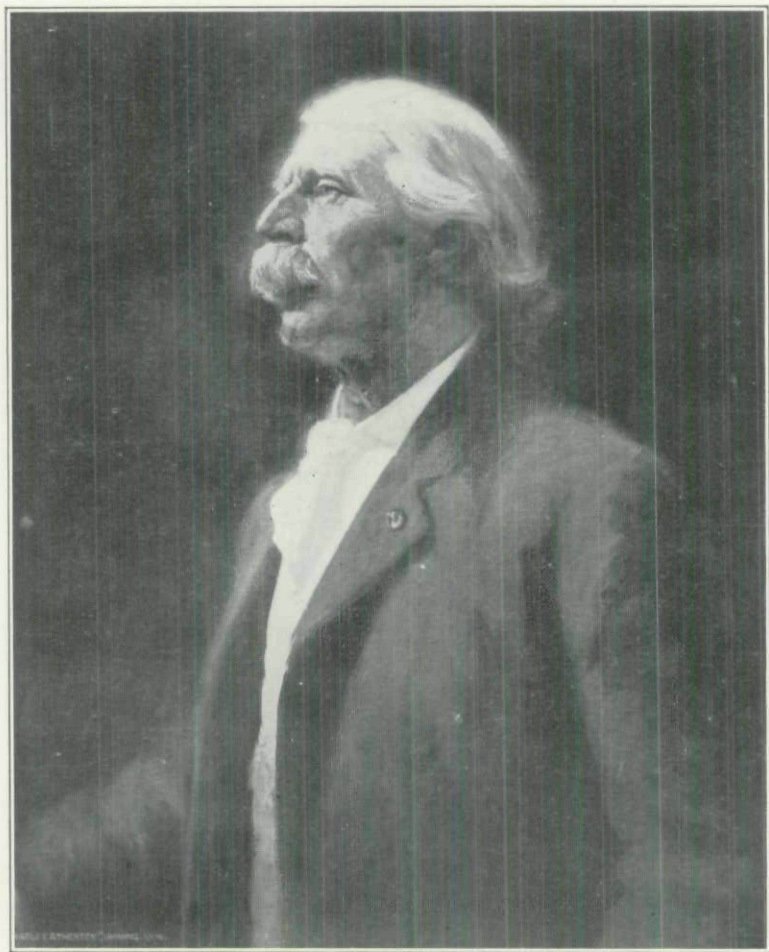


ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

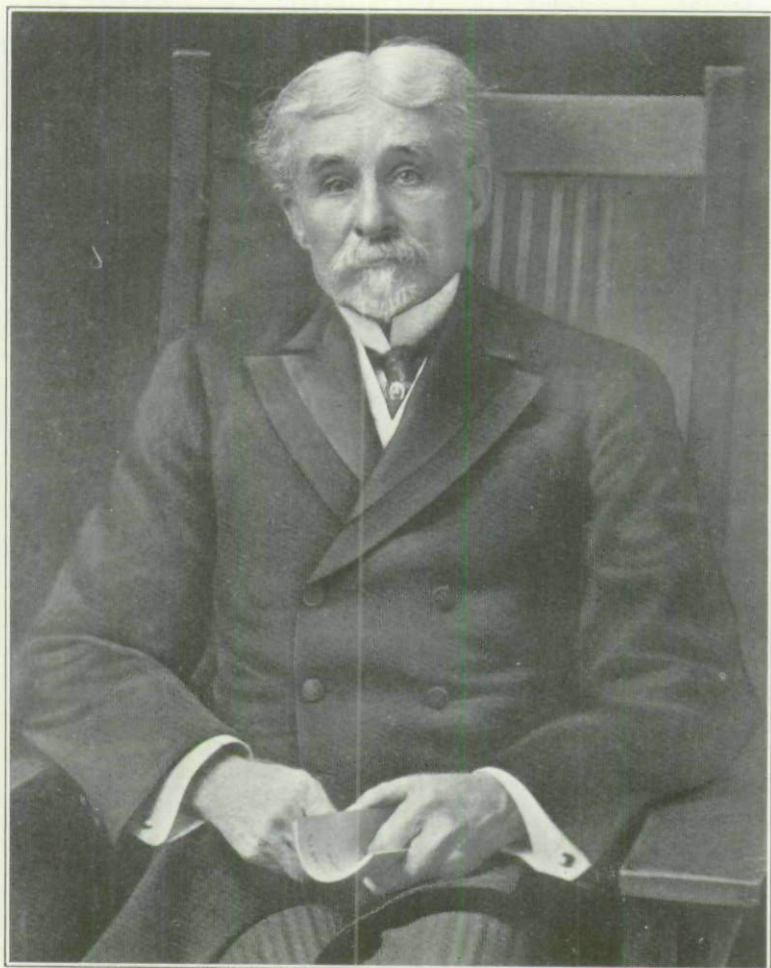
NOTABLE DEATHS

SMAUEL HAWKINS MARSHALL BYERS was born at Pulaski, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1838, and died in Los Angeles, California, May 24, 1933. His ashes are to be deposited beside those of his wife at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He removed with his parents, James M. and Parmela (Marshall) Byers, to Oskaloosa in 1852. There he attended school, later took up the study of law and on June 16, 1861, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Iowa. On June 24, 1861, when at Newton he enlisted as a private and was made first corporal in Company B, Fifth Iowa Infantry, was promoted to quartermaster sergeant July 15, 1862, and to first lieutenant and adjutant April 23, 1863. He was wounded at Champion Hill, was captured at Mission Ridge November 24, 1863, and for the next sixteen months was incarcerated in six different Confederate prisons, one being Libby Prison. He escaped three times, only to be recaptured. While in prison he wrote his poem, "The March to the Sea," which gave Sherman's famous campaign a name. His fourth escape was from Columbia, South Carolina, when he reached the Union lines, was soon placed on General Sherman's staff, and was sent to carry the first news of the Carolina victories to General Grant and President Lincoln. He was offered a captaincy in the regular army, but declined, and devoted himself for a time to recovering his health. About this time Governor Stone brevetted him as major. President Grant appointed him in 1869 consul to Zurich, Switzerland, and after fifteen years' service there President Arthur promoted him to consul general to Italy. President Cleveland displaced him, and President Harrison appointed him consul to Saint Gall, Switzerland, and soon promoted him to consul general of Switzerland. Early in Cleveland's second administration he was again relieved, when after twenty years consular service he returned to Oskaloosa and in about 1894 removed to Des Moines where he remained until 1915 after which he made his home in Los Angeles. After completing his consular service he devoted most of his time to literary pursuits. His principal publications are *Sixteen Months in Rebel Prisons*, 1868; *Switzerland and the Swiss*, 1875; *The Happy Isles*, 1884; *Iowa in War Times*, 1888; *The March to the Sea* (epic), 1896; *Twenty Years in Europe*, 1900; *With Fire and Sword*, 1911; *A Layman's Life of Jesus*, 1912; *Complete Poems*, 1914; *The Bells of Capistrano*, 1917; *The Pony Express and Other Poems*, 1925; and many magazine articles and poems published in newspapers. Critics generally regard his *With Fire and Sword* as the best of his prose writings. But it was as a poet that he was best known.



SAMUEL HAWKINS MARSHALL BYERS

Iowa soldier, poet, diplomat. From a portrait in oil by Charles A. Cumming,
1906, in the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.



JAMES DEPEW EDMUNDSON

Iowa p'oneer, self taught scholar, capitalist, philanthropist. From a steel engraving made about 1911.

"The Song of Iowa" written by him was made the official state song by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, 1911. His public service in Europe gave him opportunities to meet noted people especially in London, in the cities of Switzerland, and in Rome. He became able to converse in French, Italian, and German, thus adding to his usefulness in his official positions. He became a collector of paintings and other works of art, and presented portions of his collections to Penn College, Oskaloosa, and to the Des Moines Women's clubs. No sketch of the colorful career of this faithful public official and accomplished man of letters would be quite complete without including in the picture his friendship with the late James Depew Edmundson, whose death is also noted in this section of the ANNALS. They met as neighbor boys in Oskaloosa in 1854, became intimate friends then and so remained for over seventy-eight years, and died within thirty-six days of each other, each a few months over ninety-four years old, and each in full possession of his cultured intellectual faculties.

JAMES DEPEW EDMUNDSON was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, about six miles north of Burlington, November 23, 1838, and died in Des Moines April 18, 1933. Burial was in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Council Bluffs. His parents were William and Priscilla (Depew) Edmundson. Soon after his birth the family removed to Burlington, and later, to Fairfield. Leaving the family there in 1843 the father went into what is now Mahaska County, and in 1844 was designated by the Territorial Assembly to act as sheriff and have charge of organizing the county. In 1845, the mother having died, the two children, James Depew and William, Jr., joined their father at Oskaloosa. Here the former grew up, attended public school, worked at whatever was available, physical labor, clerking in stores, etc., until 1857 when he went on foot to Newton to visit an uncle. He remained there two years, attending school and clerking in stores. In 1859 he returned to Oskaloosa and began the study of law with Williams & Seevers. During the Eighth General Assembly, which met in Des Moines in January, 1860, he served as a page, or messenger. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar and the following winter taught school at Rose Hill, Mahaska County. During the summer of 1861 he rode horseback over southwestern Iowa, and located in Glenwood for the practice of law with William Hale as a partner. From 1863 to 1866 he was deputy provost marshal and assistant assessor and deputy collector of internal revenue for all of southwestern Iowa. In 1866 he removed to Council Bluffs and became the partner of D. C. Bloomer, the firm being Bloomer & Edmundson, and their lines of business, law, real estate and insurance. From 1867 to 1869 the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Burlington & Missouri River (afterward the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) railroads reached Council Bluffs. Land in that section of the state was cheap, but advancing. Mr. Edmundson cared but little for the practice of law, but was a natural financier. In 1870 he quit the partnership with Mr. Bloomer and devoted his time to dealing in real estate. He

soon became the agent of many non-resident land owners, selling, leasing, paying taxes and acting as legal representative. He knew land values, was reliable and alert, and soon began investing on his own account, and thus laid the foundation for his large fortune. In 1882 he organized the Citizens State Bank and became its president. He was also an organizer and a director of the State Savings Bank of Council Bluffs. In 1897 he purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Council Bluffs and became its president. In 1900 he retired from active business and removed to Des Moines. During his later years he lived principally among his books. In the late 1890's he traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. Although not a college graduate, he was an unusually cultured man. He was a lover of the best in art and in literature, and his extensive private library evidenced it. He had a life-long interest in and gift for the correct use of the English language, and had a reputation as a philologist. His acquaintance with early Iowa history was extensive and accurate. He had many rare friendships, among them being the one with Major S. H. M. Byers, the poet, which began when they were boys together in Oskaloosa. His vivid memory carried all these things to the last few hours of his life. His benefactions were large. He gave over \$250,000 to the Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital, Council Bluffs, named in memory of the wife of his youth. His last will provides for the conditional establishment of a \$600,000 memorial art museum in Des Moines.

ROBERT GORDON COUSINS was born on his father's farm in Section 1, Red Oak Township, Cedar County, Iowa, January 31, 1859, and died at the University Hospital, Iowa City, June 19, 1933. Burial was at Red Grove Cemetery, Cedar County. His parents were James and Mary (Dallas) Cousins. He worked on his father's farm, attended country school, and in 1880 was graduated in civil engineering with the degree of B. C. E. from Cornell College, Mount Vernon. In 1904 Cornell gave him the honorary degree of LL. D. He studied law a few months with Col. Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids and was admitted to the bar in 1882 and for the following ten years was actively engaged at Tipton in the practice of law. In 1885 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-first General Assembly, and was elected by the members of the House one of the managers to conduct the prosecution of articles of impeachment of John L. Brown, auditor of state, before the Senate. In 1888 he was a presidential elector, elected on the Republican ticket. He was county attorney of Cedar County in 1889 and 1890. In 1892 he was elected member of Congress from the Fifth District, and was re-elected each two years thereafter for seven times, serving sixteen years, or inclusively from the Fifty-third to the Sixtieth Congress. After his first nomination he always obtained his nomination unanimously. He declined to be a candidate after the Sixtieth Congress, 1907-09. At that time he was chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Soon after retiring from Congress he suffered almost total blindness for a few years, but partially recovered. In those years

and the following ones, with the exception of an occasional delivery of a lecture, he took little active part in affairs. During the World War he delivered a large number of liberty loan speeches over Iowa for which he received a medal from the Treasury Department. The later few years of his life he was inactive. Most critics regard Mr. Cousins as having been the most accomplished orator Iowa public life has produced. Early in his congressional career he took high rank among American orators. His speech in Congress on the sinking of the Battleship Maine and one in criticism of Minister Bayard at the Court of St. James, London, caused him to be called before the most prominent political clubs and societies in the country. Among his notable lectures were "Lincoln and the Great Commander," "Alexander Hamilton," "The Making and Unmaking of the Constitution," "Thomas Brackett Reed," and "The Immortality of Virtue." Mr. Cousins was not a frequent speaker in Congress or elsewhere. He did not excel in extemporaneous speech, nor in debate. But in the prime of his life and given an important theme and a favorable opportunity his utterances arose to the dignity of classics. As his friend W. R. Boyd has said he "possessed all the equipment, natural and acquired, of a great orator. In form, an Apollo; a voice like the tones of a great organ, 'most strangely sweet'; 'his stature molded with a perfect grace'; a mind enriched with all that the best literature of all times could give to one capable of the keenest appreciation; a memory which caught and held everything worth while; a wit as keen as that of Burns; . . . small wonder that he could charm and hold spellbound any audience, anywhere and upon almost any theme."

JOSEPH WILLIAM BETTENDORF was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, October 10, 1864, and died in Bettendorf, Iowa, May 16, 1933. The body was entombed in the Bettendorf mausoleum at Oakdale Cemetery, Davenport. His parents were Michael and Catherine (Reck) Bettendorf. The family removed to Peru, Illinois, in 1873. There Joseph W. attended school. He was an apprentice in the office of the *Peru Herald* from 1880 to 1882, was a department store clerk from 1882 to 1884, and was a machinist in the Peru Plow Company works during 1885 and 1886. In the latter year he joined with an older brother, W. P. Bettendorf, in organizing the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company, and they began manufacturing wheels for agricultural machinery, he acting as machinist and later as superintendent. In 1893 they organized the Bettendorf Axle Company, with J. W. Bettendorf as secretary, manufacturing steel gear wagons. This developed into one of the largest foundry plants in the Middle West. The firm gradually turned to the invention and manufacturing of railway car parts, and ultimately to building complete railway cars. By 1902 the business had outgrown their plant and they removed up the river to the suburbs of Davenport and founded and built up the present town of Bettendorf. The older brother, who was the inventor of many of their devices, died in 1910 and J. W. Bet-

tendorf became president of the company, which continued to prosper until it became the largest manufacturing concern in the Davenport industrial area, in normal times employing over 2,000 men. At the time of his death J. W. Bettendorf was not only president of this great organization, but was president and director of six other local manufacturing concerns, and a director of six additional large companies in the Tri-cities. He was not only a great business executive, but a generous and public spirited citizen.

ALICE H. MENDENHALL was born in South English, Iowa, February 24, 1858, and died in a hospital in Sigourney March 11, 1933. Burial was at South English. Her parents were Dr. Allen Heald and Rebecca (Neill) Heald. She attended public school at South English and was graduated from Penn College in 1881. Her career as a teacher began at South English when she was sixteen years old. She taught in Pleasant Plain Academy, later was a high school principal in Fairfield schools, and was county superintendent of Jefferson County during 1890 to 1895. In 1892 she was appointed a member of the State Educational Board of Examiners, and served four years. In 1894 she was married to Chester Mendenhall, and soon thereafter they established their home at South English. But one child, William, was born to them, and he died in infancy. Some years later Mrs. Mendenhall studied in the University of Chicago and from it received the A. B. degree June 11, 1912, the A. M. March 17, 1914, and the D. B. degree June 9, 1914. In fulfilling requirements in the University she wrote a thesis, "Some Social Aspects of the Society of Friends in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," which was published by that society and distributed in many countries. She had a birthright in the Society of Friends (Quakers) and retained a belief in their doctrines. As a representative of the Society of Friends, she attended in 1921 a peace conference in England, and visited and spoke in many places there and in Ireland. She was a woman of rare intelligence. Her interests centered mainly in religion, literature, and education. She was a successful teacher and was a lecturer on many subjects. During the 1928 presidential campaign she was sent by the Republican National Committee into several states on speaking tours in support of Herbert Hoover.

LUTHER ALBERTUS BREWER was born at Weish Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1858, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 6, 1933. Burial was in Oak Hill Cemetery, Cedar Rapids. His parents were Jacob and Kate Brewer. He received the degree of A. B. from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1883, and of A. M. from the same college in 1886. In 1884 he removed to Cedar Rapids and in 1887 became city editor of the *Cedar Rapids Republican*. From 1894 to 1898 he was state oil inspector. Retaining connection with the *Republican*, he became part owner, and finally sole owner August 1, 1913, selling it in 1922. For several years he was president of the Torch Press, a job printing company. He was prominent politically for several years, was

a delegate at large to the Republican national conventions of 1912 and 1916. He was a lover of the fine arts of good printing and engraving, as well as of good literature, and was a collector of first editions, rare bindings, and of engravings. His collection of the writings of Leigh Hunt, the English poet and essayist, drew more than national attention from book lovers. He wrote and published several delightful brochures on literary subjects, and in 1910 published a *History of Linn County*.

HARRY OTIS WEAVER was born in Marshall Township, Louisa County, Iowa, April 20, 1866, and died in Wapello May 27, 1933. Burial was in the Wapello Cemetery. His parents were Erastus and Mary (Marshall) Weaver. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in attendance of public school at the nearby village of Cairo. He attended the Eastern Iowa Normal School at Columbus Junction for one year, taught a term of school in Muscatine County, and attended the State University of Iowa for six years, obtaining his A. B. degree in 1891 and LL. B. in 1892. Soon thereafter he opened a law office in Wapello and devoted most of his life to that profession. He was elected representative in 1893, was re-elected two years later, and served in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth general assemblies. Beginning in 1893 he was for ten years the First District member of the Republican State Central Committee. There were then political campaigns each year. For two of these years he was state chairman, 1899 and 1900. In 1902 he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt collector of internal revenue for the Fourth Revenue District with headquarters at Burlington, which position he held for eleven years. In 1920 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. He was a delegate from the First Congressional District to the convention in 1924, and again a delegate at large to the convention in 1928. For many years Mr. Weaver was the owner and operator of large real estate holdings. At one time he owned one of the best Shorthorn herds in Iowa. On December 12, 1917, he became a director of the State Department of Agriculture, which body in 1923 became the State Fair Board, and served continuously in that position for fifteen years. To all these public functions he brought talent, industry, and the spirit of co-operation. He was one of the most affable of men, cheery and optimistic. His acquaintance was large and his friends were innumerable.

FRANK S. PAYNE was born near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 16, 1869, and died in Centerville April 13, 1933. Burial was in Oakland Cemetery, Centerville. His parents were Charles W. and Margaret (Patton) Payne. He grew up in the farm home of his parents, attended country school, was graduated in liberal arts from Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, in 1892 and in law from Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1894. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa the same year and began practice in Centerville. In 1899 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1901 and served in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies. He soon became so engrossed in law prac-

tice and gradually in his extensive business interests that, although he was frequently urged to accept important political honors, he declined, but never lost interest in politics. In 1924 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1902 he became president of the Citizens Electric Light and Gas Company. The company acquired the local horse car line, developed it into an electric line and gradually extended traction and electric lines over much of southern Iowa. In 1916 the business became the Southern Utilities Company. In his later years Mr. Payne was vice president and general counsel of the company, which grew to operate over twenty-five counties and in 120 towns. He was largely instrumental in 1924 in effecting the consolidation of three banks in Centerville which formed the Centerville National of which he became president. He was president of the Pure Ice Company, and of the Centerville Clay Products Company. For many years he was local counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His many-sided tastes and talents and his social instincts led him into many activities and services for individuals as well as for his city and state.

HELEN LOUISE SHAW was born at Langworthy, Jones County, Iowa, June 8, 1855, and died at Viareggio, Italy, August 19, 1932. Burial was at Florence, Italy. Her parents were Colonel William T. and Helen Crane Shaw. She was educated at Lee Seminary (Dubuque), Iowa College (Grinnell) which she attended in 1871-72, and Northwestern University, Chicago. She became proficient in French, German and Italian languages. She made her home in Anamosa the most of her life where she was a leader in many civic activities. She founded the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her leadership and efforts were largely responsible for the erection of the local Public Library building and establishment of the library. She traveled extensively, making many trips to Europe and in 1912 went around the world. At one time she owned the original Shaw home at Steuben, Maine, where her father was born, and took up her residence there where she spent many summers. Before our country entered the World War she furnished materials and assisted friends in getting supplies for the Queen's Hospital at Rome. After this country joined the Allies all her time was given to Red Cross work. She was chairman of the Jones County Red Cross Association. Throughout her life she devoted much time to art and has left a number of original paintings and excellent copies of pictures by eminent artists. She spent considerable time in Europe and in 1920 took up her residence in Italy.

WILLIAM S. BAIRD was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 3, 1863, and died in the city of his birth May 12, 1933. Burial was in Fairview Cemetery, Council Bluffs. His father was the Rev. Samuel Baird, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the mother, Matilda Hanks (Akers) Baird. He was graduated from Council Bluffs High School in 1880 and from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, in 1884. For

a few years in his young manhood he was a cattle rancher in Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar in Wheeler County, Nebraska, in 1887 and practiced there five years, the last two years being county attorney. In 1892 he returned to Council Bluffs and engaged in the practice of law there where he achieved success in his profession. For many years he was vice president and trust officer of the State Savings Bank of that city. He was active in promoting and organizing the Council Bluffs Public Library and was one of its trustees. He was elected senator in 1920, and was twice re-elected, serving inclusively from the Thirty-ninth to the Forty-fourth general assemblies. In the last three assemblies he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was known as a conservative in business and in legislation, was a Republican politically, was a man of great industry and courage, and a real leader in his city and in the Senate.

THOMAS FRANCIS GRIFFIN was born in Howard County, Iowa, near Cresco April 19, 1865, and died in Sioux City April 21, 1933. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery, Sioux City. His parents were Thomas and Rose Griffin. He attended school in the locality of his birth, taught several terms of school, and was graduated in law from the University of Notre Dame in June, 1888. He was admitted to the bar in August of the same year and began practice in Sioux City, which he continued for forty-five years, or to nearly the time of his death, achieving an honored position in his profession. He served Woodbury County as county attorney in 1893 and 1894. In 1912 he was elected representative and was three times re-elected, serving in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. On retiring from the legislature in 1920 he was chosen city attorney for Sioux City and served two years. He was a Republican in politics. He was state deputy for Iowa of the Knights of Columbus during 1911 and 1912.

TIMOTHY P. HARRINGTON was born at New Digging, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, December 17, 1867, and died in Algona, Iowa, May 17, 1933. His parents were John P. and Margaret (O'Leary) Harrington. The family removed to Wright County, Iowa, in 1882. Timothy attended public school both in Wisconsin and in Iowa. He was a student in Clarion High School, took a course in a business college in Cedar Rapids, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1899. He was admitted to the bar the same year and entered practice at Algona in partnership with L. J. Dickinson as Harrington & Dickinson, which partnership remained unbroken, although after Mr. Dickinson entered Congress in 1919 Mr. Harrington carried on the business alone. He gained a reputation for legal ability and had an extensive practice. He was a member of the Algona School Board for twenty-eight years, had been secretary of the Algona Library Board from its beginning, was city attorney for two years, was county attorney from January 1, 1903, for four years, and was elected

representative in 1916, was re-elected in 1918, and served in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of the Thirty-eighth and won a fine reputation as a legislator.

WILLIAM LARRABEE, JR., was born at Clermont, Iowa, December 11, 1870, and died at Clermont April 1, 1933. His parents were William and Anna (Appleman) Larrabee. He attended the public schools of Clermont, was graduated from the State University of Iowa in liberal arts in 1893, and in law in 1896. His entire life was spent at Clermont. For many years he maintained a law office there, and also devoted much time to local banking and to his farming and other property interests. He enlisted May 18, 1898, as a private in Company G, Fifty-second Iowa Infantry, and was promoted June 17, 1898, to captain and commissary of subsistence of volunteers of the Spanish-American War. He was a member of the local school board of Clermont for several years. In 1901 he was elected representative, and again in 1908, 1910 and 1912, serving in the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth general assemblies.

WILLIAM BEELER SEELEY was born in Harrison Township, Lee County, Iowa, March 4, 1862, and died at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, April 15, 1933. Burial was in Sharon Cemetery, Lee County. His parents were Eli and Martha (Beeler) Seeley. He acquired his education in country school, village school at Primrose, Elliott's Business College, Burlington, and the Law Department of the State University of Iowa from which he was graduated in 1886. He then became associated with his father in extensive agricultural, real estate and banking interests. His home was on the farm where he was born until 1900 when he removed to Mount Pleasant, but continued in the same lines of business throughout his life, was connected officially with several banks in that section, and was an extensive raiser of pure bred livestock. In 1906 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Mount Pleasant Public Library, on the School Board, the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan College, and for some years, on the Board of Trustees of Parsons College. He possessed to an uncommon degree the confidence and respect of the public wherever he was known.

JOHN R. WEBER was born in Springfield, Illinois, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a son of George R. Weber, a native of Baltimore, who settled in Illinois in 1835, and was for some time publisher of the *Illinois State Register*, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the state. His father also entered the Mexican War under Colonel Baker, a friend of Lincoln. John R. Weber knew Lincoln and Douglas and many of the public men in Springfield. At the time of his death he left a manuscript entitled "A Boyhood Impression of Lincoln." He frequently wrote articles on the

early history of Illinois for the Illinois Historical Society, and for other publications. He was also connected with newspapers of his father and brothers for many years. For the past thirty years Mr. Weber resided in Clinton and Cedar Rapids. He was a scholarly gentleman and frequently spoke before clubs on the history of the early days in Illinois and concerning many of the associates of Lincoln and Douglas whom he had known as a boy and young man.—B. L. W.

AMOS NORRIS ALBERSON was born at Orange, Ashland County, Ohio, September 4, 1849, and died in Monrovia, California, August 17, 1931. Burial was at Washington, Iowa. When he was sixteen years old, his father, James Alberson, advanced him money so that he and a partner bought 1,350 sheep and drove them to southeastern Iowa. The next year he was owner and herder of 1,700 sheep, but disease destroyed the flock and he returned to Ohio and took an apprenticeship as a plasterer. In 1872 he returned to Iowa and located at Washington where for several years he was a plasterer and building contractor. In 1881 he entered the grocery business, which he did not relinquish until he retired from business in 1920. After 1926 he made his home in California. He was a member of the Washington School Board for fifteen years, was a member of the Official Board of the Washington Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-five years and was church chorister seventeen years. Although a Democrat in a strong Republican county, he was elected representative in 1897, served in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and in 1899 was elected senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of D. J. Palmer who had been appointed railroad commissioner, and served in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. He was mayor of Washington from 1901 to 1905, and again in 1921 to 1925. But the public activity that likely appealed to him most was his service in the Masonic order. He filled practically all the many positions in the local lodge, and all the important ones in the state bodies, being grand master in 1921-22. He was not only proficient in the work, but in his life he exemplified the exalted doctrines of the order.

E. O. HELGASON was born in Mason City, Iowa, November 7, 1872, and died at Armstrong, Emmet County, March 22, 1933. He was with his parents in their removal in 1879 to a farm in Seneca Township, Kossuth County. He attended public school in the country, took a course in a business college, was a student two years in Iowa State College, Ames, and taught school for two years. He was three years with his brothers who were levee contractors along the Mississippi River in Louisiana. In 1900 he located on a farm near Armstrong and in 1915 removed to the town of Armstrong. He held several township offices, was secretary of Seneca Township School Board eight years, and was a director of Armstrong Consolidated School District eleven years. He was elected representative in 1927 to fill a vacancy during the session of the Forty-second General Assembly, and was re-elected to the

Forty-third and Forty-fourth assemblies. Politically he was a Republican and an active and useful citizen and legislator.

JOHN L. BROWN was born near Rose Hill, Mahaska County, Iowa, May 25, 1861, and died at Rose Hill May 17, 1931. Burial was in Jackson Cemetery, one half mile west of Rose Hill. His parents were Jonathan and Elizabeth (Reed) Brown, who were early settlers in that locality. He was educated in rural public schools of that neighborhood. In 1884 he engaged in the trade of a mason, and in 1901 entered the hardware and furniture business in Rose Hill. For many years of his later life he was a breeder of barred Plymouth Rock chickens, winning many premiums and trophies. He was a great lover of hounds and of the fox hunt. In 1912 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. He was a Democrat in politics.

G. A. JUSTICE was born on a farm in Linn County, Iowa, near Marion, December 31, 1857, and died at Defiance, Shelby County, March 18, 1933. Burial was at Harlan. His parents, John and Margaret (Allsworth) Justice removed to Jones County in 1865. The son received his education in common schools, augmented by one year in Mechanicsville High School. In 1881 he removed to near Panama, Shelby County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He later removed to Defiance. He was a member of the Shelby County Board of Supervisors during the years 1907 to 1911 inclusive. In 1918 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1920, serving in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth general assemblies.

ISAAC N. SNOOK was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1848, and died in Pleasant Ridge Township, Lee County, Iowa, November 2, 1931. His parents, J. C. and Jane (Cornelius) Snook, removed with their family to Pleasant Ridge Township in 1853, and that continued to be Isaac's home during the rest of his life. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in near by schools. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He ran a threshing machine during the fall seasons for over fifty years, was at one time president of the State Threshers' Association and a director in the national association. He was a justice of the peace for sixteen years, and held several township offices. In 1922 he was elected senator and served in the Fortieth and Forty-first general assemblies.

HENRY LUSK WILSON was born in Crystal Township, Tama County, Iowa, July 12, 1858, and died at a hospital in Des Moines October 12, 1932. Burial was at Osage. His parents were West and Margaret Drynan Wilson. He received his education in district schools in the vicinity of his birth and in Traer High School. He early entered dealing in live stock, operating at three or four different places, but finally in 1883 he located at Osage. Throughout his active life farming and dealing in live stock were his principal lines of business. In early life he acted

with the Democratic party, and running on that ticket, was elected sheriff in 1890, and was twice re-elected, serving three terms. Disagreeing with his party over free silver in 1896, he became a Republican. He served for a few years on the Osage City Council, from 1903 to 1907 was associate editor of the *Mitchell County Press*, and in 1912 was elected representative, was re-elected two years later and served in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh general assemblies.

LEONARD E. STANLEY was born near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 7, 1853, and died in Corning, Iowa, August 1, 1932. Burial was in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Corning. His parents were Moses and Hannah (Gruwell) Stanley. The family removed to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1853, to Oskaloosa in 1860, and to Warren County in 1864. As Leonard grew up he alternated between working on his father's farm and attending public school. In 1872 he accompanied a brother to Grant Township, Adams County, and commenced school-teaching, which vocation he followed for twelve years. He also farmed in that locality. In 1898 he was elected clerk of the District Court of Adams County, and was re-elected two years later, holding that position four years. In 1916 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly. He also acted as a justice of the peace. He was of Quaker parentage, and was a Republican in politics.

JOHN H. JUDD was born near Burlington, Iowa, in 1860 and died in Des Moines January 14, 1933. Burial was in Bethel Cemetery, Chariton. Left an orphan at the age of fourteen, he removed to Lucas County and made his home with relatives. He spent most of his life as a farmer, but also worked as a carpenter. He was a member of the Lucas County Inheritance Tax Appraisal Board for sixteen years, and was also for some time secretary and treasurer of the Lucas County Taxpayers' League. He took great interest in public matters, was for years prominent locally as a Democrat and was elected senator in November, 1932, making his campaign on a policy of tax reduction. His untimely death occurred only one week after the opening of the session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly.

JOSEPH WALLACE was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 26, 1854, and died in Long Beach, California, March 12, 1933. The family emigrated to the United States in 1862 and located in Marshall County, Iowa. Joseph obtained his schooling in that vicinity and followed the teaching profession for several years, first at Union, Hardin County, and later at Waseca, Minnesota. In 1879 he returned to Union and engaged in farming and cattle feeding. He served some years as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Hardin County, and in 1897 was elected senator and served in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies.

CHARLES C. SMITH was born near Roxbury, Lincolnshire, England, February 1, 1854, and died in Griswold, Iowa, March 11, 1933. He migrated to the United States in 1874, stopped for a short time in Nebraska, but within a few months located in Pleasant Township, Cass County, Iowa, where he took employment as a farm hand. In a few years he became owner of a farm of his own. By industry and good management he attained to a position of prosperity and influence in his community. He served for eighteen years as school treasurer, for two years as township trustee, for six years, 1909 to 1914, as a member of Cass County Board of Supervisors, and in 1914 was elected representative and served in the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. In 1922 he retired from active farming, locating in Griswold.

BOYD FRANCIS READ was born on a farm near New Virginia, Warren County, Iowa, December 25, 1865, and died in a hospital in Iowa City, April 21, 1933. Burial was in the New Virginia Cemetery. His parents were J. B. and Emily Read. He was educated in the public schools of New Virginia, supplemented by two winter terms in Simpson College. He followed the vocation of farmer. For several years he was a member of the local school board. In 1928 he was elected representative and served in the Forty-third General Assembly.

HENRY NASSAU NEWELL was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada, November 8, 1855, and died in LeMars, Iowa, July 21, 1932. His education was secured in rural schools in his native neighborhood. He worked on farms in his youth and in 1877 removed to Minnesota, but in 1879 purchased a farm in Stanton Township, Plymouth County, Iowa, where he spent most of his active life. He held several minor public positions and in 1908 was elected representative and two years later was re-elected, serving in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth general assemblies. A Republican politically.

ELMER F. LEACH was born on a farm in Henry County, Iowa, April 21, 1865, and died in Mount Pleasant July 25, 1932. His parents were James M. and Nancy (Campbell) Leach. He attended rural public school and later Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant. He followed the vocation of farming and live stock raising. Besides holding local offices he was elected representative in 1910 and served in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. A Democrat in politics.

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