

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

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