

*His Foremost Citizens, 1915-18; The Many-sided Omar, 1925; The Sincera of Old Fort Des Moines, 1927; Individuality in Letters from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne, 1932; The Youth of Old Age, 1934,* and besides these he contributed many articles for leading magazines, especially in his earlier life.

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CHARLES AUGUSTUS RAWSON was born in Des Moines, Iowa, May 29, 1867, and died in Des Moines September 2, 1936. Burial was in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were A. Y. and Mary I. (Scott) Rawson. He was graduated from West Des Moines High School, and attended Grinnell College. While a student in West High and in Grinnell he was a great football player and during the years following he became distinguished in the field of sports, and did much to put amateur sports in Iowa on a high plane, serving on the Games Committee of Iowa Colleges for twenty years. He was president of the Iowa Pipe & Tile Company of Des Moines, was a director in the Des Moines National Bank, was a director in and treasurer of the Employers Mutual Insurance Company, and had other extensive business interests. He was active in the several political campaigns of Albert B. Cummins. His friendship for his college roommate at Grinnell, William S. Kenyon, led to his management of Kenyon's campaign for election as United States senator in 1911. He served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1912 to 1922. He was a delegate at large from Iowa to the Republican National Convention in 1920. He was appointed February 24, 1922, by Governor Kendall as United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Kenyon who was appointed to the federal bench, and served until December 1, 1922, when the vacancy was filled by election, Mr. Rawson not being a candidate. He served as the Iowa member of the Republican National Committee from 1924 to 1932. He did not aspire to public office for himself, but took joy in helping others. He was regarded as a harmonizer and a wise political manager. In 1918 he went to France where he was associated with the business department of the Y. M. C. A. He was president of the Home for the Aged Association at Des Moines, was a trustee of Grinnell College, was a member of the Congregational church, and was one of the most useful and most loved citizens of Des Moines.

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CLINT L. PRICE was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, May 13, 1859, and died in Indianola, Iowa, August 28, 1936. His parents, Abe and Huldah Cheshire Price, removed soon after his birth to a farm near Indianola and, about five years later, into Indianola. He attended public school, but when fourteen years old (1873) quit school and entered the office of the *Indianola Tribune*, then edited by the noted George F. Parker. He remained with the *Tribune* until 1884 when he embarked in business for himself, becoming owner and editor of the *Milo Motor*:

After serving under President Cleveland as postmaster at Milo for four years he sold the *Motor* in 1889 and removed to Stuttgart, Arkansas, and became editor and publisher of the *Stuttgart Star*. In 1892 he returned to Iowa and purchased the *Louisa County Democrat* at Wapello. Here he was elected mayor of the town, and served during Cleveland's second term as postmaster at that place. In 1901 he sold the Wapello paper and bought the *Indianola Tribune*, thus realizing a long cherished ambition of owning the paper that fired him into printing in his youth. He continued to edit the *Tribune* until shortly before his death, although after May, 1923, its publication was consolidated with that of the *Indianola Record*, published by Don L. Berry. In 1905 Mr. Price was elected mayor of Indianola. In 1906 he was made the Seventh District member of the Democratic State Central Committee. The fall of 1906 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-second General Assembly. In 1908 he became chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1910 and again in 1912 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, from the Seventh District, but lost both times in the general election to S. F. Prouty. During President Wilson's administration he served eight years as postmaster at Indianola. He was popular personally, was a good newspaper man, enlivening his writing with humor and philosophy, and was until his health failed quite influential in his party's councils.

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THOMAS HENRY SMITH was born on the banks of Soap Creek in the northeastern part of Appanoose County, Iowa, September 30, 1854, and died in Harlan September 17, 1936. The place of birth was not far from Albany, a village long since abandoned, which was over the line in Davis County. His parents were Paris S. and Nancy Jane (Jones) Smith. He received his education in rural schools in the vicinity of his birth, in Troy Academy, and in Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield. He began teaching school when eighteen years old and taught for five years. He read law under direction of M. H. Jones of Bloomfield and was admitted to the bar in 1878. That same year he began practice in Harlan and continued it there until his death. Soon after starting he joined in practice with P. C. Truman as Truman & Smith. In 1881 George W. Cullison took Mr. Truman's place in the firm which became Smith & Cullison. Mr. Cullison had been Mr. Smith's preceptor at Troy Academy, and became a judge in the Ninth Judicial District years after. Mr. Smith was elected in 1886 as the first county attorney of Shelby County and served two years, but declined to be a candidate again. He served two years as city attorney of Harlan. He was member and president of Harlan School Board, was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee two years, and was the Republican nominee for senator from the Cass-Shelby District in 1897, but was defeated in election by Dr. J. M. Emmert. In 1910 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assem-

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