EDITORIAL

the Spanish War veterans. For twenty-five years he was a lay minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving charges in the vicinity of his home. He was an able editor, public speaker, and a man of strong convictions.

KLEBER E. WILLCOCKSON was born on a farm in Christian County, Illinois, December 15, 1858, and died in Sigourney, Iowa, May 16, 1935. He was with his parents, William S. and Sue Vermillion Willcockson, in their removal to Cass County, Nebraska, in 1872, and in 1877 in their return to Christian County, Illinois. He taught school in winters and worked on farms in summers from 1877 until 1882. He read law with Judge A. McCaskill of Taylorville, Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and associated himself with Judge McCaskill in practice. In 1886 he removed to Saint John (now Logan) County, Kansas, and began practice. In November of that year he was elected county attorney and served five years, when he was elected state senator. Before the expiration of his term he was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, a board having in charge all the charitable institutions of the state. After serving two years he resigned and became register of the United States land office at Colby, Kansas, served three years, resigned and resumed law practice. In 1901 he removed to Sigourney, Iowa, and opened a law office. In November, 1906, he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District and served twelve years, 1907 to 1918 inclusive, voluntarily retired and joined with William H. Hamilton and C. G. Updegraff in the practice of law as Willcockson, Hamilton & Updegraff. Later his health failed and he withdrew for a time from practice, but more recently was associated with his son, Edwin Willcockson.

EUGENE R. MOORE was born in Mount Carroll, Illinois, August 1, 1859, and died in Miami, Florida, May 15, 1935. Burial was at Miami. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore. He was graduated from high school in Mount Carroll in 1877, followed farm work in summers, teaching school in winters, for four or five years, taught in grammar grade at Savanna, Illinois, two years, and in 1886 became principal of the schools at Oxford Junction, Jones County, Iowa. In 1887 he was elected county superintendent of Jones County, was twice re-elected and served for the years 1888 to 1893 inclusive. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Iowa State Teachers College from 1892 to 1896, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for Feeble-minded Children at Glenwood in 1896 and 1897. In 1894 he engaged in insurance business in Anamosa, but in 1904 became owner and editor of the Anamosa Journal and won some reputation as a militant editorial writer. For a time he was a member of the Anamosa City Council, of the Anamosa Board of Education, and chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In 1906 he was chosen Fifth District member of the Democratic State Committee and became treasurer

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of the committee. He was on February 19, 1914, named by President Wilson as United States marshal for the Northern District of Iowa. Opposition to the selection prevented confirmation by the Senate for a time, but it was finally made June 19, 1914. He administered the duties of that office until in 1919. Soon after retiring he removed to Miami, Florida, where he became interested in real estate.

DAVID MEREDITH was born on a farm near where now is located the town of Searsboro, Poweshiek County, Iowa, April 13, 1867, and died in a hospital in Oskaloosa April 18, 1935, death resulting from a fall from a windmill on his farm near Lynnville two days before. Burial was in Friends Cemetery, Lynnville. His parents were T. Jefferson Meredith and Susanna Macy Meredith. In 1881 the family removed to a farm in Jasper County, near Lynnville. He was graduated from the Lynnville High School in 1887, and attended Penn College, Oskaloosa, one year. He then took charge of his father's farm and livestock business, and during his life farming was his principal occupation. He spent most of his time for a few years at Whittier, California, in his later life where he and his son, Robert D. Meredith, were engaged in the apiary business, although he retained the management of his farm near Lynnville. He held the offioce of township trustee, and member of the Lynnville Town Council. In 1912 he was elected representative from Jasper County, and was again elected in 1916, serving in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh general assemblics. In 1918 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth general assemblies. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and took an active and useful part in its affairs.

GEORGE C. STANZEL was born in Berlin Township, Clinton County, Iowa, August 31, 1865, and died in Sac City April 18, 1935. Burial was in Clinton Township Cemetery. He was with his parents, William A. and Laurinda Clark Stanzel, in their removal to a farm in Clinton Township, Sac County, in 1876. There he grew to manhood, was educated in public schools, became a farmer, and during most of his life farming was his chief vocation. His farming activities were first in Clinton Township and then in Boyer Valley Township. He served as president of the Early Farmers Telephone Company, and was a director in the Early Farmers Elevator Company. In 1919 he removed to Sac City, was a member of the city council eight years, and in 1930 was elected representative and was re-elected in 1932, serving in the Fortyfourth and Forty-fifth general assemblies.

J. K. MONTGOMERY was born near Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1840, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 18, 1935, at the home of his son, the Rev. W. A. Montgomery. Burial was at West Union. He was with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Montgomery, in their removal to near Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa, Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.