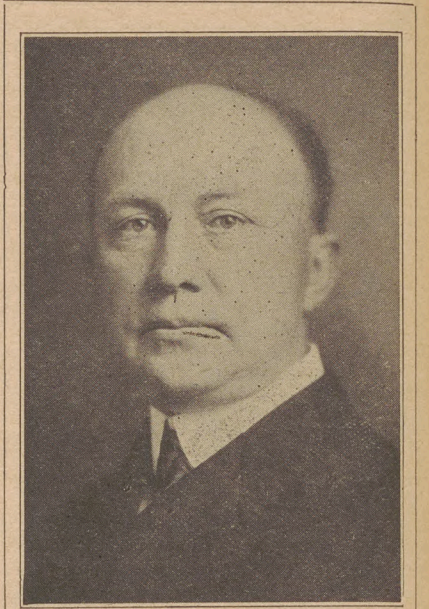
The discovery and the development of the Upper Peninsula presents an anomalous situation. Although the Upper Peninsula was the last portion of the territory that has since become a part of the state of Michigan to have had flown over it the Stars and Stripes, yet it was the first to be discovered and settled. The site of the present Sault De Ste. Marie was discovered and settled nearly three decades prior to that of the present site of Detroit. While the flag of our country was raised for the first time in the city of Detroit a quarter of a century before a similar event had occurred at the Saulte.

This strange situation is attributed to two clearly defined conditions: the one—the bitter hostility of the Iroquois Nation to the French; the other—the unwillingness of the British to comply with the stipulations of the treaty at Paris.

Chaplain, the Father of New France, and the Founder of Quebec, had unfortunately incurred the enmity and wrath of the fierce Iroquois, who dwelt along the southern shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. When therefore, the French trader and priest wished to push out from Quebec into the territory now known as Michigan, they found the lake and land route barred by their foes, the Iroquois. Hence, they were compelled to take a northern and western route, that lay along the Ottawa river,

The Rev. Mr. Johnson was born in Norway and came to the land of the free when a boy of three years. He was graduated from the public schools of Chicago, from the Academy of the Northwestern University, from the College of Liberal Arts of the same university, and from the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston, Illinois.

He won the first oratorical prize at the academy and university, the latter of which carried with it the championship of the Northern Oratorical Collegiate League and a membership in the honorary fraternity of Delta Sigma Rho. He was given a master degree at the University of Northwestern. He has been a pastor of the Marquette church for four years and has been an untiring worker for the benefit of his church people as well as for the citizens of Marquette and its vicinity. His war service has been most efficient.—THE EDITOR.)



Rev. Chas. J. Johnson of Marquette

and this led them far north and west of the present site of Detroit and brought them first to the Saulte forty years prior to their first visit to the present site of Detroit.

Knew of Copper Country.

Thus it happened that Chaplain saw an ingot of copper, obtained by barter from the Ojibway Indians of the Upper Peninsula in the year of 1629; that is, he had knowledge of the Copper Country exactly forty years before the French visited the site of Detroit in the year of 1669, and the French priest and trader became familiar with the site of the Saulte, Mackenaw, Chequamegon, and even Chicago fully more than a generation before they had ever visited the present site of the city of Detroit.

As it was strange circumstances that brought the white man first to the Upper Peninsula and last to the city of Detroit, so by another strange combination of circumstances the flag came first to the latter city, and last to the Saulte De Ste. Marie.

With the signing of the treaty of Paris, the Upper Peninsula became a part of the United States of America, at least in name. The British, however, manifested no desire to relinquish their hold upon the lake country; they knew too well the value of the territory as the home for bears and beavers, and the fine peltries that these animals yielded. When asked to vacate the territory as stipulated by treaty the British military authorities, at whose head stood, General Hallmand, replied that in as much as they had received no orders from the British government to vacate the lake

posts, they would as obedient and dutiful soldiers hold them until they received explicit orders from their superiors. Then, too, the renewal of the war of 1812, encouraged the hopes of the British fur traders of the Lake Superior region, that the country would be finally given up by the Americans. But in spite of the several treaties of Paris, and Greenville and Ghent, the British continued to exercise control over the Upper Peninsula. Indeed, prior to the coming of the Stars and Stripes to these regions in the year of 1820 the British Northwest company possessed the fur trade of the Ojibway country, and the Indians of the lake region were under the undisputed control of the Canadian Indian department.

Cass Sends Expedition.

Therefore, in view of the continued exercise of British authority on American soil, and looking toward the cessation of the same and the setting up of an American form of government in its place, the governor of the Territory of Michigan, General Lewis Cass, projected military and exploratory expedition to the Ojibway country having for its objects and purposes, the following:

- 1st. To make a personal examination of the different tribes occupying this territory.
- 2d. To establish a military post at the Saulte, and to acquire land from the Indians for that purpose.
- 3d. To examine the body of copper found in the Lake Superior region.
- 4th. To ascertain state of the British fur trade within this part of our jurisdiction.
- 5th. Above all to carry the flag of the United States into those remote regions where it had never been borne by any person in a public station."

On Wednesday, May 24, 1820, the voyagers started from Detroit in three frail canoes, each canoe adorned with the sacred symbol of American Sovereignty, flying from the stern. The novelty and the hazard of the expedition were duly appreciated by the citizens of Detroit, who lined shore and wharf, and lustily cheered the departure of the party.

Council of Chiefs Held.

On the 16th day of June, same year, the party arrived at the Saulte De Ste. Marie, the seat of the government of the Ojibway nation.

(Continued on Page 22)



Louis Harmon's registered Shorthorns, an exhibit of real Clover-Land "Honey Beef" fitted for show right out on clover and blue grass pasture. They winter on clover and rutabagas. A star attraction at the 1918 Delta County Fair.

CLOVER LAND

Leo C. Harmon Tells the Story of the Great 1918 Campaign

(President Harmon's Appeal to Bankers and Boosters)

THE bureau started the grazing movement at a meeting held in Sault Ste. Marie over a year ago, when some of our progressive citizens furnished the necessary funds to enable us to take part in the Great Lakes Sheep and Wool convention at Chicago. You know with what force and power Clover-Land was presented at that convention, by our officers and co-workers. You know how the bureau interested Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, inducing him to come to Clover-Land on a tour of inspection. You know how he pronounced Clover-Land the greatest live stock and dairying section of the United States, if not of the world. You know how the bureau scattered that valuable statement broadcast throughout the land. You know how the bureau organized the land owners, secured from them a proposition which might be offered to the western grazers, giving them free grazing privileges. You know how we sent six men to Salt Lake City, last January, to attend the big live stock convention. You know how we maintained an office in Salt Lake City, with Mr. Charles R. Hutcheson in charge. You know how our central office kept up a rapid fire publicity campaign all spring and summer. You know how the grazers have come here, passing through Wisconsin and Minnesota, where great grazing tracts could be secured. You know how we have labored day and night to make this work a success, until today, we have to report that over 25,000 head of sheep and over 2,500 head of cattle have been located on the ranges of Clover-Land.

And what does this mean in a practical sense? It means that this fall, there will be shipped to the Chicago markets, as the fruits of our labor, over two million pounds of fat mutton and over two million pounds of fat beef, more than was ever before marketed out of Clover-Land. And this is only the beginning. The active prospects lined up for next year, justify the prediction that over 100,000 head of sheep and over 10,000 head of cattle will be added to the wealth of this county during 1919.

This campaign, carried on to bring the western grazers to the ranges of Clover-Land, was not carried on in a haphazard sort of way. Our meeting at the Soo, in July of last year, the meeting at Chicago in September, the meeting at Menominee in October, to receive Mr. Hagenbarth's report, the meeting at Marquette in November, to formulate a definite proposition from the land men, and the active advertising campaign carried on in conjunction therewith, the presentation of our proposition at the Salt Lake convention, the thorough canvass by Mr. Hutcheson, who covered twelve states in the west, and the reception given these grazers when they reached Clover-Land by our bureau office, have all combined to make this campaign a success.

The outstanding feature, however, which induced the western grazers to pass through the cut over sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and locate here, is the free grazing proposition, arranged by the bureau with the land owners, at Marquette in November of 1917. Without this proposition, without this effort, our campaign would have been a failure.

Now that we have the grazers here, now that we have the prospects of a larger number of grazers for 1919, it is for us here to inquire whether the remaining problems shall be met with the same courage, with the same patriotic broad-minded purpose, characterizing the conduct of the land men of Upper Michigan in this work.



We'll have 100,000 of 'em by next year

From the thorough investigation that I have given this subject, three mighty problems face the grazers at this time—First, the problem of burning off of our brush and second growth lands. Second, the absolute necessity of grouping our grazing lands so the grazers can secure tracts in solid bodies. Third the financial problem.

Before discussing the financial problem, I wish to refer, with considerable emphasis, to the first problem enumerated, and that is the question of taking care of the brush and second growth on what we are pleased to call our cut over lands, which, next to the financial problem, is the most important, to which the bureau is directing attention. We have in Clover-Land today four million acres of cut over land, much of which is covered with brush and second growth.

We are now working in conjunction with Thomas B. Wyman, secretary of the Fire Protection Bureau of Upper Michigan, in formulating a definite plan for presentation to our state government, urging assistance, which we feel we should secure to properly burn off and seed these tracts, otherwise suitable for grazing. Wisconsin is far advanced in this work and we could well initiate her excellent example. One of the reasons why sheep and cattle men have concentrated their herds largely in Marquette and Dickinson counties is due to the fact that much of that country is open and readily accessible for grazers, without burning.

The burning over of our cut over lands should be done at the proper time, say in April and October, otherwise a great economic loss will result from forest fires, in the burning out of the humus and the destruction of plant and animal life, that could otherwise be saved if the work is scienti-

fically done. This work should, therefore, be handled by Mr. Wyman's office, as no one in public service is more competent or better able to do this important work than Thomas B. Wyman. I am glad to say that Mr. Wyman is not only agreeable to our plan, but most enthusiastic in desiring to assist in the work.

Another big problem, which is not, however, a problem for the bureau to solve, is the necessity of grouping our grazing lands so grazers can secure tracts in solid bodies. This, of course, is a hard and difficult problem, involving numerous ownerships, whose different views as to price and terms are often serious obstacles. I might say, in this regard, that some of our most desirable western prospects, who are anxious and willing to contract for the purchase of lands, are unable to do so, because the lands they select cannot be properly grouped. A sheep or cattle man will not take over our lands at any price, no matter how favorable the terms are, unless the lands are blocked in solid tracts.

This problem of land grouping, however, is one for solution by the land owners, and I understand that some efforts are being made to bring about an organization for that purpose.

The financial problem, however, is the problem which should interest every banker present at this meeting today. The class of grazers coming into this country, who have signed contracts for large tracts (to date, in excess of 200,000 acres), are men of big affairs, large experience, who cannot operate successfully here unless banking facilities are as good, or better, than the facilities they have enjoyed in the country from which they came.

If these live stock operators are to be successfully moved from the west

and south into our country, the loans which they owe their local banks and loan associations must be paid and liquidated before their property can be moved to Clover-Land. These people must sever their present banking relations and establish as good, or better, with the banks you gentlemen represent. This situation will confront you if you are to do your part.

These live stock loans are the safest loans to be made, because they represent that which is most convertible into cash. This fact is not only evidenced by the experience of the large city banks, who have handled this class of paper for a generation or more, but by the Federal Reserve banks, at the big money centers, which are eager to furnish facilities for the proper handling of live stock paper.

Another convincing argument is the approval of the plan given by Theodore Wold, governor of the Ninth Federal Reserve bank of Minneapolis. Two weeks ago Mr. Rowell called on the governor, and Mr. Wold informed our secretary that the federal government was giving temporary assistance to the grazers. He added that if we expected to succeed in this grazing movement, we must be able to furnish the necessary funds, and that a live stock loan association was the only feasible plan of so doing. Such words from a man of Mr. Wold's standing are worthy of your consideration.

I realize, gentlemen, that the majority of the bankers here have not had experience with this line of paper, and may properly hesitate when it comes to making loans to these western grazers.

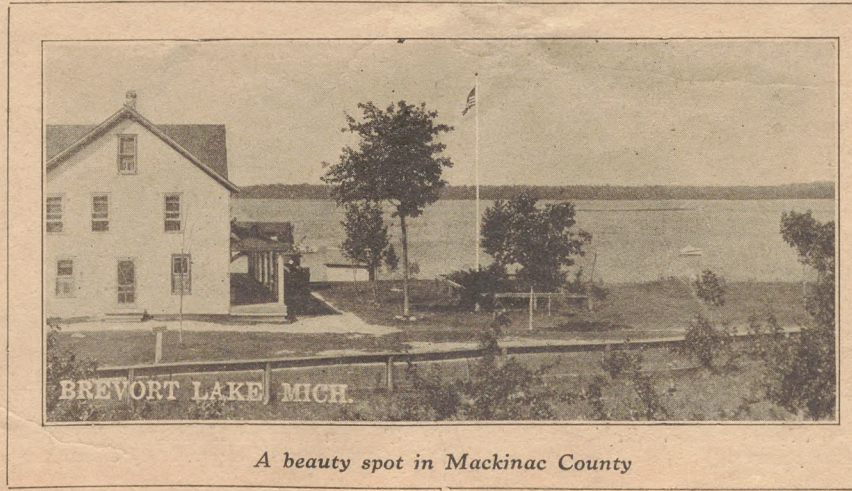
To meet this situation, there is only one logical solution, and that is the establishment, at an early and convenient date, of a live stock loan association, organized for the purpose of taking on the larger loans that cannot be handled by our local banks. This is the way that the large loans are handled in the western states, and in every case, the stock in these loan associations has been most profitable. You will recall that one year ago, Messrs. Smith, Collins, Rice, Mashek, Reade and W. W. Harmon were named a committee to investigate the live stock loan association plan. The committee reported favorable on our plan and Mr. Collins set out to secure pledges from our bankers to support the proposition. He worked long and hard and in his report at the last annual meeting of the bureau announced that \$25,080.00 had been pledged by the bankers who saw the light of day. Those who agreed to back our proposition are, as follows:

First National Bank of St. Ignace, Brimley State Bank of Brimley, State Savings Bank of Ewen, Lumbermen's National Bank of Menominee, First National Bank of Hancock, Commercial Bank of Menominee, Gladstone State Savings Bank, First National Bank of Iron River, Sault Savings Bank of Sault Ste. Marie, State Savings Bank of Manistique, First National Bank of Alger County, Munising, Escanaba National Bank, of Escanaba, First National Bank of Alpha, State Savings Bank of Escanaba.

By way of explanation, I will say, that these banks agreed to place stock to the extent of two per cent of their capital stock. Every bank in Clover-Land was given an opportunity to swing into line on this proposition, but only fourteen out of a total of seventy-three, showed a willingness to do so.

Early in the summer we decided to suspend work in the organization of this loan association, until we had been able to demonstrate to some of our banks the real necessity of an or-

(Continued on Page 26)



A beauty spot in Mackinac County

CLOVER LAND

Delta County's War-Time Clover-Land Fair at Escanaba

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

THE Northern Michigan fair held at Escanaba, September 10, 11, 12 and 13, was an excellent example of a war-time fair. The exhibits were all extra good, showing that Clover-Land farmers are doing their part to produce the best food possible because they realize that we cannot win the war without sufficient food for our soldiers on the front and also those who are aiding them by furnishing them supplies, etc.

The exhibit of sheep and cattle was as good as could be expected in any section where livestock raising is in its infancy. The livestock pavilion was filled to its capacity with excellent farm sheep, cattle and horses. The two most notable exhibits in the livestock were those of the sheep and the cattle.

The national cry of more wool and mutton and also meats has had an excellent effect on the farmers in Clover-Land. Louis Harmon of Cornell, Mich., displayed a typical "Honey Beef" herd of cattle that were fitted for the show on clover and bluegrass pasture. He took them right from the pasture fields and brought them down to the fair. The picture on this page shows four of his excellent Shorthorn animals. Every one is an excellent type of the Shorthorn characteristics. Mr. Harmon is an enthusiastic Shorthorn man. He has a good eye that picks the truest of Shorthorn types that are low, broad and blocky, carrying an excellent amount of meat from their shoulders clear through their rumps and thighs. He owns an excellent bunch of registered Shorthorn cattle that is promising to be one of the best herds in the country.

The Holstein cattle from Newberry attracted the attention of every visitor. To look at the herd bull that has never been defeated was worth the admission to the fair. He was brought to Clover-Land when only three months old and has developed until he weighs over 2,750 pounds. He is a living example of what climatic energy will do in helping develop rugged livestock in the Upper Peninsula.

Over 150 sheep were exhibited from various farm flocks.

The Upper Peninsula Experiment Station donated to the Michigan Agricultural College extension force an educational sheep exhibit to be shown at the fairs of the Upper Peninsula. The exhibit was shown at Escanaba, and will be shown at the Soo, New-



One of the most attractive exhibits of farm crops was that of the I. Stephenson Trustees. Flags of the allied nations were constructed with proper colors and designs from Clover-Land farm produce.

berry and Marquette fairs.

This exhibit is a practical demonstration showing what can be done by breeding pure-bred Hampshire rams to grade western ewes. The following crosses will be found:

First cross; half blood Hampshire ewes the result of breeding western ewes with pure-bred Hampshire rams.

Second cross; three-fourths blood Hampshire ewes, the result of breeding the half blood Hampshire ewes to pure-bred Hampshire rams.

Third cross; seven-eighths blood Hampshire ewes, the result of breeding the three-quarters blood Hampshire ewes to pure-bred Hampshire rams.

The difference is noticeable on the first cross; more so on the second cross, but it is difficult to tell the third class from the pure-bred Hampshire, especially as far as conformation and size is concerned. A slight improvement in quality of wool is discerned,

all of which is expected in the improvement of the type. This improvement from an economic standpoint will bring farmers as much money on the general market as will the pure bred animals. Of course, pure-bred animals will bring more for breeding purposes.

Half-bloods, a cross between pure-bred Ramboulett rams on pure-bred Hampshire ewes, are shown. This cross has given the offspring the mutation qualities of the Hampshire and the fleece of the Ramboulett. An improvement on breeding up of pure Hampshires is shown by the four pens of pure-bred Hampshire aged ewes, yearlings and lambs.

Pens In Exhibit.

Among other things in the exhibit are Angora goats furnished by George M. Mashek and Loganberry goats by Robert Foster. The following pens will be found on exhibit.

- Angora goats.
- Loganberry goats; a Swiss milk goat.
- Pure bred Ramboulett ram, aged.
- Pure bred Ramboulett ram, yearling.
- Pure bred Ramboulett ewes, aged.
- Pure bred Ramboulett ewes, lambs.
- First cross Ramboulett ewes.
- Ramboulett ram on western ewe.
- Half blood Hampshire-Ramboulett.
- Pure bred Ramboulett-P. B. Hampshire ewe.
- Pure bred Hampshire ewe lambs.
- Pure bred Hampshire ewe yearlings.
- Pure bred Hampshire ewe, aged.
- Pure bred Hampshire ram lambs.
- Third cross Hampshire ewes.
- Second cross Hampshire ewes.
- First cross Hampshire ewes.
- Aged western ewes.
- Original stock five years ago.
- First cross Hampshire ewe.
- Hampshire ram on native ewes.
- Pure bred Hampshire ewes and lambs, National Pole Co.
- Western ewes.

The exhibit is in charge of D. L. McMillan, extension specialist for the Upper Peninsula. Mr. McMillan is prepared to answer questions on the raising and care of sheep. He is a practical sheep man, having been in the west for several years working with sheep on a large scale. He now has a farm in southern Michigan and owns a small farm flock.

L. A. Erickson, superintendent of the cattle department, was assisted by Louis Harmon and Jacob Groos, and much credit is due all those gentlemen for the excellent display of cattle at the fair.

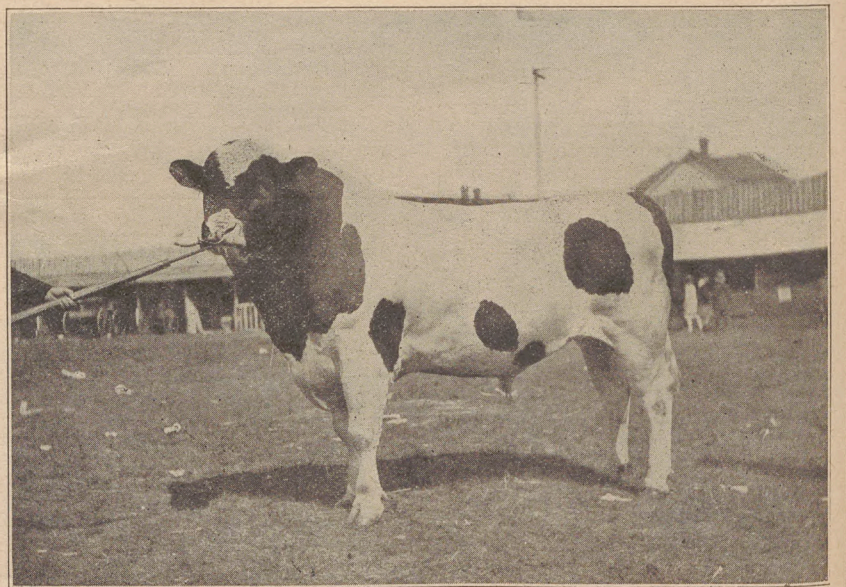
The following are those that won prizes on their cattle: Jacob Groos, Frank Barron, Newberry State Hospital, Quayle Bros., Henry Roberts, R. W. Roberts, Alfred Groos, Joseph Groos, A. Derocher, E. J. Bergman, Louis Harmon, Eli Bellfege, George L. McFadden, Robert Foster, National Pole Co., and William Perron.

In the sheep department George Mashek was superintendent and was assisted by Cheever Buckbee and County Agent B. P. Pattison, and the exhibit of sheep was undoubtedly the best ever brought out at a fair held in Upper Michigan.

The following are those that won prizes on sheep: Cornell Store Co., National Pole Co., Cheever Buckbee, L. A. Erickson, Robert Foster, Alden Trombly.



A part of Mr. McMillan's educational Sheep exhibit. Registered Rambouletts and Hampshires.



The undefeated Holstein bull from Newberry State Hospital, Clover-Land. A typical example of climatical energy. He weighs 2750 pounds.

CLOVER LAND

Bankers Discuss Liberty Loan and Live Stock Association

By GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR.

THE Liberty Loan and Livestock Association were the "high lights" of the annual convention of Group 1, Michigan State Bankers' Association, which includes just the bankers of Clover-Land. The convention was held at Sault Ste. Marie on Thursday and Friday, September 12 and 13, at le Saut Club and the Soo Country Club.

Forty banks were represented at the annual meeting, which consisted of business sessions, a dinner and a series of speeches given at different times during the two days. M. N. Smith, of Escanaba, called the meeting to order Thursday afternoon. It was opened with an eloquent address of welcome by Francis T. McDonald, who told the visiting bankers the Soo was just as proud and glad to entertain them as the Soo could be, which was going some. Edward S. Bice, vice-president of the First National Bank of Marquette, responded, after which Chairman M. N. Smith read a formal address detailing the year's progress and achievements of the group in patriotic endeavors.

The concluding feature of the gathering was an address by Leo C. Harmon, who is not only a banker of Manistique, but president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau as well. Mr. Harmon's talk was on "The Bankers' Part in the Great Sheep and Cattle Movement to Clover-Land," and is given in full elsewhere.

Francis R. K. Hewlett of the Lake Ives Ranch, Big Bay, was then called upon to talk as a practical grazer on the subject of livestock loans. Mr. Hewlett came to Clover-Land as the result of the Development Bureau's grazing campaign from Rapid City, South Dakota, where he was a large sheep operator.

"I thought it was all bunk at first when I read about Clover-Land's grazing opportunities. We people in the west didn't think there was any grazing lands the other side of the Mississippi," said Mr. Hewlett. "I am aw-histling a different tune today. I believe that Clover-Land is the best grazing country in the United States. I am so thoroughly convinced of it that I am leaving the Soo for the west in order to get more sheep. I am a Clover-Land fan from beginning to end

and I am a supporter of the Development Bureau morally and financially. I believe it is the best thing you have in your country and I am for it all the time."

Mr. Hewlett then explained practical questions of grazing, showing how there were two crops from the sheep, such as wool and lambs. He said he had investigated conditions very carefully here and was thoroughly convinced of Clover-Land's opportunities.

He drove home Mr. Harmon's argument on the Livestock Loan Association, saying that it was impossible for banks to make the loans because they did not understand livestock paper and could not afford to hire inspectors. Therefore, he asserted that the only way to handle it in a business-like manner was to organize a Livestock Loan Association which could hire experts and then turn the paper over to the banks. This is the custom used in the west and is found to be a practical and profitable one.

After the meeting some of the visitors were shown the Soo and surrounding country in automobiles while some played golf. All were on hand at 7 o'clock for the Country Club dinner, at which the officers and directors of the three Soo banks were hosts. The evening meeting was presided over by Fred S. Case, the newly elected chairman. The after-dinner program was opened with a toast to the success of the Allies, followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and several selections by the Nordyke orchestra.

After welcoming the visiting bankers, including representatives of four great banks of Canada, Mr. Case called upon Frank F. Rogers, state highway commissioner, who delivered an address upon "The Financial Value of Good Roads," giving facts and figures on Michigan's road-building achievements of great interest.

"Chippewa county early realized the value of roads by spending \$100,000 on her's years ago," he said, "and it was some time before the department caught up with her." He declared it was good sound economy to satisfy the economic demands of the commu-

ity using them, and gave decidedly interesting facts concerning the present road-building progress both in lower and upper Michigan.

The war work of the highway department in building roads as feeders to Camp Custer and the Selfridge aviation field, was touched upon, as was the fact that one-third of the 1917 personnel of the department is now in khaki, fighting for the overthrow of Hunnism.

John H. Dunnewind, of Lansing, was detained by a railroad wreck. He was to speak on "The Non-Partisan League." Governor Theodore Wold, of the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank, did not come because he learned only a day or two ago of the death of his son in France. His son was a member of the U. S. aviation service and was killed August 1, shortly after making a distance altitude flight in a plane equipped with a Liberty motor, which, as he wrote home, "will do the business intended." He was 22 years old.

John W. Black, of Houghton, Clover-Land director of the Federal Reserve Bank, spoke briefly on the growth of the Federal Reserve system since its inception four years ago, lauded the upper peninsula bankers for their co-operation with it and paid a strong tribute to the work done in all counties during the last three loan campaigns.

G. A. McClanahan, as one of the bankers from Soo, Ontario, was called upon to speak for them. He declared their entire reciprocation of the sentiments of other speakers, several of whom had spoken strongly on the growing feeling of brotherhood between the United States and Canada, touched upon the work done in Algoma on the Victory Loans and invited the bankers to visit Soo, Ontario, and the steel plant, an invitation which a number accepted.

Arthur R. Rogers, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, gave a most pleasing and instructive talk on the part which Clover-Land took in the success of the Ninth Federal Reserve District in war efforts. He said that

the Ninth District sold more bonds at less cost and in less time than any other section of the country and that the fifteen counties of the upper peninsula led the district. Mr. Rogers showed that the district included Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and Clover-Land.

"This agricultural and mining section, in which hundreds didn't even know what a bond was, raised 172 per cent of its allotment, and went so far ahead of the rest of the country that we don't know the others are in the race," he said, "And this from a community of farmers and miners who were not expected at the start to be in with the peppery east, but who have made the east look small in comparison."

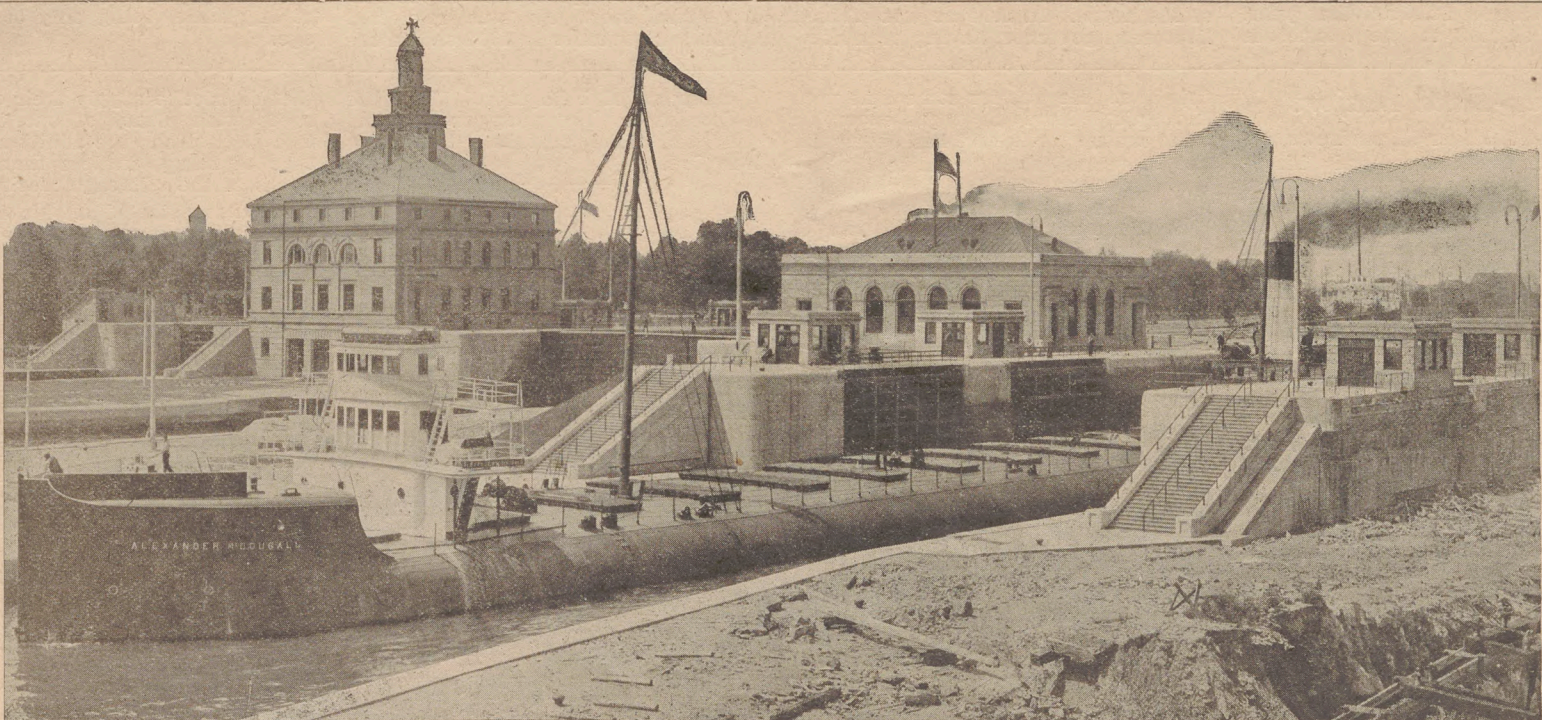
"I was asked at Washington recently what rate of interest we would like in the Ninth district. I told them we would like a little higher rate than that of the third loan, but that the people of the Ninth are not buying Liberty bonds for the interest—they're buying them for the support of their boys, their sons, their men—their brothers and fathers who are fighting, and if you ask me to direct the floating of a bond with no interest, the Ninth will put it over."

Mr. Rogers paid a tribute to the bankers of the district, and declared that not one thing has been asked of them that was not granted freely, gladly, willingly, "so that all we ask of you for the Fourth loan is that you give us your continued co-operation in the same spirit and manner."

Speaking of the allotment system, he said it was a case of taxes or government obligations, and the only fair way, inasmuch as the government does not ask "Will you?" but says "You shall." It is a system through which people pay their proportionate share, and not put an overburden on the very willing and the most patriotic.

"But," he declared, "our people, 99 and 9-10 per cent of them, have become so imbued with the spirit of Winning the War that they are prepared to come forward voluntarily, and we propose that every county which cares to adopt the system try the volunteer plan of having the peo-

(Continued on Page 16)



The famous Locks, now under heavy military guard, at Sault Ste. Marie

CLOVER LAND

Minnesota's Able Governor an Active Friend of the Great Northwest

Fred D. Sherman, Minnesota State Commissioner of Immigration, is a vigorous worker for and believer in the sheep and cattle possibilities of the New Northwest, and is working actively in the Clover-Land campaign among the grazers of the West. With men like Commissioner Sherman enlisted, this great campaign promises much for 1919.

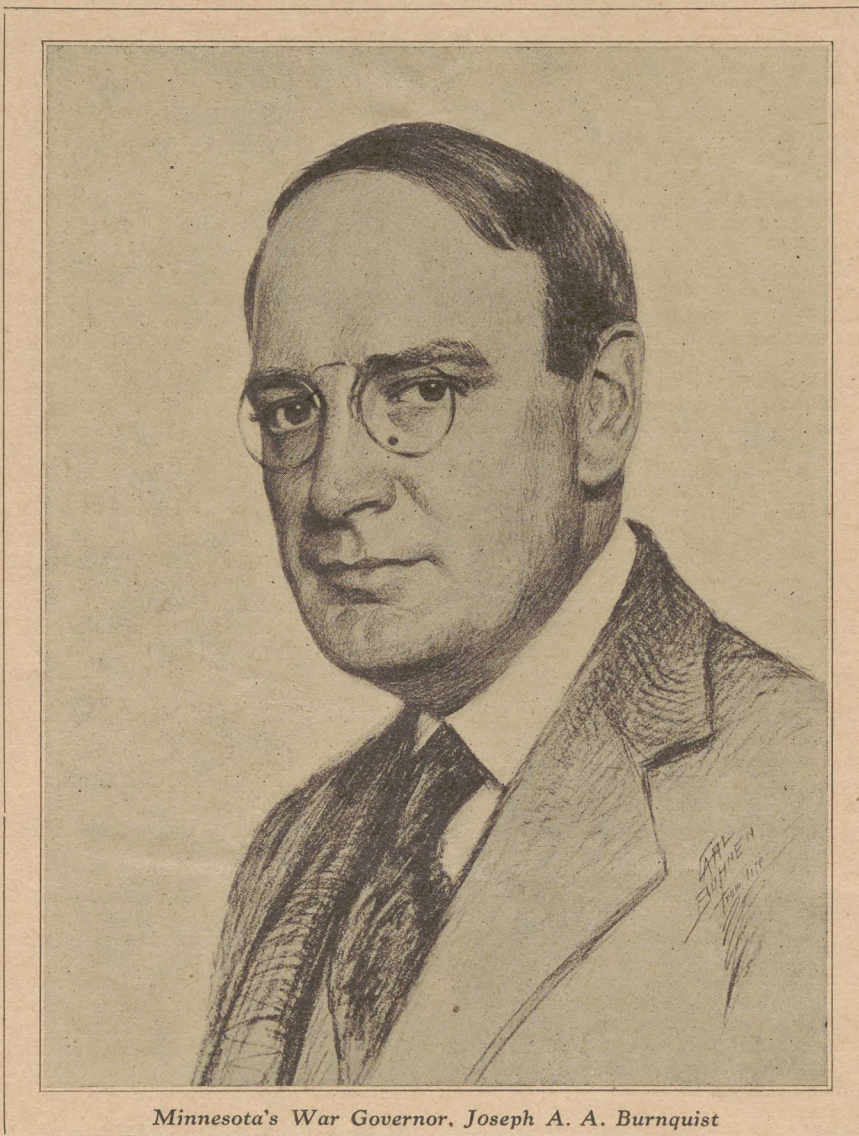
By ROGER M. ANDREWS

CLOVER-LAND, that fertile empire of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, has no more vigorous friend than the young and able governor of Minnesota, Joseph A. A. Burnquist.

He is carrying on in his state, through the efficient immigration and publicity departments, a sheep, cattle and land campaign along the same productive lines which have characterized the work of Michigan this year. The blue grass belt, extending westward from the Upper Peninsula, has long been receiving careful attention and thorough advertising from the state of Minnesota, and our neighbor was one of the first of the great western states to inaugurate a land and settler policy which worked out for real and permanent results.

Governor Burnquist has watched and applauded the work of Michigan this year and indicated, as have the leading bankers and business men of Minnesota, a willingness to co-operate in every effort looking towards the permanent growth and development of the new northwest, fully appreciating that what is helpful to one section is helpful to all. He has been a faithful friend of his own state while generously helping the work of its neighbors.

Joseph A. A. Burnquist was born July 21, 1879, in Dayton, Iowa, where his father was engaged in the retail mercantile business. After graduating from the High school at Dayton, he entered Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. In 1901, he won first place for his college in the state oratorical contest and represented Minnesota in the interstate oratorical contest. He graduated from Carleton in 1902. At Columbia University, New York, he specialized in constitutional law, taking the degree of master of arts in 1904. In 1902 he represented Columbia on its debating team against Cornell University. Returning to Minnesota he graduated from the Minnesota University college of law in 1905 and began practice in St. Paul that year. He was elected to the Minnesota



Minnesota's War Governor, Joseph A. A. Burnquist

lower house in 1908. In his first session he became noted for his watchfulness in his opposition to several so-called salary-grabs and other questionable legislation. He was elected in 1910 and just missed being speaker of the house. In 1912 he was elected lieutenant governor, having been nomi-

inated at the first primary held in his state for state officers. In his first session as president of the senate he successfully met a determined effort on the part of some senators to take from him the appointment of the senate committees. He was re-elected lieutenant governor in 1914 and in the

1915 session he was permitted to name the committees without any friction.

On December 30, 1915, through the death of Governor Winfield S. Hammond, Lieutenant Governor Burnquist became chief executive of the state. At the primaries in June, 1916, he became the Republican candidate for governor of Minnesota and at the November election he received a plurality of 152,000, more than twice larger than the largest plurality ever received by any other candidate for governor of Minnesota.

During his first year in office, Governor Burnquist appointed a commission to revise the laws relating to child welfare. Most of the bills drafted by this commission were adopted, with the result that Minnesota is ahead of most, if not all, of the states in legislation on this subject. Governor Burnquist also worked hard for the enactment of legislation for the reorganization of state departments in the interest of efficiency and economy. He also worked to keep down appropriations and vetoed a number of items in the appropriation bills. Some of these vetoes were severely criticized, but a large saving was effected.

When the United States entered the war with Germany, Governor Burnquist took up with all his vigor the task of marshaling the man-power and the resources of the state so as to make them most effective in the war. Co-operating with all available federal, state and voluntary agencies, he has worked earnestly and faithfully to stamp out disloyalty. While the vast majority of the people of the state have been loyal, on account of the large foreign born population outside agitators have looked upon the state as a promising field.

Governor Burnquist won national fame when he forbade the so-called People's Council for Peace and Democracy to enter the state. His actions in removing public officials who had been guilty of seditious talk also became widely known.

He has also worked hard and successfully for a fair and adequate distribution of fuel and other necessities in the state and for a fair price for wheat and other products of the farms.

He is one of the youngest governors of any state, being only 39 years of age.

Clover-Land Majors

OUR friend, Roger M. Andrews, editor of the Clover-Land Magazine, and a mighty fine publication it is, states in the last issue of his journal, that Clover-Land boasts two majors: Major Petermann, at Lansing, and Major Carpenter, in the line. Mr. Andrews forgot to take Ishpeming into account in making his list. We have from this iron-bottomed, iron-ribbed, and iron-producing little mining town: Major Stanford, a West Point graduate, son of the chief electrician of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Mining company, Ishpeming. He's one of the youngest majors in the service, too, only twenty-six years of age. Then we have Major R. S. Elliott, who was assistant manager of mines to Mr. M. M. Duncan of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, this city. Mr. Elliott is in France in the thick of it. Hold on! He's a lieutenant colonel now. These iron boys move up so fast one can hardly keep track of them. We have from Ishpeming Major C. S. Stevenson, C. W. S., and soon to leave for France. Mr. Stevenson who was also of the celebrated Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Mining company, is in the gas and flame department, being an expert in

this line. He was for some time with the United States as a gas expert in mine rescue work, and has been with the Cleveland-Cliffs for some time in its safety-first and educational departments. So, you see, there are no less than three majors from this town of Ishpeming, fine fellows from "heaven" who have to give the kaiser hell. You will understand that "Ishpeming" is from the Chippewa Indian language meaning "heaven." Naturally, we are proud of these Ishpeming boys and desire to have them credited with their honors. And Captain Pat Lewis, of the 107th Engineers of the famous fighting Thirty-second division, has just received his "majority." Major Lewis hails from Ewen, this Clover-Land, and well deserved the boost. So this peninsula is full of majors, or would be if the boys were all at home. Real fighting stuff that Uncle Sam appreciates, you know. And please do not overlook Major D. P. Quinlan, born in the Clover-Land mine location, raised at the Barnum, and one of the brightest fellows this region ever turned out. Major Quinlan saw service in the Philippines, was a prominent figure there, was made chief judge advocate and later a major. He's in the fight today, too, with

a company of Philipinos. Why, the majors from Ishpeming are thicker than the mine captains.—Ishpeming Iron Ore.

T. W. Ross Home

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 20, 1918.—T. W. Ross, cattleman and sheepman of Salt Lake, has just returned from northern Michigan and Wisconsin, where he made a personal inspection of the Clover-Land grazing areas of the two states which have been thrown open for use of stockmen who find their ranges either poor or too limited to meet their requirements.

Mr. Ross was so impressed with the advantages offered by the grazing lands of the peninsula districts of the two states that he has sent a large portion of his cattle and sheep from his Canadian ranches to the northern Michigan and Wisconsin ranges for winter feeding.

"There is ample water, excellent feed and plenty of it," said Dr. Ross last night, "and I am advising all my friends in the stock business who are short of range or feed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded in

that district to supply their cattle and sheep with plenty of excellent feed. The district has the additional advantage of being in less than twenty hours of the Chicago market."

Mr. Ross started on his inspection of the territory at Iron Mountain, visited the 10,000-acre test ranch of the Clover-Land Sheep and Wool company where a demonstration is to be afforded of what can be done in handling sheep and cattle on the clover lands of the district. In northern Michigan he visited some of the new cattle, goat and sheep ranches established by western stock raisers. He found that about 45,000 head of western sheep are being grazed there and that a large number of western men are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded in this new feeding territory. "The country is cut-over," said Mr. Ross, "and is covered with feed composed of natural clover, bluejoint and buffalo grass. For sheep it is particularly good and produces better lambs and more wool."

While on his trip Mr. Ross was called to Menominee by special invitation of the American Club, and made an address to that organization.—Salt Lake Tribune.

CLOVER LAND

The Truth About Clover-Land Is Good Enough for Me

Written by One of Our Readers, a Commercial Traveler

MANY an hour have I spent traveling up and down the various railroads of the Upper Peninsula during the last few years. My business is just selling goods to storekeepers. As I ride along, you know, one gets lonesome and will pick up a conversation with someone on the train. These visits give one an opportunity to talk with every class of passenger. As a general rule, I found that their conversations run about the same. They are consistent in their complaints of their personal troubles and that their work is the hardest and they have more difficulties in making a success than the average person. They see only the dark side of things and think that any other place in the world would be better than where they have to live. I have talked with other travelers and they are unanimous in their statements that their experiences have been the same as mine. I want to tell you of an experience I had and hope that the readers of Clover-Land appreciate it as much as I do.

Last month while I was coming down to Escanaba from Channing on the Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad a young couple got on the train at Golden Spur.

My first impression was that these people must be visitors in this community, as their faces were strange and they seemed to be of an unusually cheerful and optimistic mood.

I was sitting just opposite them in the car and listened to their cheerful chatter and when the conductor came through he asked, "How's the cattle getting along?"

At once I concluded that this couple were some of the western grazers that we have heard about coming into Clover-Land to use up some of the wasting pastures on the cut-over lands, so I waited the opportunity and spoke to the gentleman and introduced myself, and I at once learned that my assumption was right. They were



Spread Eagle Lake, Wis. On Clover-Land Sheep & Wool Co's new ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Burts of New Mexico, now of Clover-Land.

I asked Mr. Burts how they liked the country. He said: "Fine."

I asked him how they handled their cattle, if they have fenced their land or did they have to watch them all the time. He said:

"Why, no, we have no fence and we are going down to Escanaba to stay a couple of days and the cattle will take care of themselves."

He went on to explain that the cattle seemed to be so happy and contented on the excellent pasture that they found here they were afraid to venture away very far for fear they would lose the well grassed lands that he had placed them in. There was

sufficient water about every mile and a half and they always returned to the place where he put out salt almost every day, where he could count them and as long as his cattle were doing so well, in fact, were getting fat, he didn't see why he should worry.

He went on and told me that he had run cattle in Montana, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and that Clover-Land had already proven to be the best cattle grazing section that he had ever visited or even heard of.

"Why, don't you know, stranger," says he, "there is more of a variety of cow feed on these lands than I ever imagined could grow in one locality. My cattle like to browse around and eat the leaves and they relish all the

grasses and eat the clover with the same enthusiasm that a colored boy goes after a piece of watermelon."

I asked him if he wasn't afraid of the long winters up in this country. He just laughed and said that is about all he heard of up here was the long winters. He had personally investigated and found out that farmers let their cattle run out until about Christmas time and as a rule would turn them out again about the first of March, and why would anybody worry about feeding stock this short time which local people called a long winter, where you could grow such enormous crops of clover, hay, rutabagas and straw from the small grains. He said:

"I venture to say that cattle could run out here in the woods all winter and eat nothing but brush and come out in the spring with less loss and in as good condition as most of the cattle in the great southwestern sections."

I will not take the space to tell of the many, many things he said, boosting Clover-Land as a coming livestock country. It was a revelation to me to hear this man reel off the facts about conditions in other countries that were known as great livestock countries and he would end up by saying that Clover-Land was better than any of these.

Now, during all these years I have ridden up and down these rails and listened to the local people discussing their troubles, and when I knew they grew excellent crops, potatoes, small grains, clover, peas and all kinds of root crops and they could go out in the timber and pick all the wild berries they needed for canning, and when every stream was a regular fish market, I just come to the conclusion that the people who have lived for a number of years in Clover-Land have never been any place else and don't know that there are sections where they have real serious handicaps.

Bureau Sheep and Cattle Expert Now Editor of Clover-Land Magazine

CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, who has made so remarkable a record as the sheep and cattle specialist of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau, has resigned his position and on October 1st, became the vice president and editor of the Clover-Land Magazine.

No announcement has ever given the publisher more pleasure, for Mr. Hutcheson is, without exaggeration, the best fitted man in the United States to carry forward the work in which this magazine has had so important a part.

He is an honor graduate of the famous Ames College of Agriculture of Iowa, a man thoroughly acquainted with farming, and specially fitted to handle the problems arising through the introduction of the cattle and sheep industry, which is to make Clover-Land, according to Frank J. Hagenbarth, the "greatest sheep and cattle country in the United States, if not in the world."

Mr. Hutcheson spent three months of the winter of 1918 in the great west, visiting the cattle and sheep men of twelve states and, as a result, many actual grazers are here today and many more will follow. Both Mr. Hutcheson and the Clover-Land Magazine will continue to operate to the limit with President Harmon and Secretary Rowell of the Bureau, the hustlers whose work has met with such splendidly deserved success. No organization in the country in 1918 has done more real development work with more valuable and concrete results,

than the Upper Peninsula Development bureau.

A former magazine publisher and editor in Iowa, Mr. Hutcheson brings to Clover-Land Magazine ripe and useful experience. He will not only direct the editorial policy of the magazine, but will go, as its representative and at its expense through the entire west this coming winter, spreading the gospel of Clover-Land and arranging to aid the new comers of 1919.

We extend our sincere thanks to the friends of the magazine who have so generously helped in its upbuilding. More than a million people have read it since it was established in 1916. It has cost the publisher many thousands of dollars, which he is just as confident will some day come back as he is that Clover-Land is the greatest country in the world today so far as opportunity is concerned. He has believed it, preached it, published it, and told it for twenty years, and hopes to continue doing this for twice twenty years to come. We ask our friends to bear witness that the policy of the Clover-Land Magazine will be one worth while, under Mr. Hutcheson.

We will not and have not ever for money, reward, commission or other consideration taken part in any sale, rental or leasing of any land here or anywhere else. We have not asked or accepted pay for descriptive stories printed as news and we have tried to print the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about Clover-Land. We accept no land advertising unless convinced by thorough investi-

gation that it is absolutely on the square.

We have never printed a medicine, liquor or fake investment advertisement and we never will.

Mr. Hutcheson announces his plan of editorial control as follows:

The general welfare of all Clover-Land will be the magazine's policy.

No political or personal issues will be discussed in its pages.

As in the past, no speculative land or other investment advertising not first investigated personally, no medicine or liquor advertising will be carried in its columns.

Our entire efforts will be devoted to presenting facts and illustrations about present conditions and possibilities of development of the unlimited resources of Clover-Land.

It is proposed to maintain the following features: (a) Western sheep and cattle men, and Clover-Land; (b) farmers specializing in dairying and livestock; (c) farmers specializing in potatoes and root crops; (d) farmers growing small grains, clover, peas and grasses; (e) close co-operation with the Development Bureau, county agents and government agricultural workers.

It is proposed to circulate the magazine among all progressive farmers of Clover-Land, and to circulate several thousand copies each month among the people of the western states who are possible prospects as Clover-Land settlers.

It is proposed to annually visit personally the stock men of the west on their home ranches, and carry forward vigorously the work so successfully inaugurated by the Development bureau during 1918.

It is a big job. But the editor and publisher know it can be done with your approval and co-operation.



Charles R. Hutcheson

ROGER M. ANDREWS
President.

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Clover-Land.

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
 CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
 P. C. MUNROE.....Business Manager
 ROBERT G. MURPHY.....Associate Editor
 O. F. DEMSKE.....Circulation Manager
 R. P. McFARLANE.....Superintendent of Printing

THE ANDREWS PUBLICATIONS,
 313, 315, 317, 319 Grand Avenue,
 Menominee, Michigan

Entered as second-class matter January 27, 1916, at the post office at Menominee, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.
 Subscription price, postage paid, \$1.00 a year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

Official Organ of the Clover-Land League of Municipalities

OCTOBER, 1918

Better Lambs

As one reads the market reports he notices a great variation in the price of lambs. One often wonders why it is that range lambs sell at so much better prices than natives. Upon investigation one finds that the range lambs are raised by sheep experts. They have made a careful study of the breeding and feeding of sheep for years. A sheep man will tell you that a success of sheep raising runs about like this: One-third in the breeding and two-thirds in the feeding. The feeding of lambs for market in Clover-Land is only a matter of good pasture and plenty of it. With the large unused territories there is no necessity of a farmer crowding his sheep on a small pasture. Sheep will aid in clearing up the wild lands adjoining your cleared lands if you will just extend the fence out a little farther. The ideal sheep feed is to have a variety and the western sheep men have found that the variety of feed growing on our wild cut-over lands is ideal sheep feed.

Much has been written about what a menace dogs are to the sheep industry, but many experts claim that the judgment of the owner is liable to be a greater menace to the success of his business in raising good lambs. He will buy a bunch of good ewes and then pick up a scrub ram. The impracticability of this is well shown by an experiment carried on at the University of Michigan Agricultural College to determine the value of the pure bred ram. Two lots of 17 western ewes each were used in this experiment. The two lots were as nearly alike as could possibly be selected. An ordinary scrub ram was used on one lot and a good pure bred on the other. The difference between the lambs, therefore, could be reasonably credited to the sires. The lambs sired by the pure bred ram sold for \$7.35 per hundred pounds and those sired by the scrub ram sold for \$4.50 per hundred pounds. Furthermore, the lambs sired by the better ram averaged 3.5 pounds per head at three months more than the lambs sired by the inferior ram averaged at four months of age. This experiment was carried on some time ago, as you will note by the prices, and it is much more important when you consider the price they are receiving for lambs today. It is far better to start in the sheep business with a few good ewes and a good ram than to start in with a cheap scrub outfit.

Don't Overlook

Special attention is called to the article in this issue about the State Experiment Station at Chatham. Everyone interested in the future of Clov-

er-Land should read this article very carefully. Everyone that possibly can spare the time should make a trip and visit this station personally. Your time will be well spent.

As the article brings out, you will find there six sheep per acre grazing on cut-over lands; barley yielding 50 bushels per acre; land that has been cleared of all stumps for \$13.08 per acre; rutabagas yielding over 500 bushels per acre; the 1918 lamb crop of 116.3% that will weigh from 80 to 100 pounds at the market; oats and peas yielding ten and twenty hundredths times silage per acre.

A personal visit with Mr. Housholder will instill in one a confidence in the future of Clover-Land that they have never realized before. He has the facts there to prove every statement. It is with great pleasure that the Clover-Land Magazine prints this report.

100% Success

The campaign for "more wool and mutton" in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has been a complete success. It was started from the national cry. The decrease in the production of wool and mutton was brought about by the drought and the 640 acre homestead law in the western states.

There were millions of acres of cut-over lands in Upper Michigan with plenty of sheep feed on them. The problem arose as to the best way to utilize this feed. It was thought best to bring the practical sheep man and his sheep to these lands, and let him use them, rather than to try to make sheep men, in a night's time, out of woodsmen.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau went into the this big western field, secured the promise of experienced husbandmen to transfer their stock from the drought sections, in which they were then grazing, to the ever-green pastures of Clover-Land. Fourteen stockmen have their stock here. All are more than satisfied with their experience. They have utilized these idle lands to produce fat meats and wool.

There is room in Clover-Land for millions of sheep, but before the sheep raising industry can be developed here in a large way it will be necessary for men of experience to bring their flocks here to consume the pasturage which will otherwise be wasted. The westerners are past masters in the stock business, and they alone can make the most successful stockmen for Clover-Land.

More Land Clearing Essential

Judging from this season's results, we come to the conclusion that we have sufficient feed and browse to summer over four million sheep and one million head of cattle, if the land was fenced, or the stock properly herded. Owing to the fact that our hay is being shipped to France, England and Italy, the price has naturally risen to a price which is too high to warrant stockmen buying it for wintering their stock.

There is money here with which to finance all the stock which our cut-over lands will carry. There is feed in over-abundance. What is needed so that it will be possible for Clover-Land to have the capacity for wintering, as well as summering stock in the large numbers mentioned above, is a million acres of cleared land.

These are practical, safe and sane possibilities. They are Clover-Land's problems. To make the western states the great stock countries they are, millions of dollars had to be spent to irrigate the valleys so winter feed could be raised. Land clearing is a simple problem as compared to irrigation.

A million acres more in hay and crops is all that is necessary to make Clover-Land one of the leading meat, mutton and wool producing sections of the world.

Several Clover-Land farmers put up

annually over 500 tons of hay, one or two over a thousand tons. Stockmen will find it practical to put up just as much hay as they have use for. It will be only a matter of time when they can get the land cleared of stumps.

A land-clearing movement is now essential. It would cost about \$25,000,000 to clear a million acres of land, but the profits from the number of stock which could be wintered from the feed grown on this acreage would be \$70,000,000 annually.

If one hundred thousand acres were cleared each year, for the next ten years, we would be able to raise enough food to winter, and we already have the feed to summer, enough stock to give a net profit of over \$70,000,000 annually.

The only thing which stands in the way of the continued and almost unlimited success of the movement to make Clover-Land a stock country is the lack of sufficient cleared lands on which the grazers can raise their own winter feed for their stock.

Which Is the Best Breed of Livestock?

A sheep man, a beef cattle man, and a dairyman who had been good friends for years met at the Northern Michigan State Fair, with exhibits of their stock. After the prizes had been awarded, each taking his share, the remarked that it would be more interesting for them if they were all engaged in the same line, so they could be competitors. In their friendly arguments each tried to induce the others to change to his breed and line of livestock, but his arguments had no weight on the listeners.

They were tackling an impossible proposition. They called the writer over. He knew all three men very well, and knew of the success they had made out of handling their particular line of livestock. Each put forth his argument why the others

should change to his line. Then they asked that he decide which one was right and what they should do about the matter. His decision was they were ALL right.

A man should breed and raise the kind of livestock he likes and has found that he can raise successfully. Some farmers would make a complete failure with sheep, yet they would be very successful in raising dairy or beef cattle, and vice versa.

Farming for Profit

One driving through the farming settlements of Clover-Land during the latter part of August would be inclined to comment on the increased production of small grains, especially wheat, and the number of sheep and cattle that he saw. He also might imagine that our Government had demanded this increased production. A governmental demand was not needed. The farmer and stockman is not short-sighted, but before going into a thing he has to feel certain of a profit. Upon him rests the responsibility of feeding the world. The man in the retail business must sell at a profit. Never before has it been possible for the farmer to know what he was going to get for his wheat or his wool.

Too often remarks are made about the enormous profit which the farmers make. There is too much talking done, and not enough thinking about the strenuous life of the farmer. He has to work hard and put in long hours, that the rest of the world may have food to eat.

How many farmers do you find wearing diamonds, and how many have chateaus? Their wives spend their "leisure moments" milking cows and raising chickens, and not in riding around in glass-enclosed pleasure cars. The time is at hand when a better understanding is necessary, that the farmer and his family need not toil for a bare living, and board themselves, so that the city folks will have enough to eat.

Four-Leaf Clovers

By Leo Patrick Cook

Back Home.

By consulting Bartlett we learn that the Bible is responsible for the assertion "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The Bible in this betrays itself a poor diagnostician, else every one in the Soo—shown on the map of Clover-Land as Sault Ste. Marie—would have a serious cardiac affection. Ever since the first boom, in 1887, the Soo has been living on hope.

The history of the Soo these three decades past has been marked by booms and new city charters. But every Soote has been an optimist. Col. Mulberry Sellers has scores and hundreds of prototypes in the city by the rapids. They always were able to see serried ranks of factories on the banks of the water power canal, factories with hundreds of well paid operatives, who caused real estate values to mount to the sky and helped to make of Chicago a hamlet.

It was this roseate confidence in the future that built a considerable city out of the wages of a few government employes and the occasional extra business growing out of the men employed on a government contract.

But the Soo's viewpoint is changing. We observed this the other day when we went back home to participate in a family fete. We ran into Frank P. Sullivan, lawyer, who aforetime was wont to be one of the platform prose poets of the roseate future.

He jumped to the hasty conclusion that we were back home from a land flowing with milk and honey, which exuded from copper mines whose output is sadly needed by a world at war.

"Of course down here we are farmers," said Frank. "We have good

times when the crops are good."

He spoke the gospel of the new Soo, of the Soo that is to be, of the Soo that always was, had we only known it. The Soo is on the edge of one of the fairest and most fertile farming countries on earth and when it hitches its future to that star it will have begun to realize on the hope that really has almost made its heart sick.

This department of the magazine is supposed to be devoted to less serious matters than the present discussion, but we long have had a desire to tell the Soo something for its own good. We tell it now. Our advice to the Soo would be something like—no, let's tell a story:

A couple of Irishmen, roughly dressed, went into the bar of a very expensive hotel.

One of them pointed to an ornate bottle of whiskey on the back bar and indicated his desire that it would be served. The bartender sized them up and remarked:

"That's 25 cents a drink."

"Ye're th' ba—artindher here, ain't ye" he asked of the gentleman on the sober side of the mahogany.

"I am."

"Well, thin, tind ba—ar'."

We would respectfully say to the Soo:

"You are a farmer—farm."

Charlie Chipley, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, or Commercial club or whatever the organization happens to be this year—we have been present at the birth and death of half a dozen or more such Soo organizations—is commencing to get the idea.

He insists that the Soo would be

(Continued on Page 17)

THE PETER WHITE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
MARQUETTE, MICH.

CLOVER LAND

(Continued from Page 5)

later as the Marquette & Bay de Noc, a point on Lake Michigan. Later still the name was changed to the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad and it is now part of the D. S. S. & A. railway system. It was built by the parties who incorporated the Lake Superior Iron company.

The opening of this railway stimulated the settlement of Marquette county and the town of Marquette experienced its first building boom. The structures were mostly of wood. The business portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1868.

Previous to the building of the first ore docks, wagons from the mine were unloaded on a platform and the ore taken to the boats in wheelbarrows. The first ore dock was erected in 1855 by Mr. Daniel H. Merritt, who is still living in this city.

In 1857 Mr. Charles T. Harvey, who had been engaged in constructing the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, came to Marquette and formed the Pioneer Iron company, which built the first charcoal blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron at Negaunee under the superintendence of Mr. S. R. Gay. Mr. Gay later on built the furnaces at Forestville and Collinsville near Marquette. In 1864 Mr. Harvey became associated with the incorporators of the Iron Cliffs company which included Mr. Samuel J. Tilden of New York and William B. Ogden and John W. Foster of Chicago.

The demand for pig iron caused by the civil war led to the erection of a number of small furnaces in the district. A list prepared in recent years shows that there were 23 of these furnaces in the Upper Peninsula and 14 in the Lower Peninsula. These included a few of the large and modern furnaces, but most of them were small and have long since been abandoned. The clearings made in cutting off the hardwood opened the district for settlers. In many places the ruins of the Bee Hive charcoal kilns can be found.

Mining in the early days was mostly in open pits, from which the ore was hauled in carts to the railway. At first and until about 1860 only the hard ore was mined as the soft ore was not regarded as valuable, although mined in other parts of the world. Mr. Gay has been given the credit of pointing out locally the value of the soft ore which now forms the bulk of the shipments.

The miners who came here were mostly emigrants from Europe. Cornwall in England, where the use of steam power in mining had developed, furnished many of the men. Following them came Germans, especially after the disturbance in 1848 when they sought a freer country. French Canadians came here to clear the forest, though many of them had been pioneer in exploring the wilderness, more particularly for the fur trade. Irish and Scandinavians followed and later on these were succeeded by emigrants from more distant parts of Europe, such as Finland, Austria and Italy. The copper country and Marquette county became the training ground of miners and for a number of years furnished skilled men for the development of mines in the western states and in other parts of the world. The native American has never taken to underground metal mining except in the capacity of owner, boss and mechanic.

The opening of the Marquette Range was followed in 1877 by shipments from the Menominee Range in what is now Dickinson County and in 1882 by shipments from Crystal Falls and Iron River districts, to the docks at Escanaba and later to Gladstone.

The Gogebic Range was opened in 1885 with shipments by way of Ashland. In Minnesota the Vermilion Range was added in 1884 and the Me-



Exploring party on the Marquette Range in 1873.

sabi in 1895. All these mines first shipped by Two Harbors, but later on ore docks were built in Duluth and Superior. The Cuyuna Range added to the shipments since 1911.

All these ranges together shipped a grand total of 835,163,094 tons up to the end of 1917. Of this the Marquette Range produced 124,166,213 tons, or about one-seventh of the total. From 1857 the tonnage sent out increased slowly. It was 1873 before the annual shipments reached one million tons, but in 1882 it had reached two million; since 1905 the Marquette Range shipments have averaged four million tons and most of this total is shipped from the docks at Marquette and Presque Isle, the rest going by way of Escanaba.

The increase in size of the vessels carrying the ore has been equally remarkable. In 1856 the largest cargo was only 400 tons, in 1900 the largest cargo was 7,450 tons, but now the average of the entire fleet of 400 vessels is more than that, 7,822 tons, and the fleet has a capacity of over three million tons for a single trip. To take the tonnage of sixty million last year, the boats must have averaged a trip in about ten days during the 30 weeks of navigation.

The value of the ore at lower lake ports diminished from \$10 a ton in 1855 to an average of about \$4 in 1914 before the war, largely due to cheaper methods of mining and handling, while the vessel rate from Marquette fell from \$3 a ton to 50 cents in the same period.

On the Marquette Range mining underground was begun about 1878 because the ore at the surface had become exhausted and the deposits had to be worked under a capping of rock. At first this resembled underground quarries, but as time went on the type of mining developed which we are now using. In the hard ores where the ore and the surrounding rock are strong enough, mining is carried on in large openings which are commenced in tunnel-like form and enlarged by stoping or breaking down the ore in a pile so that the men can always reach the back and drill the necessary holes for blasting. In the soft ores the kind of mining used is some form of what is known as the caving system, where, after drifts or small tunnels have been driven to the extremity of the deposit the remaining ore is entirely mined out and the overhead material allowed to drop. This produces on surface large caved areas. The filling system has never been adopted in this district owing to difficulties and ex-

penses and also because it is not necessary to support the surface in such sparsely settled community.

The mines of the district are as well equipped with machinery and modern appliances as any mining district in the world. Many of the mining plants are of standard type, including brick office, engine house and shop buildings and also a dry or change house for the men, which is fitted with modern conveniences for washing, including shower baths, and provision made for drying the underground clothing. The shaft house, where the ore is loaded into railway cars, is usually of steel. In the mine itself the shafts are mostly lined with concrete so as to avoid danger from fire and the dividings and ladder roads of the mine have electric light and every safety device has been provided for the men, several of the companies employing mine inspectors whose duty it is not only to visit the mines regularly but also confer with the men as to any safety rule and appliance that they may have to suggest. There has also been kept going for several years previous to the war a small school for shift bosses in each of its districts where young men who have the necessary aptitude have been given courses in mathematics, map drawing, geology, safety appliances and other subjects connected with their work.

Mining accidents cannot be avoided entirely, but with great care and the installation of safety appliances the number of accidents has been reduced steadily. In 1909, Mr. Murray M. Duncan, the vice president and general manager of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, gave an address before the Lake Superior Mining Institute calling attention to the need of legislation for compensation to workmen in case of injury. The compensation act of Michigan was ultimately compiled in conference with mining men. Besides paying the usual compensation, some companies provide pension for their old employees. In all of the locations building ground is leased at a nominal rental to employes and gardens or small fields are provided outside the town.

A large hospital has been constructed at Ishpeming, where no expense has been spared to provide modern facilities for taking care of the injured or sick. There are also company hospitals at Gwinn and Munising.

One of the companies has developed a new district to the west of Ishpeming, known as North Lake, and has greatly enlarged the mining district of Gwinn, 20 miles to the south of

enough
improvement
less coal will have
ing power by steam in the
district.

The limits of the iron formation have considerable scope, but only a small part of it is likely to be productive. The geology of the district has received a great deal of attention from the early days, principally because of the many outcrops of rock. In a general way it can be stated that the ore is found in a jasper formation, a sedimentary rock which occupies basin-like depressions in the surrounding granite or other rocks of a lower series. This jasper has considerable extent in the region of Negaunee and Ishpeming, covering several square miles together with its interbedded greenstone masses which forms prominent hills. The iron formation has great thickness. The hard ore first discovered is at the top of this series. Lower down in the series occur the large deposits of soft ore. The Athens mine recently opened at Negaunee has a depth of 2,600 feet and other deposits are likely to be found at even greater depths. The larger part of Marquette county is not likely to be found mineral bearing and much of the land in the neighborhood of the mines is too rough for cultivation except in narrow valleys.

The mining district as a whole has provided good wages and comfortable living ever since it was established and there never has been any difficulty in obtaining men for the permanent work in the mines. The severity of the climate and the distance from centers of population has not been found an objection where the men are well treated.

Besides mining, an important industry in the district for many years was lumbering. The bulk of the white pine timber in the neighborhood was removed mostly between 1885 and 1895. Since that time most of the lumber has consisted of hemlock and hardwood. There is an immense amount of mixed timber still standing in parts of the county. The operations at present also cover mine timber, which forms a considerable item.

Besides iron ore, the district has produced but little of value in minerals. In the early days brownstone quarries of Potsdam sandstone were operated in Marquette, but this kind of building stone has gone out of fashion to a large degree. The Ropes gold mine was operated for several years and up to July, 1897, produced nearly one million dollars' worth of gold. It is believed that the mine could be operated with profit and that other mines may be found, but the outlook is not very encouraging generally for

(Continued on Page 24)

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

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY
of Sault Ste. Marie



This one is vouched for by a lady star who has been visiting a soldiers' camp in California. Two young negro soldiers were discussing their chances in battle. "You should make out your will," said one. "Dat aint de kind ob will Ise interested in jes now. What Ah wants to know am, WILL Ah come back?"

"Which would you rather be, girls, a stenographer or clerk at \$15 per week, or a star of the films at \$200 to a thousand?" is the question Olive Tell is asking. We only need one guess to pick your answer. Only fawncy one's asking such a question, girls.

Blanche Payson, six feet three inches in height, who attracted great attention at the San Francisco exposition, where she was employed as a policewoman, is now appearing in motion pictures, under the Big V (Greater Vitagraph) brand of comedies.

"Eye for Eye," featuring Nazimova, will be remarkable for at least one thing besides the presence of the Russian star. One scene in this picture is 665 feet long. That's hanging up some record for a single scene.

Now that we have "gasless Sundays" we may expect a new bunch of scenario writers to spring forth. Those accustomed to faring forth blithely in the little old buzzer can now sit on the back veranda and woo the muse.

Jewel Carmen, one of the most popular of the younger stars, will appear in a series of eight pictures produced by the Frank Keeney Pictures Corporation. Sidney Olcott is to direct Miss Carmen, which insures the excellence of the coming series.

The daily attendance at picture shows is steadily increasing and this in spite of the fact that admission prices are going ever upward. Not only has the motion picture come to stay, but it has grown to be almost as necessary to our happiness as the coal man in February.

A couple of actors share a dressing-room in the Christie Comedy plant, which was much infested by callers. Something just had to be done, so they tacked a big sign on their door which had the desired effect. It read: "QUARANTINED—SMALLPOX."

Ruth Roland, star of the serial picture, "Hands Up," had the misfortune to run headlong into a camera, while riding a temperamental horse. The lens of said camera will nevermore record the thrills of this serial, but Ruth expects to be out again soon.

"The screen is the medium by which the real news, alive and in the making, is conveyed to the families of America—they are all waiting for it."—U. S. Committee on Public Information, Division of Films, advertising, "America's Answer."

Evelyn Nesbit, ex-wife of the much-tried Harry Thaw, is to star in productions for the William Fox company, under direction of Kenean Buel.

He is known as the "Beast of Berlin." He caused all this horrible din. When the Yanks hunt him out, They'll give him a bout, That'll leave a big dent in his chin.

Cliff Smith boasts of having hooked one trout during a fishing trip to Big Bear Lake in California. According to Cliff, it was the only trout in the whole lake and it was some stunt to induce him to bite at all.

and increased through the Committee on Information, Division of Films. These are real war pictures full of the thrill of battle, which if not taken under direct authority of the above governments, we would be unable to view until after the war. Seeing this reel is just like getting inside dope on the war and it will give you a better understanding of what our boys are doing, what they are up against, than all the newspapers in the world. "Seein's Believin."

For the first time in the history of the House of Representatives, a motion picture of that body in action was taken for a scene to be used in a special American propaganda picture, by D. W. Griffith, producer of "Birth of a Nation" and "Hearts of the World." Mr. Griffith's skill in working actual battle scenes into a dramatic photoplay, accounts for his being commended by the U. S. Government, in the interests of a series of propaganda pictures, setting forth the position of America before the allied and neutral nations. With such powerful backing to aid him, Mr. Griffith's new picture will be one to thrill the world.

The fact that the motion picture industry has been declared an essential occupation has not prevented film patriots from joining the service. The Moving Picture World recently published the names of 800 men formerly engaged in work connected with the manufacture or distribution of motion pictures, who are now wearing uniforms. The magazine admits this number is probably away below the correct figure, but prints only the names available.

Reissued movies are just now finding much favor with producers and the latest series of reissues to be announced includes several of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation successes. Mary Pickford in "The Eagle's Mate," Marguerite Clark in "Wildflower," Pauline Fredrick in "Zaza," and Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen" are among the "treasures dug up out of the attic," as the advertising man puts it.

Al Jennings, reformed outlaw, has put his life's story into a serial picture called, "The Al Jennings Outlaw Series." The initial episode bears the title, "The Lady of the Dugout." In connection with the publicity for this series appears a note by Jennings, reading, "I hereby guarantee each episode in our Outlaw series to be founded on fact." What we want to know now is, how well founded are the facts?

Motion Picture Editor,
Clover-Land Magazine.

Dear Sir:—

I am sending the coupon from the movie page of Clover-Land Magazine, with the names of my favorite actor and actress, Harold Lockwood and Vivian Martin.

I like Mr. Lockwood for the reason that he always appeals to me, in any of his plays, as doing the very best he can to please his audience. His plays are always good and clean, and some of them have a very good moral, if one stops to think them over.

I have had several letters from him, and I know that he appreciates one's idea in writing to him. While his

letters are brief, they are friendly, and show that he does pay attention to those who write, although sometimes quite a while apart. I wrote him at Easter time, and just received my reply last week. He also sent me a splendid photo which I prize very highly.

Vivian Martin is a dear, and I love her shadow, for she is everything that is both good and true. I take several of the motion picture magazines and like them very much.

Hoping my vote will benefit my favorites, I am,

Very sincerely,

H. T.,
Munising, Mich.

"The Cinderella Man," featuring Mae Marsh, and "The Seven Swans," with Marguerite Clark, are fine examples of modern cinema art, and what's more, they are both stories of the happy type so desirable at the present time. The unusually large business done with "The Seven Swans" in the Soo, would indicate that even the old folks can enjoy a good fairy tale occasionally.

Did you ever try to say Sessue Hayakawa and get stuck? Well, he states that his name is pronounced "Sess-you" and means successful fisherman. The clever little Jap has been a successful fisherman in the pool of fame and fortune and is constantly adding to his catch. Just as soon as we find out what the rest of his name means, we will tell the secret to the anxious world.

Speaking of fairy tales, do you remember the familiar type of bum, who used to tell you he needed something to eat, or he'd starve. After your generosity had overcome your judgment, you often ran across said gentleman in hard luck, some time later, and discovered that he was "all lit up." Is the "Work or Fight" law or a dry Michigan responsible for his untimely (?) departure for parts unknown?

"TO HELL WITH THE KAISER"—No, fair reader, we are not using profanity. We merely announce the title of a late Metro picture. It's all quite proper, you know.

People connected with motion pictures are planning to go well over the top in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. The efforts of several individual stars who worked in the last drive, resulted in the sale of several thousands of bonds. For this drive, Liberty Loan films have been made by the better-known actors which you may expect to see on the screens of all theatres.

The first big feature film to be screened and manufactured in Detroit was recently shown in Michigan's metropolis. It is called "Souls Unmasked" and all the scenes were taken around Detroit. As the Detroit concern is a new-comer, we might suggest that they do not "unmask" them too far. There is always the censor to consider.

A writer sent Sessue Hayakawa a scenario recently, accompanied with these kind words, "I simply offer the suggestion. Should you like it, I should be extremely glad to have you use it, without payment." And here comes the thrill—the script proved to be original and clever, perfectly suited to the needs of the Japanese star. You never can tell!

Mary Pickford says she is not going to France as that would necessitate giving up her salary upon which Uncle Sam makes a yearly touch by way of income tax, of over \$200,000. She believes this sum will build a few airplanes, so has decided to stick to her job.

THE PETER WHITE
PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MARQUETTE, MICH.

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

(Continued from Page 9)

ple come forward themselves with their subscriptions, thus getting away from practically all solicitation except, perhaps, that required as a sort of clean-up or follow-up to the regular campaign.

He told of Teele county, Minnesota, 16,000 population, which was allotted \$600,000. The county committee divided it into four quarters, set dates for a four-day campaign, told each quarter to come forward voluntarily on the one of the four days set aside for it. Every one of the 4,626 prospective subscribers listed came on the day set, except 25, and either met their allotments or exceeded. All of the 25 except seven were sick or absent from the county and they came across as soon as possible. And everyone of the remaining seven, when called upon, did likewise. The county made a 100 per cent record, over-subscribed its quota \$200,000 and only seven people were called upon.

He told of another county, a small-

er one, which advertised the beginning of its campaign at one minute after midnight of a certain day. By 9 o'clock in the morning the allotment was way oversubscribed and the first payments were in the banks in cash.

"Ninety per cent of the counties in the Ninth district are going to sell the bonds of the fourth issue by having the patriotic people of the county call for them."

"The people of this country have come to the point now," declared Mr. Rogers, in conclusion, "where they will volunteer their subscriptions. The attitude of Americans today is—'Tell us what you want, Uncle Sam, and we'll produce the goods, just as often as the country needs them.'"

The bankers visited the locks and saw other sights the next morning, and those who were not spending the afternoon in Canada took a launch trip down the old channel.

At the night meeting W. W. Gasser, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the group, expressed the thanks of

the group for the hospitality of the Soo Civic and Commercial Association, which was host at the noon luncheon, and also to the local bankers. Putting it in the form of a rising vote of thanks he also thanked the speakers of the day.

The allotment system got its inception in Los Angeles. With a population of 250,000 only 37 failed to take what was asked of them. In the allotment system a committee is named which is familiar with the financial standing of all the people. The list of residents in the city or township is read over and a fair share of Liberty Bonds is assigned to everybody. This committee knows what every person is worth and can levy a fair share.

Then two plans are used. The card is either turned over to the teams for solicitation or the citizens are notified to be at a certain place at a certain time where they can buy their Liberty Bonds. If a person fails to call or refuses to buy the case is turned over to a grievance committee and the case is heard. If the person shows that his share allotted is unfair then it is lowered, but if he cannot prove this fact then he is subjected to further urging of various natures.

Officers.

Fred S. Case, chairman, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. W. Gasser, secretary-treasurer, Gladstone.

Executive Committee.

Alger County—G. Sherman Collins, vice president First National Bank, Munising.

Baraga County—J. O. Maxey, president Baraga County National Bank, L'Anse.

Chippewa County—A. Wesley Clark, cashier Central Savings Bank, Sault Ste. Marie.

Delta County—Leslie French, cashier First National Bank, Escanaba.

Dickinson County—R. S. Powell, cashier First National Bank, Iron Mountain.

Gogebic County—G. E. O'Connor, cashier Gogebic National Bank, Ironwood.

Houghton County—F. J. Kohlhaas, cashier Calumet State Bank, Calumet.

Iron County—E. S. Coe, president First National Bank, Iron River.

Keweenaw County—J. P. Petermann, president Keweenaw Savings Bank, Mohawk.

Luce County—F. P. Bohn, president Newberry State Bank, Newberry.

Marquette County—T. C. Yates, cashier First National Bank, Negaunee.

Menominee County—W. W. Harmon, cashier Lumbermen's National Bank, Menominee.

Mackinac County—E. H. Hotchkiss, vice president First National Bank, St. Ignace.

Ontonagon County—B. F. Barze, cashier First National Bank, Ontonagon.

Schoolcraft County—E. H. Jewell, cashier Manistique Bank, Manistique.

Catholic Women Organize

THE CHIEF RANGERS and vice chief rangers of the subordinate courts of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters from several counties of the Upper Peninsula, and the high trustee, Mrs. Margaret McMahon, met in St. Patrick's Hall at Escanaba September 5th to organize the Clover-Land Association of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters. The association will meet again at Powers on the first Wednesday in April.

Rev. Dr. Barth honored the assembly with his presence and delivered a short and impressive address on carrying out the purpose of the association.

The following officers were elected: Chief Ranger, Mrs. Anna Riley, Escanaba; Vice Chief Ranger, Mrs. Mae O'Callahan, Norway; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Julia Bolley, Gladstone; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, Gladstone; Treasurer, Mrs. Katherine Carral, Manistique; Trustees, Mrs. Margaret Lemmer, Escanaba; Mrs. Emma Fillion, Escanaba; Mrs. J. E. Smith, Powers; Conductors, Mrs. Marie Duford, Schaffer; Mrs. Anna Hayes, Iron River; Sentinels, Mrs. Delia Lemment, Iron Mountain; Mrs. F. Wachowiak, Menominee.

Dafter Is Developing

THE town of Dafter seems to be left off the map, but it is not. It is a lively little place about 11 miles from the Soo on the Soo line and about the same by wagon road, which is a county road in pretty good shape.

Dafter township is nearly all settled by a prosperous lot of farmers, hard workers, who go over the top in all war activities.

The town of Dafter is a great hay market. One often sees fifty loads of hay waiting to unload at one time. It furnishes all kinds of clover hay for the sheep that are coming into the upper part of the peninsula. There are two good stores here where you can buy anything from a pin to a cream separator. About five hundred gallons of cream go to the Soo Creamery every week and besides this a large quantity of butter is made.

The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

OF

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Clover-Land, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.



We 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.

(Continued from Page 12)

the best place in the country for a pea canning plant. Why? Because Chippewa county grows the finest garden peas in the world—in the world—look it up if you don't believe it. For many years, as long as we can remember, the Soo has been the home of the agent for a seed concern, which grew garden peas for seed in Chippewa county. These peas were never sold for anything but seed. Peas good enough to eat could be grown elsewhere.

This recalls a peculiar location in the Soo in the old days. At the corner of Peck and Ashman streets stood a little frame building, a warehouse. We always called it the "pea factory," though peas certainly were not manufactured there. Why "factory?" This puzzled us for many years. But it goes back to the old Hudson Bay terminology, which made of the residence or headquarters of the company's factor or agent a "factory." The seed pea business in Chippewa county must be pretty old, eh?

But the Soo could never see the possibilities in its soil, excepting that time when Jim Ryan and Lorenzo Cody started a brick yard with a street railway to run to it. The pea business had an early start, but that's as far as it went, because it did not mean "making" something. Had somebody started a factory in the Soo to make tin cans for peas grown in California the Sooite would have thought he was getting somewhere.

But the Soo is coming out of its dream. For this reason Chipley introduced us to Lawton. He is H. C. Lawton, the red-headed manager and half owner of the Soo Creamery & Produce company. Chipley paid Lawton a compliment. He said:

"Lawton is the best man Chippewa county ever had."

This is high praise, but Lawton seems to deserve it. He learned the dairy business in Virginia and up to the present year was manager of Jim Hill's farm near St. Paul. He wanted to get into a business for himself.

F. W. Meen owns a creamery at Rhineland, Wis., and he had been coming into Chippewa county buying butter fat. Chipley about this time was

beginning to see the light and he suggested that the Soo could stand a creamery and work up its own butter fat. Meen knew of Lawton's ambition and declared him in. They looked over the county and decided to take a chance.

Lawton told us that three months after they had opened at the Soo they had done more business than the Rhineland creamery had done three years after it had opened. They are now making 1,800 pounds of Soo Brand butter daily, are supplying most of the city with ice cream and domestic cream and are getting prices on new buildings and machinery.

Chippewa county is the best dairy country Lawton ever saw. We have his word for it. He is trying to make it a better one. The following is a reprint of the only bit of literature his concern has ever had printed:

Farmers—We sincerely thank you for your support since we opened our creamery.

"No doubt the price of cream this fall and winter will be the highest ever paid in this county.

"It will pay you to keep your cows milking.

"The future for dairying was never so bright.

"Dairying will double the value of your farm lands.

"It is the surest income on earth when you have a local creamery anxious for your cream all the year around at the highest cash price.

"If you prosper in dairying, we prosper; if you do not prosper, neither do we.

"We have a common interest; let us pull together."

Lawton wants every farmer in Chippewa county to put in dairy cattle and make a business of getting out butter fat. He knows that he and the farmers will both make money out of it. The big creamery he has in mind will not mean a plant with hundreds of workmen, but it will mean farmers coming to town in limousines. A pea canning plant will mean the same thing. So will anything else that will put money into the old family lisle thread bank on the farm.

We long ago gave up hope of running a shoestring patrimony at the Soo into a tanyard through that water power canal fetish. But we never believed anything else but that the farmers back in the county would do that for us if the Soo gave them a chance.

Frank Sullivan and Chipley and Lawton are beginning to sow the seed and when a few more Soo people of the right kind follow suit that water power canal can be turned into a main sewer for carrying away the refuse from plants that are working up the products of the county's only real asset, the soil.

Judge Ritze Leaves

Claude C. Ritze, one of Iron county's well known attorneys and for the past five years judge of probate, is arranging to remove from the county, with the intention of going into some branch of the war service. Judge Ritze has been one of the best judges of probate the county ever had and he has also been one of the leading attorneys and a citizen of which any community might well be proud. He came to the county about ten years ago, and by strict attention to his business has built up a lucrative law practice. About two years ago he built a splendid home, which he expected to live in for many years, but the call for men to help in the country's crisis has been appealing to him for some time until it has become so strong that he can no longer turn a deaf ear to it and he has finally determined to get into the service as soon as possible. The sale of his beautiful home and surroundings is already under negotiations and will probably be disposed of in the next few days. Mrs. Ritze has taken a leading part in the social and religious affairs of the community and will be missed. The best wishes of many friends will go with the judge and his wife wherever they may decide to locate.—Iron River Reporter.



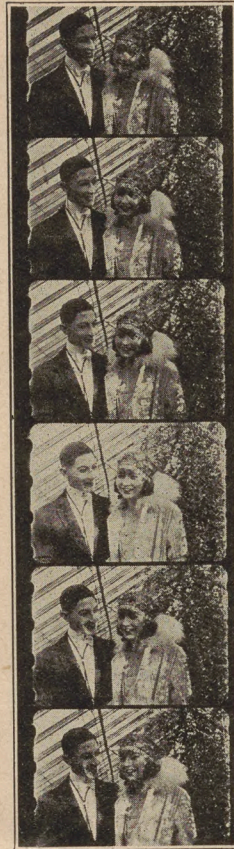
Black bass, 20 inches, weighed 5 lbs. Caught at North Manistique or "Round Lake," on August 6, 1918, by Oscar Sundstrom of Newberry, Mich.

Round Lake is located four miles south of McMillan and 15 miles from Newberry. A lake made up of spring water and a splendid bathing and summer resort.

J. C. Foster, Andrew Westin and Oscar Sundstrom, Newberry business men, have cottages at the lake.

Movie Photos

Send us a picture of your Soldier, Sailor, Mother, Sister, Brother or Father, and we will make **100 Movie Photos** from your photograph.



JUST mail us a good photograph, any size, enclosing One Dollar, and you will get the Movie Photos, just the size of the original movies you see in your favorite theatre.

Movie Photos are just the thing for lockets, sticking on letters, calling cards, Christmas packages, etc.

ADDRESS

CHIPPEWA FILM COMPANY

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

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

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

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.

Chippewa County Timothy and Clover

HAY

All Grades—Prompt Shipments

Write or Wire for Prices.

J. C. SASS, Rudyard, Mich.

Statement of Ownership of Clover-Land Magazine

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

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

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Menominee } ss.

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

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Herald-Leader Company, Menominee, Michigan.
Editor, R. M. Andrews, Menominee, Michigan.
Managing Editor, H. A. Perry, Menominee, Michigan.
Business Manager, P. C. Munroe, Menominee, Michigan.

2. That the owners are:

Herald-Leader Company, Menominee, Michigan.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. M. ANDREWS,
Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1918.
ALBERT CARL SEIDL,
(My commission expires Sept. 21, 1921.)

Bureau Statement Is Full of Pep

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT BUREAU:

There was a great impetus in Clover-Land's touring business and a general progress in its grazing efforts during August.

It is impossible to check up the touring business except in a general way, but through the month I got the following reports from hotel proprietors: "I would have been compelled to close doors except for the tourist business this summer." "We turned people away for the first time in years." "My summer trade during August was excellent."

Being on the road considerable last month, I had plenty of opportunity to talk with tourists. On all sides came words of praise for the highways but deep regret at our poor system of marking roads with guide posts. This is a serious matter from the touring standpoint and we must prepare to fulfill the slogan of "A Guide Post on Every Cross Road." It is my intention to begin such a campaign as soon as conditions become normal.

Our touring propaganda cost less than \$3,000 and brought more people into Clover-Land than any other campaign. The traffic was not as heavy as hoped for because of the war, but we had more than our share, judging from reports elsewhere. I am a firm believer in this work and think the bureau should push it each year. It is the BEST and CHEAPEST advertising medium for Clover-Land. Not only does it permit people to read of Clover-Land, but it actually brings them here. In addition the average tourist leaves at least \$10 per day behind for the benefit of our people. Added to all this is the great possibility of the average tourist finding a summer location to his liking or making this his vacation spot.

Along this subject I might add the possibilities which Clover-Land offers to persons afflicted with 'Hay fever'. I believe that there is a big field here for a sanatorium and that information about our 'cure-all climate' for such diseases should be scattered throughout the land. There are tens of thousands of persons in the Middle West and Prairie states who are afflicted and we should be getting their business.

Our grazing propaganda attracted several grazers during August, some of whom were landed. One man, H. W. Carley, of Wyoming, was so firmly impressed with our pastures that he immediately signed for a tract in Alger county. He will move his live stock here in the spring.

Several of the grazers who have live stock here now have not been definitely located. They have been using grazing lands free in order to test out our ability. They have been convinced and we will have considerable work to do in lining them up on permanent locations. We do not look for many more grazers visiting us this fall, but feel that our campaign has been extremely successful. We also believe that it should be pushed just as hard in the future.

One of the most pertinent questions asked by grazers is in regard to loans on live stock. During a recent trip to Minneapolis I called on Theodore Wold, governor of the Ninth Federal Reserve District. Mr. Wold told me that the organization of a Livestock Loan Association was the only satisfactory way of handling these loans. President Harmon and Francis R. K. Hewlett talked to the Clover-Land Bankers about this at the annual meeting at Sault Ste. Marie on September 12. This Loan Association must be organized if we are to make proper progress. A big impetus to the movement comes in the desire of livestock men now here to own stock in the association.

While in Minneapolis on August 30-31, I attended a meeting of various interests having to do with idle lands in Montana, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The session was called at the request of Secretary Lane, Department of Interior, with the hope that the men of

the Prairie and Cutover states might offer suggestions to him on the matter of supplying returning soldiers with farm lands. It is the secretary's intention to get statistics from states having idle lands, to compile them with a plan of operation and to lay the entire matter before congress.

Each state will organize temporary boards in order to compile proper data. This will be sent to the headquarters of an organization which is to be formed among the above named states. Then one complete argument for the Prairie and Cutover states will be compiled and sent to Washington.

During the month I visited the State Experiment Farm at Chatham. It was an "eye opener" and I urge every man interested in the bureau and especially every farmer in Clover-Land to visit this place. Burton Householder is in charge. His work is excellent. One of his best ideas is to open a seed house and testing laboratory so that it will be possible for Clover-Land farmers to buy acclimated seed of various kinds from this place. A story of my visit to this farm will appear in the Clover-Land Magazine for this month.

With President Harmon I visited the Lake Ives Ranch, which is operated by Francis R. K. Hewlett, who came here from South Dakota this summer. No one can properly appreciate this place without visiting it and Mr. Hewlett will give you a cordial greeting if you do so. I can assure you a grand surprise. A story of our visit will be told by Mr. Harmon in the next Clover-Land Magazine.

I spent several days getting pictures for the coming year's work. I supervised the work within a radius of 40 miles from Marquette and then sent out a call to various persons at other points asking that they secure photographs for bureau work. Highways, scenic and agricultural pictures were especially asked for.

Our financial standing to date is as follows:

Account	August Expense	Total Sept. 4
Advertising	\$ 665.15	\$ 8,445.63
Automobile	46.48	255.18
Clerk hire	135.00	888.50
Manager's salary	297.60	2,035.20
News subscript'n	13.70	47.85
Office expense	45.26	252.35
Postage	110.00	862.24
President's exp...	76.69	157.85
Rent, janitor, wire etc.	41.00	527.98
Printing		51.33
Traveling exp. ...	100.95	774.95
Total	\$1,531.83	\$14,299.06

Receipts for August.

August 5—Clover-Land Auto Company, Marquette	\$ 50.00
August 13—J. M. Longyear	500.00
August 13—W. S. Chapin (printed matter)	2.00
August 15—Menominee county	500.00

Total receipts for August... \$1,052.00
Balance on hand August 6... \$3,213.27
Receipts to date... 1,531.83

Expenses for month... \$4,265.27

Total on hand September 4... \$3,733.44

Respectfully yours,

THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU.

GEORGE W. ROWELL, JR.,
Secretary-Manager.

One of the attractions in the recent Liberty loan demonstration at Marquette, was a vocal solo by a prisoner of Marquette prison, who was dressed to represent Uncle Sam.

Congressman W. Frank James of Hancock has announced that he has taken up the matter of hard coal for the Upper Peninsula, and that Clover-Land will receive between \$5 and 90 per cent of its 1916 tonnage.



Western stockmen in Clover-Land, after their first summer's grazing, pronounce
Clover-Land to be a

100% Success

Have you a dependable, permanent range? If not, come to Clover-Land

THIS company has tracts ranging from one section to 50,000 acres ready for practical stockmen. Prices and terms that will suit, and all information cheerfully furnished without your incurring the slightest obligation to us.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Clover-Land"

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.

Banks and Bankers of Clover-Land

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

UNION BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Jackson, Mich.

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.

Liberty Bonds!

The Credentials of a Loyal American



Clover-Land's First Aviator to Arrive in France

CLOVER-LAND now boasts of an aviator with the American armies in France.

The officer is Lieut. W. Irving Daniell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Daniell, of Menominee, and notice of

transferred by his own request to the aviation section.

He was assigned to the ground school for aviation at Champaign, Ill., which was run in connection with the University of Illinois. He enlisted



his safe arrival overseas was received early in September.

Friends of the young officer in Menominee and other cities in Clover-Land feel assured that Lieut. Daniell will make a name for himself in air service abroad, with excellent chances of his becoming an "ace."

Lieut. Daniell is a graduate of the Menominee high school, completing his course with the class of 1911. The following year he entered Dartmouth college, and was graduated from that institution in 1915.

When the first officers' training school opened at Fort Sheridan, Lieut. Daniell was enrolled, but was later

in this school as a private in rank. After he finished his schooling at Champaign, he was assigned to Belleville (Ill.) aviation field, where he received his training as a pilot.

Last December Lieut. Daniell was commissioned a first lieutenant and was sent to the aviation field at Fort Sill, Okla., and later to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas. He remained there until March 13, and was then assigned to Selfridge field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

He remained at the Michigan aviation field until the latter part of August, when he sailed for France. During his last month at Selfridge field, Lieut. Daniell was appointed assistant officer in charge of the field.

Iron River Boy Falls Forty Feet

Robert Keast, fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Alfred Keast, fell from a steel tower of the Twin Falls Power company, out near the Ogdens mine, says the Iron River Reporter. He and two younger brothers, Alfred and George, went out to get potatoes from the patch near the mine. It was on the way home that Robert decided to climb the tower. It is thought that when he reached the top he lost his balance, and, reaching for something to take hold of, his hand grazed the live wire. He was thrown a distance of forty feet and landed on the rocks at the foot of the tower. Instead of going to the mine for help, Alfred ran

home to his mother and told her to call the doctor because Robert was hurt. Mrs. Keast and Dr. Daniel hurried to the scene and Robert was taken to the Darling hospital. An X-ray examination was made and disclosed a broken bone in the boy's left foot. There is a slight burn on the hand that grazed the wires and the left side of the body is very badly bruised.

Two townships in Marquette county, Republic and Ishpeming, reported 100 per cent subscriptions in the Fourth Liberty loan campaign, a day before the drive officially opened.

The Newett Family of Ishpeming Scores 100% U. S. A.

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

GEORGE A. NEWETT, the well-known publisher of the Ishpeming Iron Ore, is a vigorous one hundred per cent American. His boys have inherited these characteristics from their father and while he is giving the kaiser hell in the newspaper the boys are doing the same in the army and navy. Billy Newett, who is now recovering from the effects caused by a German gas shell, is a member of Headquarters company, of the 107th Regiment of Engineers, United States army, serving somewhere in France. Bill is a modest fellow, a good mixer, a fine golfer and a fast, close shot. Fond of the woods and the out of doors, Bill is typical of the young American manhood so characteristic of the Upper Peninsula.

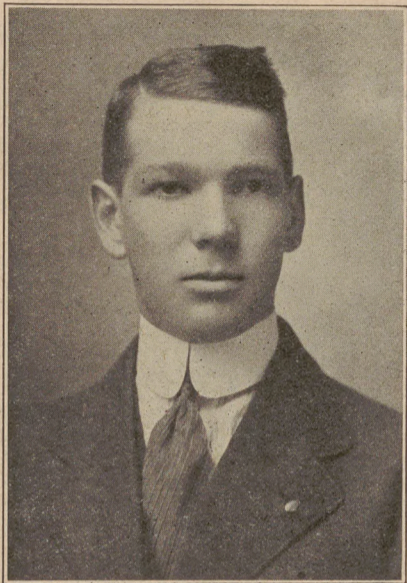
He enlisted in March, 1917, in the 107th Regiment of Engineers and was mustered into the service on May 28 of the same year. He trained with his company in Houghton and was then sent to Waco, Tex., where he was made sergeant. He was later transferred to Headquarters company of the 107th and advanced to master engineer. He went overseas with his regiment in January, 1918, and on Aug. 5 was one of the victims of a gas attack, and has been for some time recovering in one of the base hospitals in southern France. He is getting along splendidly and probably by this time he is up and at them again.

Mr. Newett's other son, George A., Jr., is an enlisted man in the United States navy. He is typical in character and ability, as well as physical strength, of his brother, Bill, who is three years his senior. Both these young men are well known to the newspaper fraternity of Clover-Land. It might also be stated that the daughter of Mr. Newett is the wife of a soldier who is serving in France today with the heavy artillery.

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Ishpeming Iron

Ore, evidently written by Mr. Newett, Sr. Is he down hearted? NO!

On the night of August 5th, when Billy Newett, of Headquarters company, and two members of Company A, of the 107th Regiment of Engineers, were asleep near the front, getting some rest after several days' severe work, a gas shell burst within 25 feet of them. Being considerably dazed it was a little time before they got their



"Billy" Newett

masks on and they were gassed considerably. Billy remained here several hours as he had important work to do, and by the time he had finished he became very sick, his eyes were swollen shut, and he had burns on body, arms and face. He was taken to the rear

and was driven by Major Vallat to a hospital about twenty miles away where he received temporary aid. From there he was taken in a Red Cross train to one of the base hospitals, a day's ride distant, and where he is recovering nicely. He does not know how the boys are who were with him or where they are, and he considers himself very fortunate to have escaped so well, as he says in the hospital where he is there are several very bad cases of men who have been gassed and who will be unfitted for probably through the termination of the war. In a few words to us Billy, who has recovered his sight sufficiently to write a little, says: "Fritz got me with gas of the mustard variety, and it takes very little of it to put a fellow in the hospital. I lost everything I possessed excepting a few toilet articles. I had twelve letters from you, others from Mr. Richard Hardy, Tom Clancey and Tommy Dawson that I had received the day before, and I hung onto these and read them yesterday. I am going to get through this little testimonial of German 'kultur,' and hope to be back in the game in a month or two. I am getting on fine, Dad, and will soon be out of here. Am getting the very best of attention and the physician in charge of this ward is well versed in his profession. The Red Cross is all right; boom it. It seems strange to be in a real bed with real pajamas. Did not have my clothes off for three weeks before coming here.

"The boys gave them h—l on the line. They say: 'Hell, Heaven or Hoboken!' I have lost track and don't know where the regiment or division are now. My address is the same as formerly as mail will be sent to me."

A note enclosed in Billy's letter from J. R. Forst, Captain M. R. C., says: "There will be no permanent

injury to your son's eyes and his sight will soon be as good as ever. The inflammation is subsiding rapidly. His body burns are getting on finely. He has been a good and grateful patient and appears to me to be a good American soldier. They may have downed him with their gas but they didn't hurt his pluck a bit!"

A letter received here Monday from Morris F. LaCroix, captain, Engineers Headquarters company, 1st army, R. C., A. E. F., and written August 9th, says: "My Dear Mr. Newett: I have just left Col. Fisk, of the 107th Regiment Engineers, who tells me Bill is recovering, although badly gassed. It was impossible for me to get more detailed information as I was 'passing through,' and could not locate the clearing station Bill went through. By the time this reaches you I hope you will have heard that he is fit to 'go over' again. He is one of the 'old crew' we are all proud of."

You may talk about your "grand and glorious feeling?"

McDonough is Instructor

Capt. M. S. McDonough, formerly prosecuting attorney of Iron county, and for nearly a year a trainer in the various camps of the country, has been home for a visit. Captain McDonough left for the U. S. academy at West Point or the training camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, where he will be a senior instructor. Lieut. Sam McKinnon, who was in France about a month and a half and was gassed while at the front, has been returned to this country and is now bayonet instructor at Camp Green, North Carolina. He expects to be back in France about the first of the year.

Menominee High school opened its football season with a Red Cross benefit game.

The First National Bank

of Milwaukee, Wis.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business Conducted in All Its Branches, Including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Collections, Bond Department, Savings Department, Safe Deposit Vaults

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Invited

(Continued from Page 6)

"A council of the chiefs was this morning summoned to the governor's tent" says Henry R. Schoolcraft, one of the party, "and the views of the government explained to them. By the treaty of Greenville, a saving clause was inserted by General Anthony Wayne, covering any gifts or grants of land in the Northwest territories, which the Indians formerly made to the French or English governments, and this clause has been renewed or confined by treaties with the same tribes, since the conclusion of the late war (1812). Upon this treaty, the United States claimed the concession, formerly made at the Saulte, to the French representative, Chevalier De Repentigny, in the year of 1750, by virtue of which it had been occupied as a military post. It was now proposed to treat for settling the boundaries of the grant, and, in this way, obtain an acknowledgment and renewal of it. These things were distinctly stated through the interpreter.

"The Indians, seated in their usual ceremonious manner, listening with attention, and several chiefs spoke in reply. They were decidedly opposed to the proposition, and first endeavoring to evade it, by pretending to know nothing of the former grant, but this point being pressed home, was afterwards given up. They still continued to speak in an evasive and desultory manner, which amounted to a negative refusal. It was also observable that there was no great unanimity of opinion among them, and some animated discussion between themselves took place. Some appeared to favor settling the boundary, provided that it was not intended to be occupied by a garrison, saying — that they were afraid in that case, their young men might prove unruly, and kill the cattle and hogs that should stray from the garrison.

Gov. Cass Is Firm.

"This was intended as an insidious threat, and I was particularly struck with the reply of Gov. Cass to the chief who had thrown it out, in which

he said, that as to the establishment of a garrison at the Saulte, they might give themselves no uneasiness, for that point was already settled, and so sure as the sun which was rising would set, so surely would there be an American garrison sent to that place, whether they renewed the grant or not. Such decisions have always great weight with the Indians, and in the present instance, was particularly so, as a casual but indiscreet and unauthorized conversation which had been held by some officers of our party with one of the chiefs before the council assembled had given them to understand that the United States did not wish to occupy the Saulte as a military post. The Indians, however, were determined not to accede to our wishes, and, in seeing ourselves surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of chiefs, dressed in costly broadcloths, feathers, epaulets, medals and silver wares of British fabric, and armes from manufactories of Birmingham, all gratuitously given, we could not mistake the influence by which they were actuated in this negotiation.

"When, therefore, several hours had been spent, during the latter of which, the Indians employed very animated language, and strong gesticulations, the council broke, somewhat abruptly, without coming to a final decision, at least without assenting to the proposition.

"The last chief who spoke, called 'The Count' a brigadier in the British service, in the course of his speech, drew his war lance, and struck it furiously in the ground before him, and assumed a look of savage wildness, which appeared to produce a corresponding effect upon the other Indians, for there was an evident agitation among them, during the latter part of the council, and, when he left the governor's tent, kicked away the presents which had been laid before him.

Raised a British Flag.

"On breaking up they proceeded directly to their encampment, and we dispersed to our tents. A few moments had, however, elapsed before it was discovered that the Indians had

hoisted the British flag in the midst of their encampment. On being informed of this, Governor Cass immediately proceeded with no other escort, to the lodge of their chief, before whose door it was erected, took down the British flag, entered the lodge of the chief who had raised it (the same who before had drawn his war-lance in the council) and told him:

"That it was an indignity that they were not permitted to offer upon American territories that they (the Americans) were their natural guardians and friends, and were always studious to render them strict justice, and to promote their peace and happiness, but that the flag (Old Glory) was the distinguishing token of national power, connected with our honor and independence that two national standards could not fly in peace upon the same territory; that they were forbidden to raise any but our starry banner; and that if they should again presume to attempt it, the United States would put a strong foot upon their necks and crush them to earth."

That same day, seven o'clock in the evening, the treaty of Greenville was confirmed, the pipe of peace smoked,

and the Ojibway's of the Saulte solemnly and ceremoniously declared "Thy Flag shall be our Flag; thy destiny shall be our destiny; and the Great Father at Washington shall be our Father."

The Flag Has Come.

Thus came the Stars and Stripes to the Ojibway country, borne by the brave hands of that intrepid spirit, the United States Commissioner, Governor Lewis Cass. Thus for the first time was our Beautiful Banner, "that floating piece of poetry" flung to the brisk breeze of the Northern sky beside the tossing, tumbling waters of the Falls of St. Mary. Henceforth the status of this country took on a changed aspect. No longer was the Lake region to be American in name, and not in fact no longer was it to be American soil potentially, and not actually. The effectual exercise of American sovereignty made it a real constituent part of the United States of America, and the introduction of American ideas and American ideals take her place among the sisterhood of states as an aggressive and progressive American commonwealth.

(Continued next month.)

Moving Sheep to Michigan from New Mexico

DROUTH in New Mexico has resulted in an ovine pilgrimage to Michigan that promises to determine the capability of the grasses of the undeveloped portion of that state to produce mutton and wool. For years owners of cut-over lands have been endeavoring to interest sheepmen in the possibilities offered by these areas. They are now embracing the opportunity by making liberal terms, having secured several large bands from the southwest and Idaho recently.

Stevens & Scobey, Elder, N. M., have moved 18,000 head from the dry range of that state to Manistee and Wexford counties, Mich., this season. The state and private owners of wild lands have encouraged them by free grazing, remission of taxes and liberal purchase options. The accepted prac-

tice is to give the sheepman one year of free grazing, only taxes being paid the following three years, and at the expiration of five years the lessee has the option of purchasing at a low valuation.

"We are moving our entire band of 18,000 head from New Mexico and intend to determine whether these cut-over lands are adapted to sheep raising or not," said L. H. Scobey.

A training school for nurses has been opened in Menominee under the auspices of St. Joseph's hospital authorities.

All draft men leaving any of the upper peninsula counties in the future will wear arm bands to designate them.

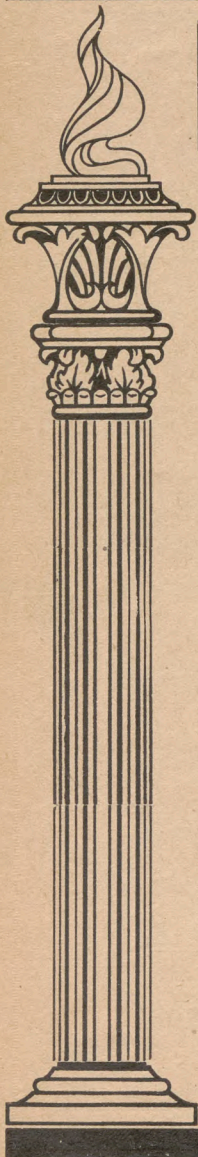
This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Clover-Land.

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.





Hotel Dyckman

Sixth Street, near Nicollet

MINNEAPOLIS' NEWEST HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

THE DYCKMAN is the leading business and commercial man's hotel of the Northwest. The most popular prices prevail in our dining rooms. 325 rooms, with private bath. Rates \$1.50 to \$5 per day.

H. J. TREMAIN, President and Manager

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

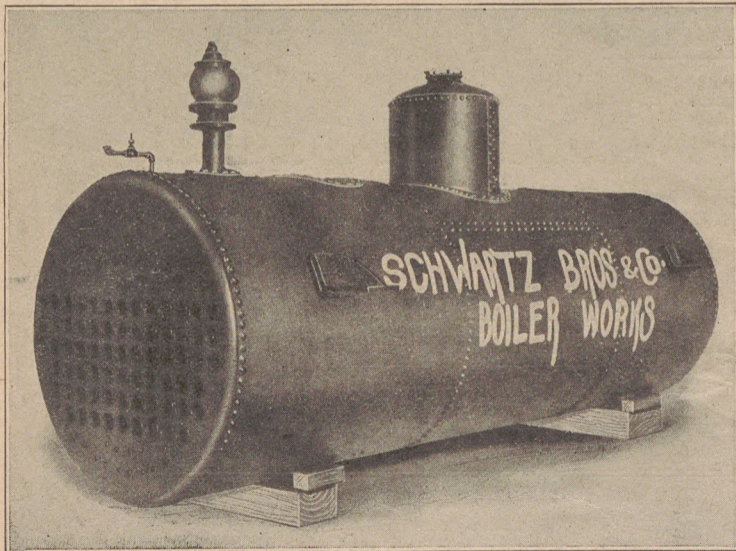
Chas. M. Schwartz,
President

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
Attended 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**

(Continued from Page 4)

clearing land. It took this crew one and five-sixths days to remove, pile and burn the stumps. Out of this crew two men had some experience in land clearing, one was a boy from the Boys' Working Reserve, another was too young to get into that organization, another had always been an office man and was not accustomed to the rigorous work, while the last was a man from the city unaccustomed to farm and heavy work.

S. M. Tracey, clover specialist from the Department of Agriculture, recently looked over the Chatham Farm and in a report given on the plant stand brought about through the seeding of W. F. Raven six years ago, said that there was a good trace of alfalfa left, a fine percentage of June clover and a hundred per cent of alsike and timothy. Remember the seeding took place six years ago and nothing along that line had been done since.

In my estimation, the State Experiment Farm is one of the most inter-

cal and theoretical man. That may sound impossible, but if the reader would look over things as carefully as I did, he would get the same impression. For instance, there are detailed records kept of every crop produced on the farm. My knowledge of agriculture is so meager that I could not begin to give it in detail, but the mass of cards and other things which must be filled out is convincing evidence that the Experiment Station requires a theoretical man.

Then turn to the practical side of farming and you will see Mr. Housholder, a real tiller of the soil. Not only that but he is a jack of all trades. For instance, a year ago he got a second-hand threshing machine from the State Agricultural School. The best the machine could do was about 150 to 200 bushels a day. That was far from being satisfactory, so Mr. Housholder took the entire machine apart and rebuilt it. Today that same machine will thresh out as much grain as one can shove into it. The steady stream of golden grain which I saw



A tract of five acres cleared and plowed at a cost of \$19.08 per acre. Six years previous to clearing the tract was burned over and seeded. Then it was used for grazing with from four to six sheep grazing annually per acre, but capable of handling at least seven.

esting and instructive places in Clover-Land, I am frank enough to admit that before I visited the place I had little information about it and, hence, was not much interested. However, my visit, the things I saw and the knowledge gained convinced me that Mr. Housholder is doing a work which is of immense importance to Clover-Land, but which in a way is being lost because most people are not attracted to the farm.

Mr. Householder is both a practi-

coming from it on the day of my visit is proof of that statement.

Let me say to the farmers of Clover-Land that a visit to Chatham will well repay you and that an investigation into Mr. Housholder's practical methods, for he is not a "fancy farmer," and the use of the kinds of seed which he has tested out and seem to be most practical will increase the agricultural output of Clover-Land to a great degree.

The Story of Iron Ore in Clover-Land

(Continued from Page 13)

gold. In the early days many explorations were made in the small silver-lead veins found in different parts of the county and also some for copper, but nothing of value was found. For the past three years the Michigan Verde Antique Marble Company has been developing a quarry three miles north of Ishpeming and has now completed a railway two miles long from the C. & N. W. railway main line. Mr. Charles Carter, the manager, has great faith in the enterprise and having the necessary capital he expects

to quarry a large quantity of this verde antique marble. It is a serpentine and he believes it to be the best quarry of this marble in the United States.

As to the future, we expect that iron mining will continue on the Marquette Range for many years. Many of the smaller mines will be worked out, but the larger ones have considerable reserves, and although the work of explorations is always uncertain it is expected that new mines will be found from time to time.

"Little Alfred" Rasor of Menominee, who was injured when the North-Western train crashed into a street car in May, 1917, settled with the railroad and street car companies for \$25,000.

More than 1,000 men in Delta county are now enrolled in the United States military forces helping to down the kaiser. This is one for every 25 in population who has gone to war.

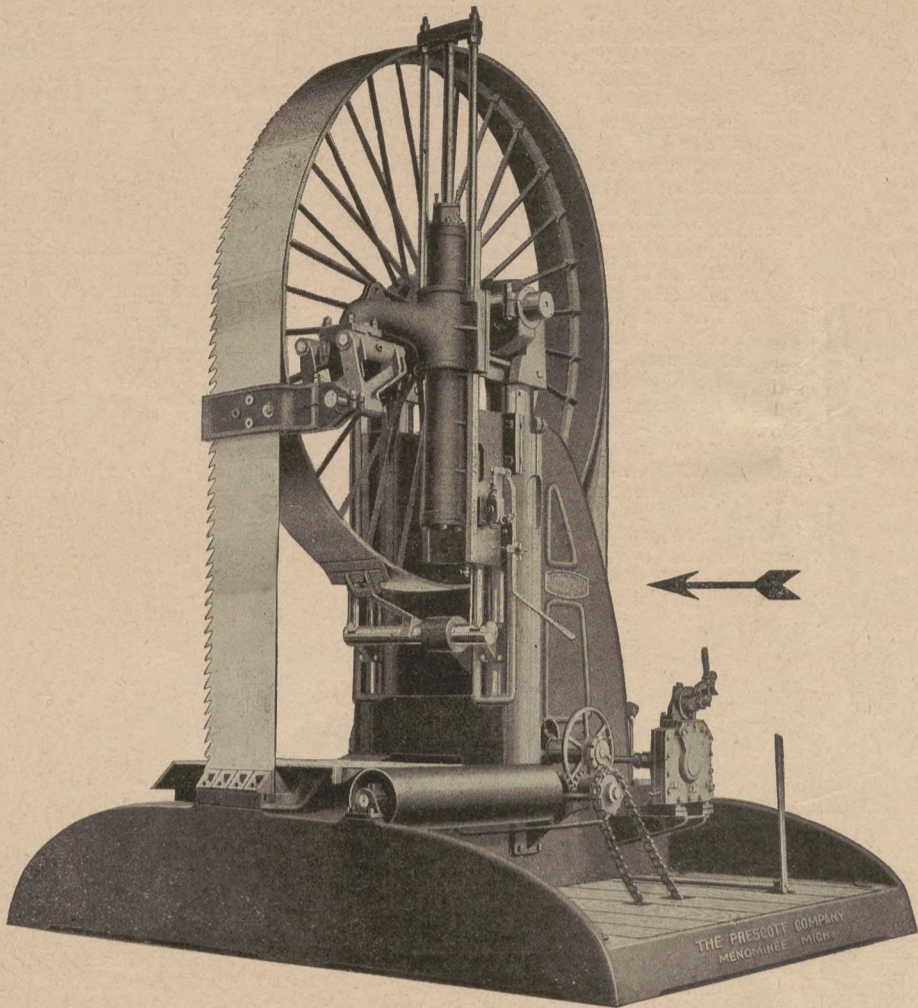
Word has been received that Lt. Col. Hugh A. Drum, a former Soo boy, has been made chief of staff to Gen. John J. Pershing.

Eight Clover-Land counties are listed in the state as having standard schools with a total of fifty-five rural buildings meeting the requirements.

T. H. Christian, former night editor of the Marquette Mining Journal, is attending an officers' training school at Camp Pike, Ark.

Michigamme people are beginning to get worried over their supply of hard coal for the winter, there being not a single lump in sight as yet.

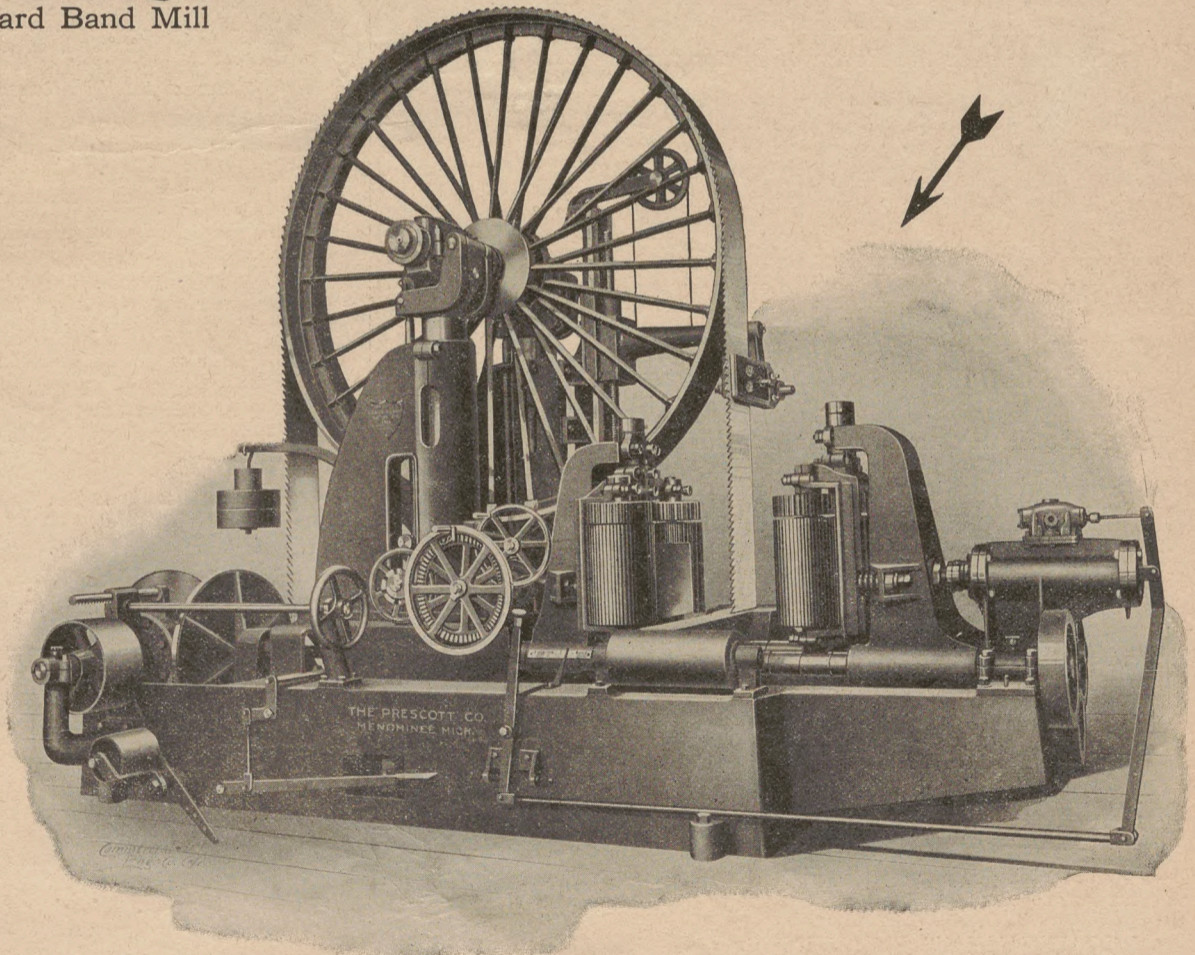
George Sunderlin of Hancock was a victim of Spanish influenza at Great Lakes Naval Training station.



Prescott Standard Band Mill

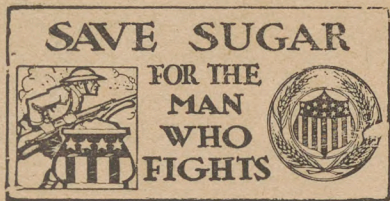
An Ideal
Combination
for a
Clover-Land
Saw Mill

Made
in
Menominee



Heavy Service Prescott Vertical Resaw

THE PRESCOTT COMPANY
MENOMINEE, 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

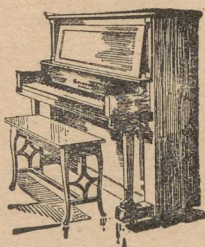
MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Everything in the Realm of Music and the Best

A Better Piano

—One of the important advantages which selection at the House of Grinnell assures you.



WE are musical instrument specialists—our entire organization, resources and energies devoted to the sale of musical merchandise exclusively—a vast number of pianos are required in our twenty-four stores. It is, therefore, but natural that manufacturers everywhere are anxious that we represent them. Then, too, we are, ourselves, piano manufacturers.

CONSIDERING these factors, together with our positive knowledge of piano worth gained through the nearly forty years we have been in the music business, it could hardly be otherwise than that ours should be a superior line.

WHATEVER amount you have in mind to invest, it will procure for you a Better Piano at the House of Grinnell—for each Piano of our line is the leader of its respective class.

- Steinway
- Knabe
- Grinnell Bros.
- Sohmer
- Vose
- Sterling
- Shoninger
- Smith & Barnes
- Huntington
- Mendelssohn
- "Pianola"
- Player-Piano
- Duo-Art
- Reproducing Piano

CONVENIENT PAYMENTS

Grinnell Bros

Exclusive Michigan Representatives World's Best Pianos

Detroit Headquarters:

GRINNELL BLDG., 243-245-247 Woodward Ave.

BRANCH STORES: Detroit Branch, 57-59 Monroe Avenue; Adrian, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Escanaba, Flint, Highland Park, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Port Huron, Pontiac, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont.

(Continued from Page 7)

ganization of this kind, and I am very sure that the bankers of Escanaba, who are here today, have had the necessary experience, and will testify to the fact that the bureau plan is the proper plan and should now receive the general support of our bankers. They have been called upon, as they will testify, to help finance some of our big grazers, who have located in sections adjacent to Escanaba, and I am very sure that they will admit that if the large influx of grazers into their section is to continue next year, they will not be able to give the necessary financial aid, unless a device, such as a loan association, be established to stand between the bankers and the grazers.

If cattle or sheep paper is to be accepted, the security must be thoroughly inspected, and the other elements of risk properly looked into. Our bankers know little about sheep or cattle. They cannot, with satisfaction, investigate themselves. Each bank cannot hire an experienced investigator, as that would be too expensive. Therefore, our solution is a loan association in which the bankers, who will eventually loan the money, will also direct the general policy.

That live stock men need money is well understood. They are like other business men of today. At certain periods such demands for financial assistance are large and the granting of these loans is absolutely essential to the success of their business. Therefore, since our banks cannot be expected to have investigators to handle these large loans, it seems to me that there is only one solution, and that is, properly organized and well conducted loan associations.

I have in my files a recent communication from a large cattle concern in New Mexico, whose officers selected about 40,000 acres of land in Clover-Land, which they are willing to take over for grazing purposes, at a price and terms to which they have agreed. This communication discloses the fact that this company is worth between four and five hundred thousand dollars, but in order to move this enterprise here, banking accommodations beyond the ability of local banks to furnish must be supplied or the business will not come to Clover-Land. The banks in New Mexico, in conjunction with loan associations, are now handling their present loans to their entire satisfaction, but their ranges, because of droughts and other unfavorable conditions, force them to seek a new location, and they have decided upon Clover-Land.

I believe, gentlemen, that the subject, which I am now bringing to your attention, deserves your thought and earnest consideration. It is your duty, I believe, to post yourselves fully on the needs of this new industry. It is your duty, I believe, through proper channels, to acquaint yourselves with all features of the live stock

loaning business, not only with a view of taking care of the normal live stock demands of your community, but for the further purpose of co-operating, through the proper live stock loan association, in handling not only the larger loans of your community, but to assist in handling the larger loans of other communities. By this co-operation, and by this alone, will we be able to serve this new industry as it should be served.

I believe the many banks represented here today realize now the necessity of this loan association, and that they will be willing, through their directors, to underwrite the small allotment of stock apportioned to each bank on the basis of two per cent of their capital stock. With this in view I respectfully urge that your association, at this meeting, select a committee with proper powers to the end that the necessary capital stock, \$100,000.00, for the association, be furnished through the assistance of the banks of this district.

We have skeptics among us, who really do not believe that 25,000 head of sheep and 2,500 head of cattle have been moved from the western ranges to the ranges of Clover-Land. We are face to face with men of this caliber at every turn. Our only answer is to urge that these men visit Northland in Marquette county, where 12,000 head of sheep are now located. At Ralph, 1,700 head of western cattle may be seen. It is really a pleasure to visit these western grazers and to learn from them what they think of their new homes, and our wonderful ranges. Gentlemen, every banker here today should visit Ralph and Northland and see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears the kind of enthusiastic confidence that the great live stock people of the western states have in the ranges of this country. I think a visit of this kind will more truly make you realize of doing something in a progressive way for the purpose of maintaining this great industry.

Capt. Bert L. Smith of Menominee, who has been in France for the past year, has arrived home, due to illness. He has been sent to the reconstruction hospital at Des Moines, Ia.

Taxes to be collected by the state this year will total \$9,108,000, the largest amount ever collected in Michigan during a year that the legislature was not in session.

A joint celebration between Menominee and Marinette, which was one of the biggest and most successful ever held, took place in Marinette on Labor Day.

A majority of one vote gave Bernard F. Peters the Democratic nomination for sheriff over Joseph Erdlitz, in Menominee county.



The Hewlett sheep grazing. The sheep were bought on the Omaha market by Hewlett and shipped to his Clover-Land ranch. Not a sheep was lost enroute. They arrived in fair shape, but are "as fat as pigs" now. Note Lake Ives and Ives Mountain in the distance. A small boy and a dog herd this flock.

THE PETER WHITE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General
Agricultural Purposes

For Sale

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

The Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and 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

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