

sugar industries, but frequently returned to Cedar Rapids continuing his interest as did his father during his life in the extension of religious education and the establishment of churches to which he contributed substantial sums.

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ALICE SARAH TYLER, librarian, born in Decatur, Ill., April 27, 1859; died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1944. Though a resident of Iowa for only thirteen of her 85 years, she holds high place as promoter of the public library system and organizer of the state traveling libraries in the state, and placed the whole library movement American presidents, James Monroe and John Tyler, and she carried into her work in Iowa and Ohio a fine zeal born of best American traditions. She entered library work in her home town and graduated from the library course in Armour Institute in 1894. She became head of the catalogue division of the Cleveland Public library as its first trained library worker. In 1900 Iowa sent for her to become secretary of the newly formed State Library commission. She devoted herself to the encouragement and organizing libraries in the state, and placed the whole library movement on a high plane. Before the close of her service in Iowa she had started and greatly expanded the traveling library system. She was editor of the Iowa Library Quarterly and made it an effective instrument for library advancement. In 1913 she was appointed as dean of the Western Reserve library school, which position she held for sixteen years, retiring to be dean emeritus. She had been honored as president of the Cleveland Library club, of the League of Library Commissions, the Ohio Library association, and of the American Association of Library schools.

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BYRON W. NEWBERRY, attorney and legislator, died March 17, 1944, at his home in Strawberry Point, Iowa; born September 1, 1853, in Brownhelm, Lorain county, Ohio, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Newberry; coming to Iowa in 1855 with his parents who settled upon a farm near Strawberry Point in Clayton county and he has since been a citizen of that community; educated in the common schools, the Upper Iowa university and the University of Iowa, graduating from the law school of the latter in 1876, the following year opening a law office in Strawberry Point; married in 1905 at Ripon, Wisconsin, to Eva M. Buckley, who survives him; taught in rural schools of Clayton county; was a former mayor of his town, a member of the Clayton county board of education and a trustee of the Upper Iowa university for twenty-four years; served as state senator during seven regular and two extra sessions from 1904 to 1908 and 1917 to 1924; introduced the first pure food bill in 1906, the first pure paint bill in 1907 and the first pure seed and stock food measure; from 1907 to 1915 was a member of the Better Iowa Schools commission; and in 1927 was appointed a member of

the Iowa State Conservation board; a Republican in politics, served as president of the Clayton county bar association for twenty years, and was prominently identified with agricultural interests.

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WARREN A. CALDWELL, legislator, died March 7, 1944, at Oskaloosa, Iowa; born January 17, 1886 in Mahaska county, Iowa; son of Alexander N. and Nancy Kathrine Stump Caldwell; attended Oskaloosa Schools and Penn college at Oskaloosa; married Isabel Hay at Washington, Iowa, on March 7, 1907, and entered the real estate business in Oskaloosa where he continued to reside; had an active part in the first Mahaska county paving bond election in which that county heavily endorsed the million dollar paving bond issue—one of the first southern Iowa counties to lead out in the paved road movement in the state; as a county supervisor he influenced the board's action in setting up most of the Mahaska county paved highways and introduced many administrative reforms in county business; active in state political circles and as state senator in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Fortieth extra sessions of the Iowa General Assembly; introduced the first state gas tax bill which was vetoed by Governor Kendall, but it eventually became the law; also introduced the Iowa poison liquor act which became an important factor in prohibition enforcement before the national repeal act was effective; a member of the Presbyterian church, the Masonic order and a charter member of the Oskaloosa Rotary club.

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FRANK PLOWMAN WOODS, publisher, banker and former congressman from Iowa, died at his home in Pasadena, California, April 25, 1944; born near Sharon, Wis., Dec. 11, 1868; educated in the public schools and at Northern Indiana Normal school, Valparaiso, Ind.; with his parents removed to Estherville, Iowa, when he was 19 years of age, and worked in a newspaper office for two years; and for some time associated with others in the publication of the *Northern Vindicator* at Estherville. With his brothers he engaged in banking and in the mortgage loan business. He was chosen as Tenth district member of the Republican State Central committee and was its chairman in the campaign of 1906 which resulted in election of Gov. A. B. Cummins to a third term. In 1908 he was elected to membership in the Sixty-first congress, was re-elected and served in five terms of congress. While so serving he was chosen by his associates as chairman of the Republican National Congressional committee and was such during the first World War. In directing political affairs he had a happy faculty of uniting factions and securing harmony among his associates. About 25 years ago he located in Pasadena and with a brother engaged in real estate and loan business. He was an active Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. He never married.

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