

that time Mr. Wentworth was removed to the East. He then sold his property in State Center and removed his family to Des Moines. In 1920 he returned to Des Moines and continued his work for the company until his retirement in 1931. He then removed to Mount Dora, Florida. At State Center he was a member of the local school board. At Mount Dora he took an active part in political, social and economic life, and with local public improvements, and continued to exercise his rare social abilities and faculty of making friends.

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JOHN ENSTER CRAIG was born in Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1853, and died in Keokuk, Iowa, February 27, 1936. His parents were Alexander K. and Sarah (McLain) Craig. He was educated in public school and Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1877. In the meantime he had been doing farm work and teaching school to earn the means to pursue his education. He removed to Keokuk in 1878 and became a law student in the office of his uncle, John H. Craig. In 1879 he was admitted to practice and became a member of the firm of Craig, Collier & Craig. In 1885 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1887, and served in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second general assemblies. In 1889 he was elected mayor of the city of Keokuk, and served four years, or until 1893. In 1896 he was elected county attorney of Lee County, was re-elected two years later and served four years. In 1902 and again in 1904 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the First District, but each time was defeated in general election by the then Congressman, Thomas Hedge. In 1918 he was elected a judge of the First Judicial District and the following January succeeded Judge Henry Bank, Jr., and by re-elections he was serving in the same position at the time of his death. Both as lawyer and jurist he was noted for the thoroughness with which he went into cases, for the analytical and able way in which he handled them, and for the high ethical standards which he followed. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Keokuk bar. Besides the positions already mentioned which his city and district had given him, he served the public in many other ways. For eleven years he was a member of the Keokuk Board of Education. At one time he acted as president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk and occupied the chair of medical jurisprudence. For forty-one years, or since 1895, he had been president of the Board of Trustees of Keokuk Public Library. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and a Sunday school worker for years. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

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MILO RENO was born near Agency, Wapello County, Iowa, January 5, 1866, and died in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, May 5, 1936. The body was removed to Des Moines and cremated. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Barrice) Reno. Besides receiving a common

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

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