

connection with the Iowa National Guard, was appointed captain of Company F, Forty-ninth Infantry, May 2, 1900; promoted to major of the Fifty-third Infantry April 12, 1911; to colonel April 23, 1914, and was transferred to First Infantry July 4, 1915. He served as colonel of that regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry during the World War, his principal stations being Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Cody, New Mexico; and Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was honorably discharged January 14, 1919. In April, 1919, he removed to Oskaloosa where he wrote insurance and was active in civic affairs. He was a director of their Board of Education for a few years, served three terms as justice of the peace, was a charter member and a past commander of the local chapter of the American Legion, and was active in Red Cross and other relief and charitable work. About a year before his death he removed to Des Moines. He was a fine type of citizen and soldier.

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EDWARD HOWARD HUNTER was born in Waterloo, New York, September 13, 1855, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, November 10, 1935. Interment was in Glendale Cemetery. His parents were George and Mary (Carney) Hunter. His early education was received in public school, later supplemented by a course in a business college in Rochester, New York. Having learned telegraphy he became operator in 1870 at a station on the New York Central Railroad. In 1872 he entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in similar employment, and for several years was telegraph operator at several of its main line stations in Iowa, and then was made agent of the company at Corning. While living there he was in 1883 elected county treasurer of Adams County and was re-elected in 1885, serving in the years 1884-87 inclusive. In 1887 he was appointed general agent at Des Moines for the Burlington railroad. In the Democratic State Convention of 1883 he was the member of the Committee on Resolutions from the Eighth District. In 1884 he was made the Eighth District member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1887 and 1888 was chairman of that committee. In 1889 he was chairman of an executive committee that greatly aided in the election of Horace Boies, Democrat, for governor. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor as one of a committee of five citizens of Des Moines to divide the newly enlarged city into seven wards. In 1891 he became vice president of the Iowa National Bank, and in 1893 was advanced to president. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Des Moines by President Cleveland and resigned his bank position. He served as postmaster until September 18, 1898. In 1899 he returned to the Iowa National Bank as president, but two years later sold his interests in that bank and became vice president and later president of the Iowa State Bank. Mr. Hunter left the Democratic party in 1896 because of its advocacy of the free coinage of silver, and

from being a gold Democrat eventually became a Republican. While he did not contend for other official position, yet he aided many of his friends in their ambitions. He retained some connection with the Burlington Railroad during the time from 1887 when he became its general agent in Des Moines until his death, sometimes as confidential business agent in matters of assessment and taxation. He was a man of keen judgment in business, and was a good judge of human nature. Of late years his mind was a storehouse of interesting facts of political and business affairs in Iowa. He was Chesterfieldian in dress and manners and was a distinguished figure in Iowa and national political conventions for the last forty years.

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LEONARD W. HOUSEL was born at Van Ettenville, New York, December 30, 1873, and died in Rochester, Minnesota, September 15, 1935. Burial was at Humboldt, Iowa. His parents were William and Josephine Fenderson Housel. He attended local public schools and was graduated from the Law School of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. He was employed on the *Hartford Journal* for a considerable time and became city editor. After finishing his law course he entered a law firm in New Haven and was soon thereafter elected county auditor of New Haven County. In 1901 he was elected a member of the legislature of Connecticut. In 1902 he removed to Humboldt, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law with Parley Finch as junior partner. In about 1912 Mr. Finch retired from practice and Mr. Housel took over the business of the firm and continued it until failing health caused his retirement. He became prominent as a Democratic leader in his county and the state. In both 1924 and 1926 he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, losing in the general election both times to Clem C. Kimball. In 1928 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated in the general election by John Hammill. He was influential in local matters at Humboldt, was a member of the Congregational Church and was an able lawyer and public speaker.

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LOUIS TUTTLE SHANGLE was born on a farm in Prairie Township, Mahaska County, Iowa, March 18, 1863, and died in Oskaloosa September 2, 1935. Burial was in Forest Cemetery, Oskaloosa. His parents were Amos L. and Mary Wick Shangle. He received his early education in public school and was graduated from Penn College, Oskaloosa, in 1883. He followed teaching a few years in public schools in Oskaloosa and began the study of law, reading in the office of Bolton & McCoy, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. From 1890 to 1895 he practiced law in Grand Island, Nebraska, but returned to Oskaloosa in 1895 and practiced there, although his legal work was interspersed with many other activities. He was secretary of the Oskaloosa School Board from 1903 to 1921, and was secretary of the Mahaska County Fair Association several years. He also had farming interests that took his attention.

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