

school education, he attended a Quaker academy, and Oskaloosa College, at Oskaloosa. He was a farmer in Wapello County for a time in his early life. In 1916 when the Farmers Union was organized in Iowa he became its secretary and in 1921 was advanced to president, a position he held until he relinquished it in 1930 at his own request. He was at the time of his death president and general manager of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, was president of the Farmers Mutual Automobile Association, and was president of the National Farmers Holiday Association since its inception in 1932, Des Moines being the head office of each of those organizations. He was identified with the McNary-Haugen plan in the 1920's, and later with the movement for price-fixing of agricultural products based on the cost of production. He opposed the compulsory testing of cattle for tuberculosis in 1931. In farm strikes in effort to obtain better prices, and in the war on foreclosures of farm mortgages he was a leader and adviser. During the last twenty years of his life he was the foremost advocate in Iowa of protest against farmers' economic conditions, which sometime led to violence. He came into conflict with Governors Hammill, Turner, and Herring in the administration of law. Listed as a Republican, he disregarded party bonds, voting for Smith in 1928 and for Roosevelt in 1932, but soon became a caustic critic of the latter's administration, and spoke in support of the Constitution. He was a public speaker of genuine ability, having ready command of a good style of language and an acquaintance with English masterpieces, and excelled in his use of invective. He evidently thought farmers were suffering intolerable wrongs, and he became the voice of protest.

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CHARLES JAMES WILSON was born in Washington, Iowa, November 11, 1850, and died in Washington April 10, 1936. Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery, Washington. His parents were Michael W. and Catherine (Hood) Wilson. He grew to manhood on his father's farm south of Washington and received his education in the home public schools. He read law in the office of McJunkin, Henderson & McJunkin in Washington and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1875. He practiced alone in Washington a few years and then with E. W. Stone and J. J. Kellogg formed the firm of Stone, Wilson & Kellogg. In 1883 Mr. Stone retired and the firm continued as Wilson & Kellogg until 1887. In later years his son, Carleton C. Wilson, became his partner as Wilson & Wilson, which firm continued until his death. In 1877 Mr. Wilson was elected city solicitor and served one term, and was again elected to that office in 1885. In 1886 he was elected county attorney and by reason of that and re-elections, served eight years in that position. In 1899 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1901, and served in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies. He joined Company D, Iowa National Guard in 1878, and was active in

it for several years. He was appointed by Governor Cummins a member of his military staff in 1909, and was reappointed by each succeeding governor, including Governor Herring, remaining on the staff until his death. Both in the Spanish American War and in the World War he did patriotic duty on home committees. Politically he was Republican but his friends were of all parties. He loved the beauties of nature, loved his fellow men, and was loved by them in return.

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HORACE M. REBOK was born at Chippensburg, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1864, and died in Santa Monica, California, April 10, 1936. Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery, Santa Monica. When he was in his teens his father, the Reverend Henry Rebok, a clergyman of the United Brethren Church, removed with his family to Toledo, Iowa, where Horace entered Western College, then located at Toledo. He went to Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, for the last two years of his liberal arts and was graduated from there. He taught school one year at Dysart, Iowa, then for five years was principal of the schools at Tama. President Cleveland appointed him agent of the Sac and Fox Indians located near Tama which position he had from October 1, 1894, to January 28, 1899. He won the friendship of the Indians and was successful in teaching them farming as practiced by modern methods, and interested them in schools and education. In addition to his work as Indian agent he edited the *Tama County Democrat*, published at Toledo. On finishing his work as Indian agent he removed to California, and took postgraduate work at Leland Stanford University. This he followed by becoming editor and publisher of *The World Review*, Chicago, an enterprise not proving profitable. After two years he returned to California and took a position as head of the oral expression department in Los Angeles High Schools, remaining there until 1907 when he became superintendent of schools at Santa Monica. While filling that position he was chosen president of the Southern California Schoolmasters' Club, president of the southern section of the California Teachers' Association, and was made a member of the State Council of Education. He led the campaign that brought a branch of the State University to Southern California. He won a high place in the educational field of the state.

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GEORGE McCULLOCH was born at Benton, Holmes County, Ohio, October 24, 1848, and died in Humeston, Iowa, April 12, 1936. His parents were Joseph and Nancy (Miller) McCulloch. He was reared on his father's farm and acquired his early education in the schools near his place of birth. He removed to Iowa in 1870 and began the study of medicine with Dr. C. E. Rayburn of Brooklyn. In the fall of 1871 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, but soon thereafter the great Chicago fire destroyed the building of that college, and he left Chicago and entered the Medical Department of Michigan State

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