

laws regulating railways. In 1896 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Seventh District but lost to the then congressman, J. A. T. Hull. In 1905 he visited Galveston, Texas, to secure information regarding the commission form of municipal government in operation there. Returning home his report induced a large number of public citizens of Des Moines to join in an effort to secure from the Thirty-first General Assembly in 1906 legislation so that the larger cities of the state could adopt that form of government. The measure Mr. Berryhill and the committee presented failed in that assembly, but with some modifications it was adopted by the next assembly, meeting in 1907. With slight changes it still prevails in Des Moines. It came to be called the "Des Moines plan," and was adopted by many other cities both in Iowa and adjacent states. In 1914 Mr. Berryhill removed to Berkeley, California.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS BARR was born in Newark, Ohio, March 16, 1865, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, January 27, 1937. Burial was at Greene, Iowa. His parents were James William and Bettie Ann (Bader) Barr. He gained his elementary education in Indiana rural schools. After studying in normal schools in Ohio and Indiana he taught rural schools in Indiana from 1883 to 1887, was principal of schools at Eaton, Indiana, 1887-89, and at Milroy, Indiana, 1889 to 1891; was superintendent of schools at Greene, Iowa, 1891-96, and at Parkersburg, 1896-1900. He was a student in Summer School of Chicago University in 1896, and of Harvard in 1903. He came as a teacher in Drake University Academy in 1900 and from that time until his retirement in 1936 devoted the strength of his fine personality to that institution. He became dean of its College of Education in 1913, retaining that position until 1936. Drake University gave him the degree of Ph. B. in 1903, and of A. M. in 1907. He was secretary of the State Teachers Association from 1902 to 1905. He was president of the Western Association of College Teachers of Education in 1915. During the World War he assisted in directing education at Camp Dodge. He was the author of *Drill Lists in Arithmetic*, 1894; *Outline of Physics*, 1904; and *Manual for Teachers in the Use and Value of Visual Aids in Teaching*.

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KEITH VAWTER was born in Indianola, Iowa, April 23, 1872, and died in Marion, Iowa, February 5, 1937. His parents were John Beverly Vawter and Flora Keith Vawter. He was a student in Drake University in 1895. From 1896 to 1899 he was associated with the firm of Vawter & Son, booksellers in Des Moines. He established the Standard Lecture Bureau in Des Moines in 1899, and in 1902 became connected with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau in Chicago. In 1903 he organized the Redpath Chautauquas, and in 1904 he organized a Chautauqua Circuit and operated it. In 1913 he aided in forming the Redpath-Vawter System of Chautauquas, and the Redpath Chautauquas of New York and New England. For a few years he lived in Chicago, but when his

Chautauqua Circuit got to going well, he removed to Cedar Rapids and lived there about twenty-five years. He is generally regarded as the originator of the Chautauqua Circuit, which was quite a revolution in the way of bringing instruction and entertainment to the people in numberless cities and even small towns, which flourished until it was encroached upon by moving pictures and radios. During the World War Mr. Vawter was director of the Speakers' Bureau for the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans in Iowa. In 1918-19 he was a member and president of the Board of Trustees of Drake University. He was a director in the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, the Center Point and Walker Bank, and the Sunnyside Farms Company. In his later years he resided for a time at Walker, and finally at Marion.

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JOSEPH J. CLARK was born in Richmond, Kentucky, October 20, 1851, and died in Mason City, Iowa, January 15, 1937. His parents were the Reverend James W. and Martha (Embry) Clark. He was with them in their removal in 1854 to Saline County, Missouri, in 1865 to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and in 1866 to Clarinda, Iowa. He attended public school in their several places of residence, including high school, and by farm work and teaching earned the means with which he finished his education. He was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1873, and in 1874 located in Mason City, forming a law partnership with John S. Stanbery as Stanbery & Clark which existed for over a quarter of a century and attained to a large practice. In 1886 he was elected county attorney, the first election after the creation of that office, and was twice re-elected, serving six years. On the resignation of Judge Clifford P. Smith of Charles City, judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, the Republican Judicial Convention of that district nominated Mr. Clark. He was then appointed to the vacancy by Governor Cummins, was elected later in the election of that year, and was regularly re-elected and served over twenty-eight years, or until his death. As recently said of him by a writer in the *ANSALS*, he was "loved and respected by litigants and lawyers alike." Judge Clark was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was for years the teacher of a class of young men in that church's Sunday school, and was honored by the membership of the Upper Iowa Conference by being sent as a delegate to three different quadrennial general conferences.

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JULIEN C. CALHOUN was born near Winchester, Van Buren County, Iowa, December 5, 1866, and died at his home in Keosauqua November 10, 1936. Burial was at the cemetery near the place of his birth, Winchester, a well known town from 1840 to 1900, situated about three miles southeast of the present town of Birmingham, but now abandoned. Julien C. attended public school in Van Buren County until the removal of the family to Kansas, after which he attended Ness City High School, and was graduated from the Kansas State Normal

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